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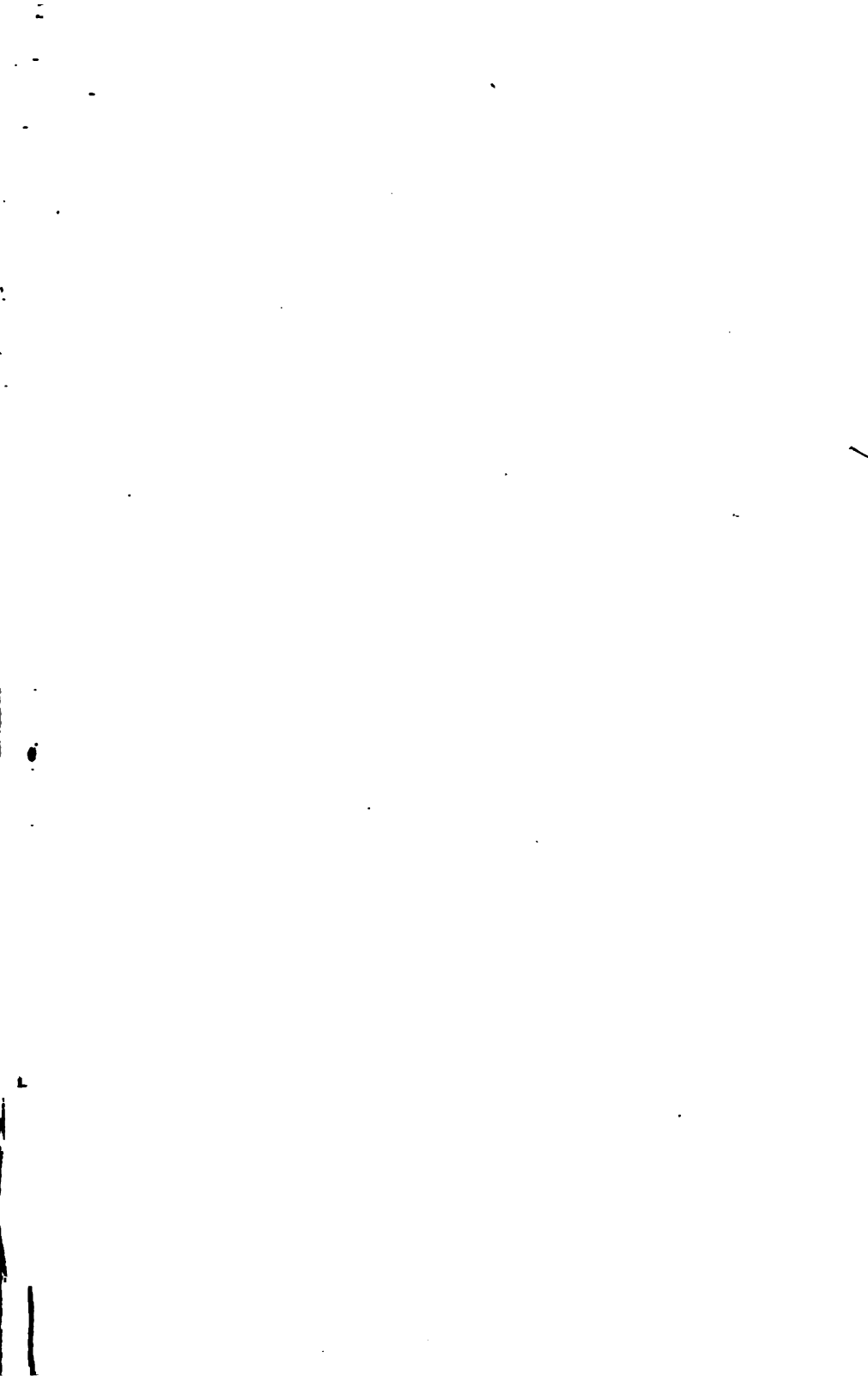
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**TRANSACTIONS**  
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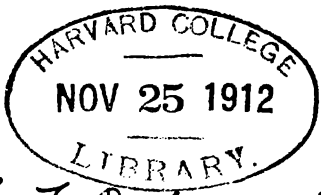
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## MEETINGS HELD BY THE SOCIETY

1889-90.

FOR READING PAPERS AND MAKING EXCURSIONS.

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1. Penrith : Plumpton, Newton Reigny July 4th, 1889.  
Blencow Hall, Johnby Hall, Green-  
thwaite Hall, Dacre Church and  
Castle, . . . . . July 5th, 1889.
2. Ambleside : Steam Yacht excursion  
on Windermere, Hawkshead  
Hall and Church. . . . . Sep. 4th, 1888.  
Fellfoot, Wrynose, Hardknott Camp,  
Eskdale Church, . . . . . Sep. 5th, 1889.
3. Orton, Raisbeck, Asby, Ormside, . July 3rd, 1890.  
Appleby, Bewley Castle, Bolton  
Church, Redlands Camp, Kirkby-  
Thore, Maiden Way, Howgill  
Castle, Longmarton, . . . . . July 4th, 1890.
4. Lancaster Church and Castle, Hey-  
sham Old Hall and Church, . Sep. 18th, 1890.  
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ingham Church, Melling Church,  
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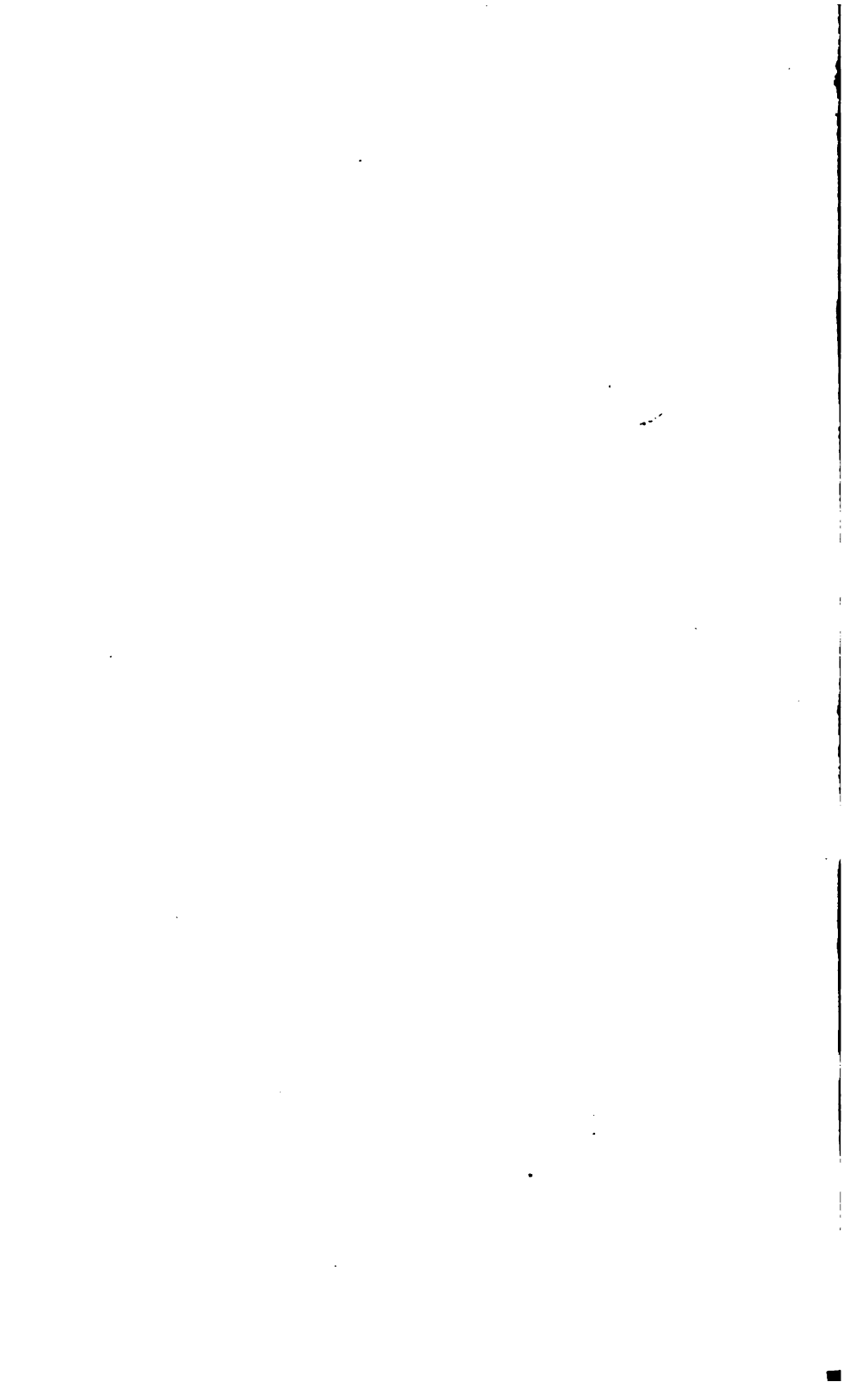
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ART. I.—*Law Ting at Fell Foot, Little Langdale, Westmorland.* By H. SWAINSON COWPER, F.S.A.

*Read at Fell Foot, September 5th, 1889.*

THE remarkable legislative system in use among Scandinavian nations in early times has attracted the notice of not a few writers; at the same time the subject has not received the attention it merits, and I am not aware of any single volume entirely devoted to it.\*

The system put generally was this: each nation or province was cut up into several—generally three or four—main divisions, and these were again subdivided.† In each of these an open air assembly called a *Ting* was held which ranked as follows:—

1. The Parish *thing*; the lowest.‡
2. The Provincial, district, or intermediate *thing*. This was sometimes a circuit court; in Shetland and Iceland, called a *thing soken*.
3. The National, called the law or *al-thing*.

---

\* Much information on the subject will be found in the following works:—

Hibbert.—*The Tings of Orkney and Shetland, Archaeologia Scotica*, vol. iii.

Worsæ.—*The Danes and Norwegians in England*, pp. 158, 296, 332, &c.

Wilson.—*Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, p. 113.

G. Lawrence Gomme.—*Primitive Folk Moots*.

Train's *Hist. of the Isle of Man*, i, 271.

Mallet's *Northern Antiquities*.

† These divisions varied both in name and number: according to the *Landnama book*, Iceland was cut up into *fiordings* or quarters; each *fiording* contained three or four *thing-sokens*, and each *thing-soken* three *godardar* or parish *things*. The main divisions in Shetland were also called *thing-sokens*. The Ridings of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Worsæ considers the equivalent of the S. Norwegian *Tredinger* or thirds of petty kingdoms, in each of which was held a *Treding thing* to which disputed causes were referred from the district (or parish) *thing*. Cumberland and Westmorland are divided into *wards*, which may represent the jurisdiction of the *middle thing* or *soken*. In the less Scandinavian parts of England, the divisions are *Hundreds*. Another form of division found in the Danish parts of England is the "*Hapentake*." Worsæ surmises that this word may be derived from the Danish *Vaubentag* or *Vaubentarm* (sound or clashing of arms) that being the manner that acc. to a proposition at the *ting* was made. Hibbert however states that a *Hapenting* or general inspection of arms was held within three weeks after the *al-ting*.

‡ The Parish *thing*. In Shetland these were presided over by officers called "*foudes*." Shetland in old charters is called a "*foudrie*." Query: has the "*Pile of Foudrie*" generally called Piel Castle near Barrow any connection.

At these *things* local affairs were discussed, justice administered, and laws promulgated. A right of appeal also lay from the lower to the upper courts as at the present day to the court of appeal and the lords.

This system seems to have prevailed in a similar form over a considerable part of Northern Europe; traces of it are found abundantly in Norway, Orkney, Shetland, Scotland, Man, and wherever as a matter of fact the Norwegians, and Scandinavians generally, extended their influence.

“The Danes and Norwegians in Northern England settled their disputes, and arranged their public affairs at *Things* according to Scandinavian custom. . . . There were incontestably in the Danish parts of England certain large or common *Thing* meetings, which were superior to the *Things* of the separate ones. . . . A law of King Ethelred (Thorpe; *leges et instit. Anglo. Sax.* glossary *Lahman*) which seems to have been promulgated for the five Danish burghs and the rest of the Danish part of England orders that there shall be in every wapentake a gemot, or *Thing*.\*”

These courts, the sites of many of which are still to be identified by their names,† took place as I have said, in the open air, often doubtless at some well known tree or stone which would serve as a rendezvous; often also no doubt at some stone circle, which, especially if concentric, would be admirably suited for the purpose. Yet sometimes it was considered necessary to erect an earthen mound of peculiar form upon which the court held its sitting.

“Not unfrequently the fences of a ting were concentric; the intent of which was to preserve among the different personages of a ting, a proper distinction of rank. The central area was always occupied by the laugman and ‘those who stood with him;’ and the outer spaces by the laugrettmen, out of whom the duradom was selected, the contending parties, and the compurgators.”‡

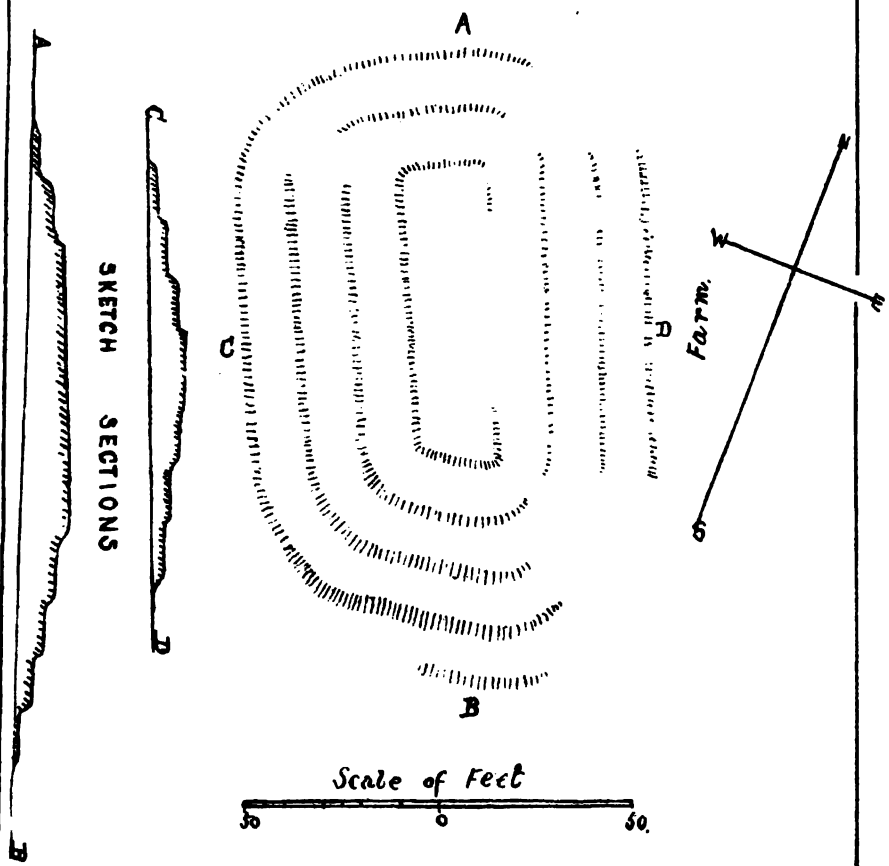
\* Worsæ: *The Danes and Norwegians in England* p. 158-9.

† *Tingvalla* in Iceland, *Tingvold* in Norway, *Tingwall* in Shetland, *Thingwall* in Cheshire, *Dingwall* Co. Ross, *Timeald* in Dumfriesshire, *Tynwald* in Man, *Dingsted* in the Dutchy of Oldenburg, &c., &c.

‡ Hibbert, *ut ante* p. 141.



LAW TING  
LITTLE LANGDALE  
WESTMORLAND.





Now the typical example of a mound specially erected for the purpose and the one which will immediately occur to the members of this society is the Tynwald hill in Man ; this may be said to be still used for its original purpose, and so much has been written about it, that it is here only necessary to describe it.

The Tynwald Mount is circular in plan, 240 feet in circumference, and rises by four circular platforms or steps each 3 ft. higher than the one below : the breadth of the lowest is 8 ft., the next 6 ft., the third 4 ft., and the summit 6 ft. in diameter. In former times the whole was surrounded by a ditch and rampart of rectangular form in which was contained the chapel of St. John.\*

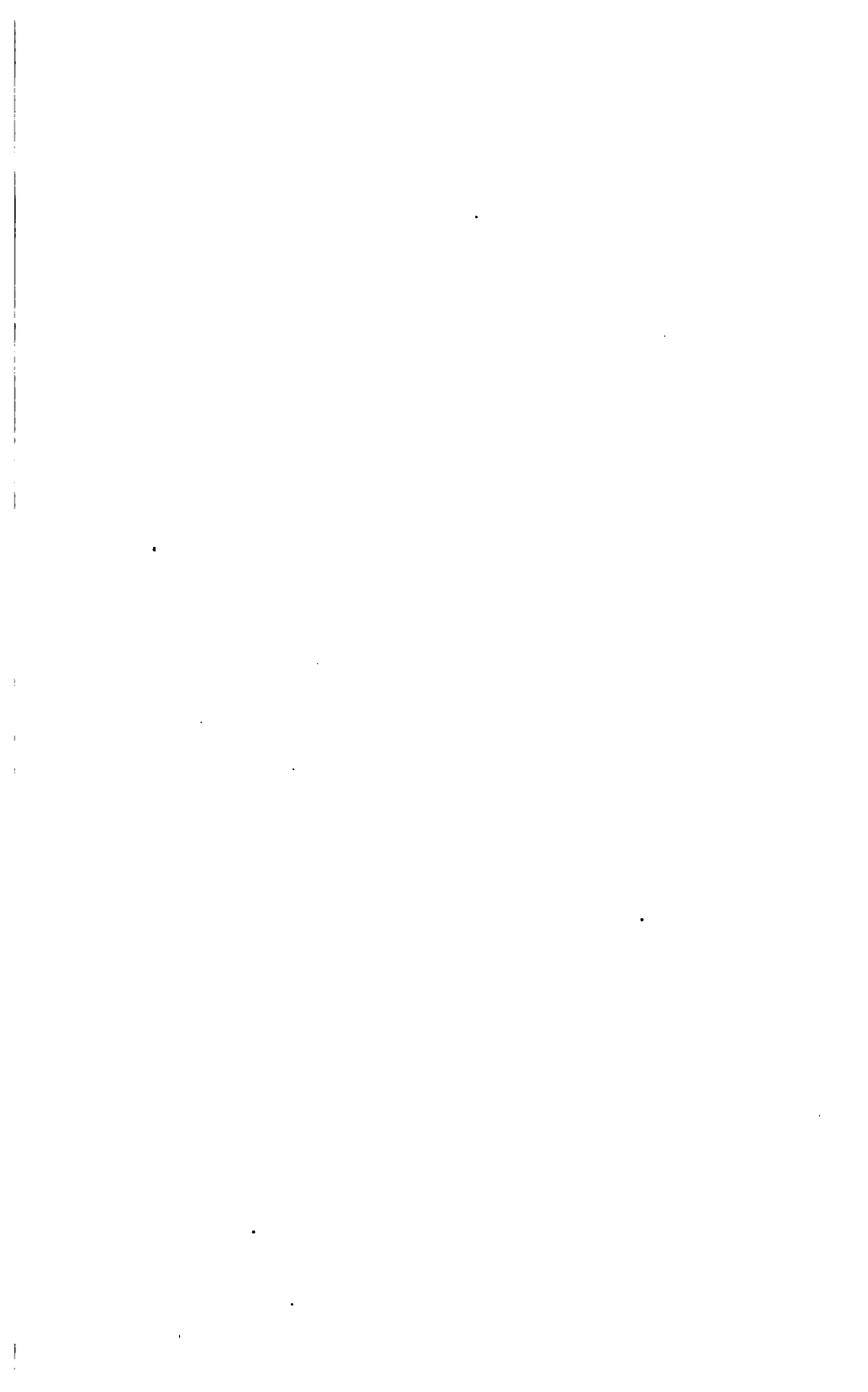
Let us now compare the mound before us. It consists of an oblong quadrangular platform (the E. side of which is 75 ft., the W. 70 ft., the N. 21 ft., and the S. 19 ft.), surrounded and approached by stepped platforms all of which are of the uniform breadth of 14 ft. On the N. side there are two of these, on the W. three, and on the S. four. The east side has apparently had the same number as the west, but they are partly destroyed or obliterated by a row of ancient yew trees, and by the farm buildings.

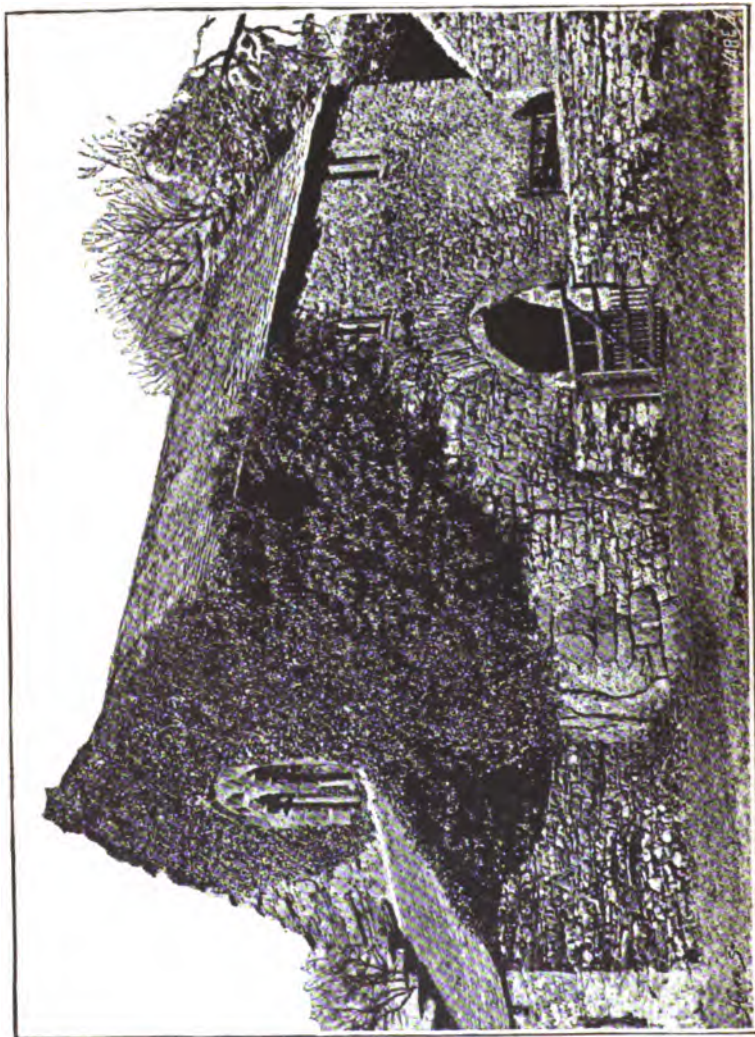
The bank of the summit is in places indistinct, as on the east side, especially at the north end. The surrounding terraces are best marked at the south-west corner, where the natural level of the ground is lowest, and here the lowest bank seems about 4 feet high, the next about 2 ft., and the total height at this corner from 10 to 12 ft. The banks seem chiefly formed of earth, but at the south-east corner, where they are partially destroyed, they are stony. The ground upon which the mound is placed rises to the north, and falls to the south ; but the terraces and banks of the mound itself rise gently to the south.

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\*Worsace: *Danes and Norwegians*, p. 296. Britton and Brayley: *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. iii, p. 290.







HAWKSHEAD HALL.

ART. II.—*Hawkshead Hall*. By H. SWAINSON COWPER,  
F.S.A.

*Read at Hawkshead Hall, September 4th, 1889.*

PART I.—HISTORICAL.

**O**WING to the absence of evidences of Roman occupation in the Hawkshead valley, and its retired position and distance from the Border in subsequent times, we have little or no account of Hawkshead or its hall until a comparatively late period. Although Baines, in his History of Lancashire, mentions the discovery of a portion of a Roman road on the eastern borders of Satterthwaite, pointing towards Ambleside, it is doubtful if there was ever station, fort, or villa, in the valley. In later times the Cumberland and Westmorland hills would form a comparatively sure barrier against the inroads of the Scots, who seldom penetrated as far as Furness.

It is, however, worthy of remark that portions of Roman tiles and bricks have been taken out of the walls of the old Hall, which stands near where Baines' road must have come, if, as he surmises, it was a vicinal way between Ambleside and Low Furness. It is therefore possible, but in the absence of any further evidence, improbable, that a Roman fort or villa stood either on the site of the Hall or somewhere in the valley. On the other hand it is quite possible that the camp at Ambleside, which Camden found, "the dead carcase of an ancient city with great ruins of walls," was for centuries used by all comers as a quarry for building materials, although in the case of Hawkshead Hall, the distance (4 miles) may perhaps be advanced as an objection; the difficulty, however, of quarrying the hard silurian rock may have made it worth while to convey the materials lying ready at Ambleside, especially as it is a flat and easy road between the two places.

So much then for Hawkshead in Roman times. I have already said that there is little or no history till a comparatively late period, that is, till after the conquest; but in its name we may read some of that unwritten history which is always to be found in the place names of the most retired and obscure villages.

The word Hawkshead is Saxon, and many are the versions\* it has passed through, and many the derivations that have been given for it. The late Mr. Beck, author of *Annales Furnesienses*, in a rough unfinished MS. descriptive of Hawkshead, gives the following:—Hougunshhead, Houghshhead, Hawkshead. Houghhigh. Head. Hence. Hawkshead. Havockshead or the place where the Hawk's mews were situated.

The first two, I think, may be dismissed, but with the third we are on a better track. It is quite possible that it was named "the habitation of the Hawk" on account of the numbers of those birds found there, but much more likely is it, that in *Hawk* (Icel. *Hawkr*, Saxon *Hafoc*), we have the actual name of a Saxon or Scandinavian settler, who dwelt here previous to the conquest. In early English times the names of birds and animals were plentifully adapted as personal names, as *Sture* or *Steer*, *Drake*, *Orm* or *worm*, and the well known examples of *Hengist* and *Horsa*.†

Thus Hawkshead, the village and its surroundings, constituted the seat or vill of *Hawkr* or the *Hawk*, while the Hall itself, though this must be received with caution, may have been his actual dwelling. It is rather remarkable, and certainly in favour of this theory, that the "Custom

\* *Haukesede, Haukesheved, Haukeseth, Houkeset, Hoxeta*, &c., Furness Coucher Book. Also *Haukenshead, Hauzhead, Hoxhead, Hauzide*, "Drunken Barnabee's Journal." Modern local pronunciation *Hhaaksid*. Our member Mr. W. G. Collingwood has called my attention to the English form of the surname, *Hacan* or *Hakon*. This may survive in the old spelling of the place name *Haukensehead*.

† The affix *head, side, net*, &c., are of course the same. There is another *Hawkshead* near Halton. *Swinshead* or *Swinside, Ramphhead* or *Ramphered* now *Ramphside*, and *Ormside*, are examples of exactly similarly constructed names. Furness also contains *Hawkswell, Hawkfield*, and a numerous clan of *Hawkriggs*. For an interesting account of early English Totems, see an article on *Old English Clans*, in vol. iv. of the *Cornhill Magazine*.



of High Furness" in the reign of Henry VIII was dated, not at Hawkshead Hall, but at Hawkshall, perhaps the original form still retained from the time when the early lord dwelt there in his hall of dab and wattle, surrounded with a palisade of stout oaken palings.† Mr. Beck, however, in a note, advances the theory that a Saxon *Thegn* dwelt upon the church hill, called Gallabar, (on what authority I am unable to ascertain), and it must be confessed that its situation is more that which a Saxon lord would choose for his homestead, than that of the present hall. It can however be demonstrated, I think, that the present building or part of it, can lay claim to a very respectable antiquity, being as early as the 13th century.

In Domesday book there is no mention of Hawkshead, it being perhaps included in the comprehensive term of *Hougun*. If Hawkr ever lived at Hawkshead, he or his descendants were dispossessed at the Conquest, and as no Norman baron or ecclesiastical body had fixed their abode there, the great survey does not help, and Hawkshead and its environs were not improbably regarded by the Norman usurpers as a sort of *ultima Thule*, or, perhaps, somewhat as we regard a Scotch moor, suitable for a hunting ground, but scarcely fitted for a residential locality. Not until the great Abbey of Furness was in the full vigour of its growth do we gain information about Hawkshead, and then only in a second-hand sort of way, its name not even being mentioned. This occurs in a charter of the time of Henry II. By this time the power of the Abbey was fully established, its possessions extensive, and its influence in this part of the country very great. The small Saxon landowners with their estates were falling or had fallen into its hands, and the very place names in the district were undergoing a change; the *thwaites*, *bys*, and *tons* becoming *granges* and *cotts*, and later on *parks* and *grounds*.

The original foundation charter of Stephen, Earl of Boulogne, in 1126, had granted:—

“ . . . all Furness and Walney . . . Ulverston . . . Roger Bristolden (whom West ingeniously contorts into Braithwaite), with all that belongs to him . . . fish ponds at Lancaster . . . Little Guoring, with sac, soc, tol, team, infangtheof and everything in Furness except the lands of Michael le Fleming.”

The vagueness of this copious grant gave rise to a dispute between the monks of Furness and William de Lancaster, 1st Baron of Kendal; which shows that the boundaries of the adjacent barony of Kendal were not satisfactorily ascertained at that period. The decision materially affected the little town of Hawkshead, inasmuch as its inhabitants, if it then existed, could scarcely up to this time, have been aware to whom they owed suit and service. This dispute was settled by a reference to thirty sworn men, and their decision was afterwards confirmed by the following royal charter.

\* Henry, King of England and Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, &c., of all England, &c., greeting. Be it known that I have granted, and by my Charter have confirmed, the agreement which was made before me between the monks of Furness and William the son of Gilbert, about the fells of Furness, which are divided from Kendal by the boundaries sworn to by my command by thirty sworn men: from where the water descends from Wreineshals (Wrynose hill) in Little Langden and from thence to Helterwatra, and from thence by Braiza (Brathay) into Windermere, and thence to Leven, and thence to sea; This territory the Abbot of Furness has divided by the undermentioned divisions; From Helterwatra to Tillesburc (Tilburthwait), and thence to Coniston, and thence to the head of Thurston water, and thence by its banks to Crec, and thence to Leven; But William chose for himself that part which adjoins these boundaries on the west to be held from the Abbey of Furness, wholly and tully, in woods and pastures, in waters and fisheries, and in all things, paying out of it to the Abby of Furness 20s. yearly and the son of the said William should do homage for the said land, to the Abbot: but that part which adjoins the said boundaries on the East the Abbey shall hold, and in that part William shall have the hunting

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\* See *West Antiq. of Furness*, p. 28. Beck's *Annales Furnessenses*, app., No. iv., and *Coucher Book of Furness Abbey*, ed. by Rev. J. C. Atkinson.

hunting

and hawking; Wherefore I will and positively command that this agreement be held to, firm and unbroken, and that the said abbey shall have and hold its abovesaid share fully and in peace, in wood and pasture, in waters and fisheries, and in all places and things. Witnesses:—

R. LINCOLN,<sup>1</sup> } *bishops*  
 H. DUNOLM, }  
 R. EARL OF LEGRICESTRE  
 RICHARD DE LUCI  
 WILLIAM DE VESCI  
 GODFREY DE VALENCE  
 WILLIAM DE AGREMONT

AUBERT GRESLY  
 JOHN THE CONSTABLE  
 RICHARD BUTLER  
 HENRY FITZ SWAIN  
 GOSPATRIC FITZ ORM  
 RICHARD FITZ JUON

by STEPHEN the Chaplain at Woodstoc.

(The names of those who made the perambulation of the boundaries between Furness and Kendal according to the above mentioned command of our Lord King, Henry Fitz Swain, Roger his son of Raven Kill, Michael de Furness, Gospatric Fitz Ormo, William Garnet, William parson of Cartmell, Ailward de Broughton, Hugo son of Frostolf, Benedict de Pennington, Gillo Michael de Merton, William Brictwald, William son of Roger de Kyve, Dolphin de Kyrkeby, Swift de Pennington).

By this it appears that the wily Baron, who seems to have had first choice, selected that part adjoining the Abbot's division line on the west, *i.e.*, the Coniston and Duddon side, to hold from the Abbey by a rent; and he also secured the hunting and hawking of the Hawkshead and Windermere side, which however was to belong to the Abbey—No bad choice. His grand-daughter and heir, together with her husband, Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz Reinfred, in an instrument dated 1196, relinquished their right to the hunting on the abbot's side.\* It may be noticed that in neither of these documents is Hawkshead mentioned by name, although it afterwards became the chief manor on the abbot's share.† We may perhaps judge by this that it was then but a place of slight importance, although the

\* Buck, doe, and falcon.

† The Abbot's share of course forms the Furness Fells proper of the present day.

fact of the village itself not being upon the boundary line will in a great measure account for its being ignored.

We come now to the earliest mention of Hawkshead in any form : it occurs in the Coucher Book of the Abbey, and has reference to the chapelry of Hawkshead which was originally under Dalton. This was immediately after the commencement of the 13th century, when Honorius, Archdeacon of Richmond, granted permission to the convent to celebrate mass at their private altars with wax candles, during an interdict, for which he assigned the chapelry of Hawkset to the monks. There is a fireplace in the gate house at the hall, decorated with the dog tooth moulding characteristic of 13th century work. This is the earliest architectural feature about the place, and is interesting, as it would seem that the monks on this grant erected or rebuilt their grange or farm at Hawkshead.\* This point will be more fully noticed in the descriptive part of this paper.

Still the Abbey went on increasing its possessions, not only as West remarks "by the gifts of almost every succeeding King of England," but also of almost all the barons and landowners great and small, who held lands under or adjoining it ; by these means they gained for their souls supposed salvation, and for their bodies a resting place in the Abbey church itself. The Abbot was lord absolute over the tenants, many of whom were mere villeins, until emancipated by indulgence of the Abbots. The superior grades of tenants were, first, the free homagers,

\* As it seemed to me curious that monks should choose a time for building when the country was lying under a papal interdict, I asked Mr. Lees his opinion and received the following interesting reply :—"As I learn from Du Cange, interdicts varied in severity. The one in K. John's time was not so severe as some others ; but still during its continuance all masses were forbidden except on great festivals. The Cistercians seem to have evaded this rule, for Wilkins (Concilia i. p. 527), gives a bull of Pope Innocent complaining that the Cistercian order, in defiance of the interdict, continued to perform divine service as usual.

The private altars I take to mean the altars in the side chapels at which the choir monks said their masses.

'Tis possible that the suspension of all public offices of religion gave the monks more time to attend to their buildings. This is mere surmise."

feudatories

feudatories of the Abbot and bound to him by their homage and a small rent ; the second grade, copyholders who held by copy of court roll, paying a small relief upon admittance, and a rent in lieu of all service except military ; the remainder, at first, as I have said, villeins or serfs became eventually the customary tenants.\*

Among their possessions in the sequestered district lying at the north of Furness, was the manor of Hawkshead, never held by a baron or lord under the Abbey, but, apparently, till the dissolution, in direct possession of that great house itself. This circumstance will in a great measure account for the lack of history appertaining to the hall and its inhabitants. There was at Hawkshead no great territorial family as at Kirkby or Coniston, whose achievements and pedigree were to be handed down to posterity, and consequently no charters or other evidences to which we can refer for its history. In few documents is it even referred to, but at Hawkshead it was, that the mentioned "*Custom of High Furness*" was dated in 24 Hen. VIII. This document, which is signed by the abbot and six monks, is interesting as giving besides these names the names of many of the tenants of Furness Fells. Another code, drawn up in the 27 Queen Eliz., is useful for the same reason, and bears third in the list of the jury, the name of a member of the family of Nicholsons who were settled at the hall for several generations after the dissolution.

Hawkshead hall is described by Whittaker and others as something between a manor house and a cell. There is, however, as will be seen from the descriptive part of this paper, much more of the former than of the latter in its characteristics. On ordinary occasions it would be occupied by a few monks, and doubtless also by a few lay brethren ; at times the abbot himself would visit here and

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\* See West's *Antiq. of Furness* p. 156.

lodge the night. On such occasions the lay brethren would be sent scouring the fells far and wide in search of good fare for that dignitary's table. Perhaps they would send to their brother at his lonely cell at Monk Coniston for some of the noted char from the lake.\*

In connection with Hawkshead under monastic rule, has often been mentioned, the hill standing on the left about halfway between the hall and the town, and bearing the name of Gallowbarrow. Burn & Nicolson record that there was a hill in the township of Troutbeck called Gallow how, and there was also a Gallowbar belonging to Kendal Castle.† Mr. Beck among his Hawkshead papers has a note on this subject, and he conceives that on it were erected the gallows when the lords had the power of life and death over their tenants: both *How* and *Barrow* signify hill, though it may be questioned how late they were in use: it is possible that the hill may have been used for that purpose at a very early period and both its ancient name and usage may have stuck. I believe it is now occasionally called by the natives Gallows hill.

The reference made by Mr Beck to the church hill as Gallaber, which is evidently closely allied, requires both explanation and authentication as it is almost inconceivable that at any time Hawkshead could produce criminals enough to require two places for capital punishment.

In later times there was a gallows near Poolstang in Coulthouse meadow near the head of the lake, which still bears the name of gibbet moss, and which is the subject of a very gruesome entry in the parish registers in 1672.‡

\* There is said to have been a cell at Monk Coniston, but I do not know upon what authority. Mr. Marshall of Monk Coniston tells me there is an old landing stage at the head of the lake, used by the monks, no doubt for the fishing, and also on the route to the Abbey.

† Annals of Kendal, p. 78. There is Galloperpool near Kirkby? Also Gallow Barrow on Swarthmoor, near Ulverston.

‡ See "Hawkshead Parish Registers," by the Rev. J. Allen. Vol. 4 of Transactions Cumbd: & Westmord. Arch. & Ant. Soc. p. 35.

When

When this was first started as the hanging place I do not know, but a lady residing at Colthouse informs me that she can remember the stump of the gallows still standing.

About 25 years previous to the dissolution, Hawkshead Hall was leased to one Thomas Dowling for three years, and with reference to this Mr. Beck has preserved the following interesting indenture in his *Annales Furnesienses*.\*

“This indentur made the vij daie February in the fourth yere of King Henry vij Bethwixt Alex. thabot off Furness and the convent of the same on that one partie and Thomas Dowlying upone that oder partie Witesith that the said abbot and convent hath grauntted to the said Thomas the keping of the mansione of Hawkshed Halle with all maner of housold stuf and insight thereto belonging. And also the lath garth and the greyne with the mosse close. And also the said abbot and convent hath sett and lattyne to ffarme to the said Thomas the above said mansione and percel for the terme of iij years next ensuyng the date hereof and also Haukeshed milne a close called Penres feld and the half of a close called Sedehaw field with the teth corne of Hawkshed feld during the same terme. And the said Thomas graunttes to pay yerely at days accustomed to the said abbot and convent for the said milne iiij li during the said terme. And for the foresaid close and half close ix<sup>s</sup>. Item for the teth corne above said xl<sup>s</sup>. And moreover vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. to be payd at the pleasour of the said abbot and convent. Also the said Thomas graunttes to fynde the said house of Haukeshed of all maner of Elding during the said terme upon his awyne proper costes and charge. And also the said Thomas graunttes to delyver to the said abbot and convent in thend of the said terme the said manson with all the stuf and housold thereto belonging: and also the clausurs above reherssyd as well and as sufficiently reperelled as he hath receyved them at his entree Except the Reperacions of the Mylne and instrumentes thereto pertenng. And at all thes articles shal be well and treuly kept John Ricerson bally of Gatside is bounden for the said Thomas in an obligacion of xxi. In witness wherof the above said parties interchaungeably hath sett ther sealles.

Yefyn the day and yer abovesaid.”

Mr. Beck remarks that this brings to light a new species of profit to the abbey derived from their extensive woods

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\* *Annales Furnesienses*, p. 305.

—that of splitting wood into lathes, which was here carried on in a garth near the hall. Lathe garth is, however, simply Cumbrian for barn yard. The name still remains, and until lately a ruinous barn stood in the field. Green, Penros field or High and Low Penrose, Sedehaw field or High and Low Seddo also preserve their titles. Perhaps the last mentioned is also to be found in the adjacent Shadow wood, commonly supposed to be haunted, and to bear its name from the dark and gloomy gills which intersect it.

The last information I can gain of the hall is in the same year as the crash, 1537; and is contained in the valuations of the Estates in the Commissioners certificate of the abbey revenues.

“The Manor place of Hawkeshead with the demayne lands thereto belonging iiii li xvij<sup>s</sup> Hawkshead myll iiii li.”

And from a rental of the abbot preserved at Westminster  
Item Haula de Hawkeshead cum pertinenciis xl<sup>s</sup>.

In 1537 Roger Pyle, Abbot of Furness, Briand Garnor, Prior, and twenty-eight monks, surrendered the abbey to Henry VIII. From that time till 1662 the liberty and lordship of Furness remained in the Crown, when they were granted to the Duke of Albemarle, from whom they have descended to the present Duke of Buccleuch. After the dissolution the manor house and demesne lands ceased to be in actual possession of the lord, and became the seat and residence of small squires, under whose hands they have slowly but steadily gone to decay. The court barons have been held by the lord, but they have been held in the village and not in the court room at the hall, nor have the boundary beaters started on their expedition from thence armed with flail and cudgel in case of a scrimmage with the tenants of a neighbouring manor\*.

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\* Part of the estate still continues free from the custom of tenant right.



## PART II.—GENEALOGICAL.

TWO years after the surrender of the monastery (1539) the hall was held by indenture dat. 12 Nov. 30 Hen. VIII.\* by one Kendall, and about twenty-six years later in "A Decree for the Abolishing of Bloomeries in High Furnes," "the hall or mansion house of the manor of Hawkshead, with appurtenances, now or late in the tenur of Giles Kendal" is mentioned as free from the custom of tenant right.† These two Kendals may have been father and son, and from their name they were probably of local extraction. Nothing more, however, is forthcoming about them, and in 1578 Hawkshead Hall was leased to Edward Fenton for twenty-one years,‡ and four years later (1582) to Rowland Nicholson for 31 years from the expiration of Fenton's lease.§

These Nicholsons, as will be seen, inhabited the hall for about 100 years, and were a family of considerable local importance as their marriages, wills, and inventories will show. Oddly enough they seem to have had no arms, or at any rate not to have used any, as one of the family appears amongst the "disclaimers" at Dugdale's Westmorland Visitation in 1666; he, however, with some others in the same position were the subject of a note by Machell, in which he characterises them as "the ancient gentry of the north," and expresses surprise at their being "disclaimers."|| It is possible that political bias prevented the family from attending the Visitation or they objected to the fees charged by the heralds. I have not, however,

\* Brit. Mus. Add. MS., 24, 800.

† West's *Antiquities of Furness*. Appendix No. ix.

‡ Beck MS.

§ *Ibid.* I wonder if by any chance the Nicolsons or Nicholsons of Crosby-on-Eden came from Hawkshead. From their common surname Rowland (see Parish Registers of Crosby-on-Eden. These Transactions vol. ix. p. 360) it seems at any rate possible.

|| Local Heraldic Visitations by R. S. Ferguson, vol. ii. Transactions this Soc. pp. 20, 24.

been able to find either in the Herald's College, or amongst their deeds, any coat armour which they used ; nor is there among the Cumberland, Westmorland, or Lancashire Visitations any pedigree of the family ; I was on the point of giving up searching for any chronicled details of the family when Mr. A. Scott Gatty, York Herald, called my attention to a pedigree of five generations in Dugdale's Visitation of Northumberland and Durham. This turned out to be the family itself, and the reason for their not being entered in Lancashire was that there was a branch then living at Newcastle in a considerable commercial position. This pedigree begins with John, the father of our lessee, Rowland, and gives four Hawkshead, and two Newcastle generations. The Newcastle branch of the family were merchants, and some of them held high civic posts, while the elder branch at Hawkshead seem to have been quiet country gentlemen.

It is improbable that the Nicholsons belonged to Hawkshead before they came to the Hall ; it may be seen that the first in the pedigree died at Hawkshead nearly ten years previous to the leasing of the estate to Rowland ; there were also three baptisms and one burial previous to this, but they were all probably children and grandchildren of this John. Neither do there seem to be any wills of Hawkshead Nicholsons proved in the Archdeaconry of Richmond previous to 1590. On the whole I am inclined to believe that they came from somewhere in the neighbourhood of Kendal. From the calendar of Richmond wills it would seem that Nicholsons were numerous in that district from early times. Ann, widow of Christopher Nicholson of Crook, and daughter of William Carus of Awsthwaite, who died in 1557 and whose will is published in vol. 26 of the Surtees Society proceedings, makes her father-in-law, John Nicholson, an executor. It is highly probable that this was John Nicholson, the first in our pedigree ; Allan Nicholson, the third in our pedigree, seems

seems to have owned property at Dillakar in Westmorland. This is very plainly demonstrated by his inventory. We also find baptismal entries of issue of another Allan in the parish registers, whose connection with the first Allan it is hard to decide, but he was probably either a younger son or nephew, of whose identity with Allan, of Kirklands, in the parish of Kendal, there seems to me very little doubt. It may be also noticed that several of the family married members of well-known Westmorland families residing about Kendal.

The Nicholsons, therefore, probably came to Hawkshead a few years before they settled at the Hall. John died in 1573, and probably never lived in the Hall. His son Rowland the first lessee, in 1590. In 1606 (3 James I.) it was leased to Allan, son of Rowland Nicholson, for thirty-one years, upon determination of the former lease, at a rent of £12 17s. per ann.\*† He died in 1616, and we have an interesting memento of him left in the rare little work by Richard Braithwaite, the author of "Drunken Barnaby," entitled "Remains after death," and published in 1618.

Upon the late decease of his much lamented friend and kinsman, Allen Nicholson, a zealous & industrious member both in church and commonweale.

Hauxide laments thy Death, Grasmyre not so,  
 Wishing Thou hadst been dead ten yeares agoe;  
 For then her market had not so been done,  
 But had suruiu'd thy Age in time to come:  
 And well may Hauxide grieue at thy Departure,  
 " Since shee recieu'd from thee her ancient charter,  
 Which Grasmyre sues (since Thou art turn'd to grasse)  
 To bring about & now hath broght to passe.

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\* Beck MS.

† Allan m. Susan dau. of Daniel Hechstetter, one of the German Copper mining family at Keswick. See two papers by J. F. Crosthwaite, F.S.A. (1), Crosthwaite Registers, vol ii., and (2) The Colony of German miners at Keswick, vol. vi. of Transactions Cumb. & West. Arch. & Ant. Soc.

This much for Thee : nor would I have thee know it,  
 For thy pure zeale could nere endure a Poet ;  
 Yet for the Loue I bore thee, and that Blood  
 Which twixt us both by Native course hath flow'd :  
 " This will I say, and may ; for sure I am  
 " The North nere bred sincerer Purer man.

Drunken Barnaby's knowledge of his family pedigree seems here to have been somewhat at fault ; there was probably no blood relationship between him and Allan Nicholson. A niece of the latter, Eleanor, married Braithwait's cousin's son, William Braithwait, of Ambleside. They were probably also connected through the Bindloss's, but the kinship was very slight. Neither is he correct in attributing the obtaining of the charter of Hawkshead Market, if that is what is alluded to, to Nicholson, for it was Adam Sandys who received the patent for that purpose from James I. Mr. Gibson, who published part of the above epitaph in an article on Hawkshead, comments upon this, and suggests that the solution may be found in the word *ancient*, which would not be used if the market charter was referred to. This seems true, and it is possible that something else was in Braithwait's head at the time.

The high terms in which Braithwait speaks of Allan Nicholson is almost the only information we get concerning the family character. Braithwait was an outspoken man, and he evidently regarded Nicholson with a very sincere affection. As the "Remains after death" was published in 1618, it was evidently written soon after his death.

It is worthy of notice how slightly Hawkshead is noticed in "Drunken Barnaby's Journal" ; it occurs, I believe, once only.

"Thence to Hauxides marish pasture,"

when he visited it in his capacity of horse dealer ; as Richard Braithwait he probably knew Hawkshead well,  
 and

and was there well known and respected, it being close to the Ambleside seat of that family; but as the discreditable Drunken Barnaby he did not care to be associated with a place so near his family home. His true character has been fully discussed elsewhere.

Allan was succeeded by his eldest son Nathaniel, who is said to have been a captain on the Parliamentary side: an entry in the Parish Registers records a tragic event at the Hall in his time.

"1633 Ap. 29 Leonard Oxenhouse who hanged himself in Nathaniel Nicholson's stable burd."

one of the many suicides chronicled in the Hawkshead Registers; he would probably be a farm servant at the Hall, and the stable may have been the present stable under the court room.

With Nathaniel we come to a genealogical puzzle. According to Burn & Nicolson\* he married the daughter and heiress of Christopher Gilpin of Kentmere Hall in Westmorland, who was the last of his name there. It is, however, proved that Christopher Gilpin married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Nicholson, as his second wife. Mr. Jackson, F.S.A., who has published a pedigree of the Gilpins,† evidently thought that there were two Nathaniels as he had inserted both matches in his pedigree. As there was but one Nathaniel this of course is absurd, as Christopher Gilpin is said to have had no issue by his first wife, and, consequently, by the above supposition, they would be marrying their own grand-daughters. Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., suggests that the solution may be, that Christopher Gilpin had a daughter by his first wife, Magdalen Pen. Nathaniel would then marry his own daugh-

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\* History of Westmoreland, vol. i. p. 137.

† Memoirs of Dr. Gilpin, Prebendary of Salisbury, ed. by Jackson, published for this Society by C. Thurnam & Sons, Carlisle.

ter's step-daughter. This, I think, is very unlikely, as, whoever she was, she died thirty years before her father, as the extracts from the Parish Register will show, and was then the mother of a large family. Altogether, I am inclined to think it is a mistake on the part of Nicolson & Burn. Unfortunately, neither the wills of Nicholson, or Gilpin, or their wives, which might have cleared up the difficulty, are forthcoming; at anyrate among those proved at Richmond, where all the other family wills are.

One of the results of this connection between the Gilpins and Nicholsons was a lawsuit about the Kentmere Hall estate, which ran on for some time. Christopher Gilpin, it appears, made two conveyances of the estate to different persons, firstly, by conveyance dat. March 3, 1650 to Nath. Nicholson and (according to the printed copy of the case among the Hall deeds) to defraud Nicholson, made another conveyance, to Mary Philipson, dat. March 2 the same year, but not executed till seven years later. The Philipsons afterwards claimed the estate, but as they had apparently never paid a penny for it Nicholson kept in possession, he having actually paid £1,520. About 1672 both Mr. Gilpin and he died, and S<sup>r</sup> Christopher Philipson sued his grand-daughters and heirs, and eventually got the estate partly by law and partly by purchase. Through all this the Gilpins seem to have kept on good terms with the Nicholsons, as Christopher Gilpin, his wife, and two other members of the family died at Hawkshead Hall. It was this Nathaniel Nicholson, of Kentmere Hall, as he is styled, who appears as "disclaimer" at the Westmorland Visitation in 1666.\* He died soon after November 24, 1671, and as his eldest son Daniel was buried Dec. 1, 1671, at Hawkshead, their deaths must have taken place very close together. Nathaniel's burial is not registered

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\* Christopher Gilpin of Kentmere was also a "disclaimer" at the same visitation.

at Hawkshead, so he was probably residing at Kentmere. Two other families of Nicholson make their appearance in the Parish Register about this time, and I am unable to fix their proper place in the pedigree, but from their christian names they were, doubtless, offshoots. One was of Lawson Park, a dreary farm on the fells between Grizedale and Coniston Lake, and the other of Keenground and Walker Ground. There had been some litigation in the time of Queen Elizabeth between Allan Nicholson and Christopher Sands, concerning Lawson Park,\* and this renders it probable that the Nicholsons we now find living there are the same family with those of Hawkshead Hall. One of them, Dorothy, who died here in 1682, may be a daughter of Nathaniel, but there is no proof of this.

Daniel had four children, one son and three daughters, one daughter died young, and doubtless also the son, as nothing more is heard of him. Beatrix, the elder of the two surviving sisters, married successively three husbands, outliving the third. Her sister, Judith Carus, "for valuable consideration" passed her interest and title to the Hawkshead Hall Estate to her sister Beatrice, by whom it came to the issue of her second husband, John Copley.

He was of the Gosforth family of that name, and in his will mentions his brother William, of Gosforth, and his sister Ann, the wife of John Ponsonby of Hale.

The other two Copleys who owned the estate were also Johns. Of the second little is known except that he paid six guineas to the Duke of Montague in 1720 for leave to fell all the oak trees and timber growing on the estate. By this he probably did an incalculable amount of mischief, and to this we may attribute the present lack of timber on the Hawkshead Hall estate.

The last of the name of Copley was an absentee, and lived in Sussex. In 1756 he sold the estate to Samuel

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\* Cal. of Pleadings, Dutchy of Lancaster, 36 Eliz.

Irton of Westminster, a member of Irton Hall family. Samuel Irton died in 1766. By his wife Harriet he had two sons, first, George, who died and was succeeded by his brother, Edward Lamplugh Irton, who married a daughter of — Hodgson, of Hawkshead. By conveyance dat. 1792, he sold the property to William Fell, of Ulverston, Merchant, who, by his wife Martha had a son, Samuel Irton Fell (bap. 1801, Sep. 26, at Ulverston,) who in 1860 again sold the estate to my grandfather, James Swainson Cowper Essex, in whose family it now remains.

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### PART III.—DESCRIPTIVE.

**I**T now only remains to give a description of the building, the descent of which has been traced in the two foregoing parts.

About half a mile to the north of the town of Hawkshead, at the angle where the Coniston and Ambleside roads join, stands, embosomed in trees, all that now remains of the ancient house called Hawkshead Hall. A stream called Hall Beck flows round the west and south sides, whilst on the north, and also on the west beyond the stream it is closed in by higher ground, which is now occupied by a rookery. The other two sides, the east and the south, are bounded by the main roads to Coniston and Ambleside.

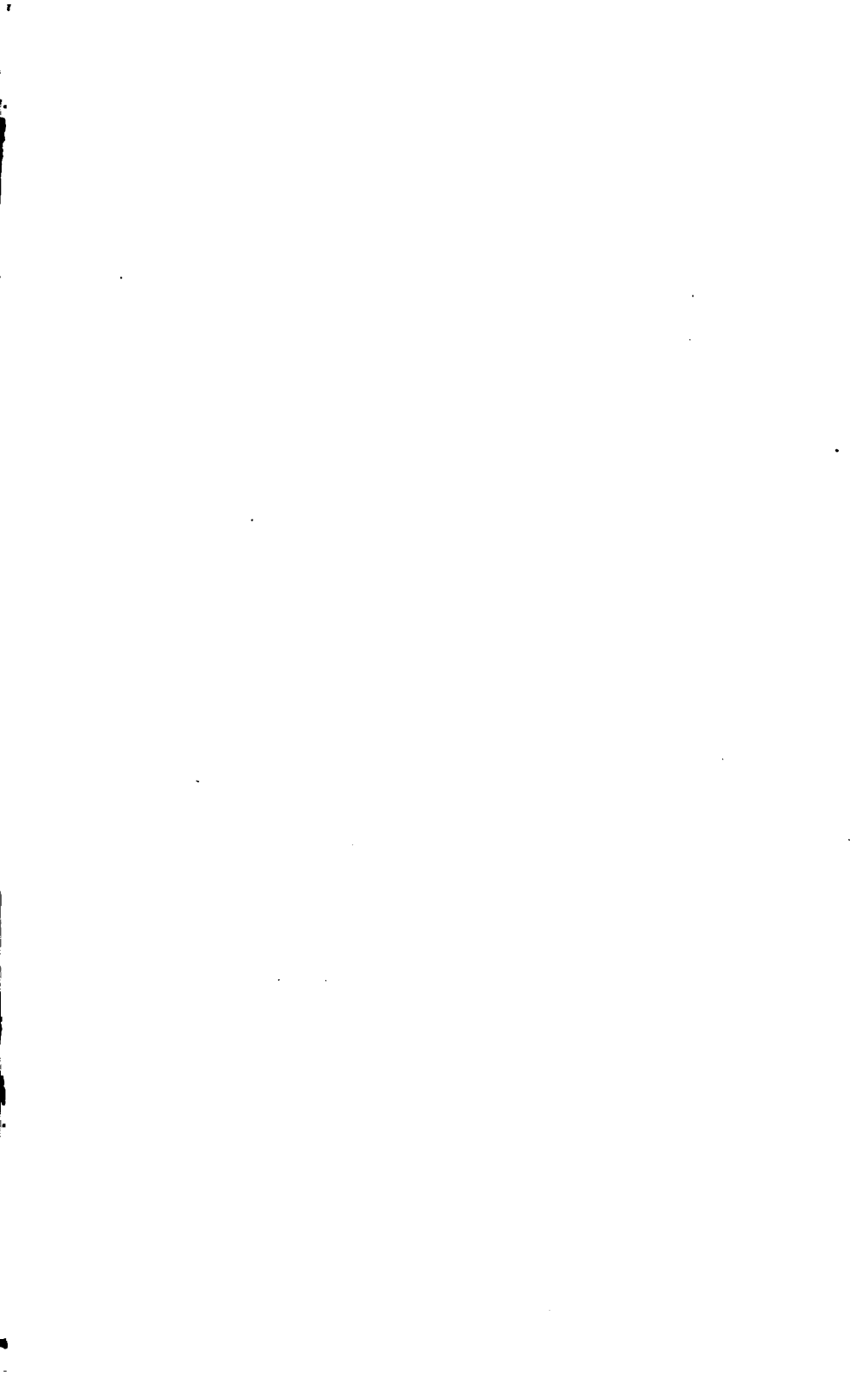
Of the whole range of buildings I do not believe that more than half remain. Its plan has been a quadrangle, and, until about twenty years ago, when my grandfather unfortunately destroyed the central buildings, three sides of this quadrangle were still standing; either more buildings or a high wall once completed the fourth side.

If we look at the building now standing we see a gate house, and to the west of this an old, farm-like building with

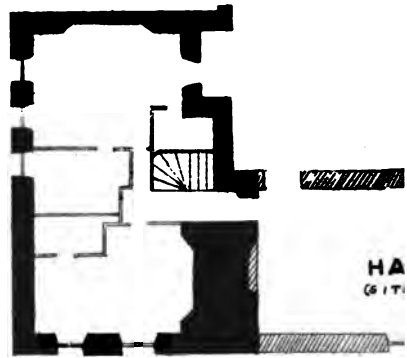








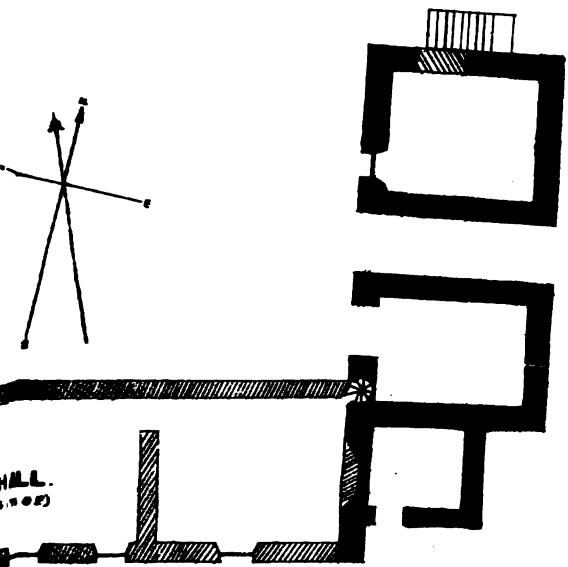
HAWKSHE



HA  
G I T

1/2" = 1'-0"  
20

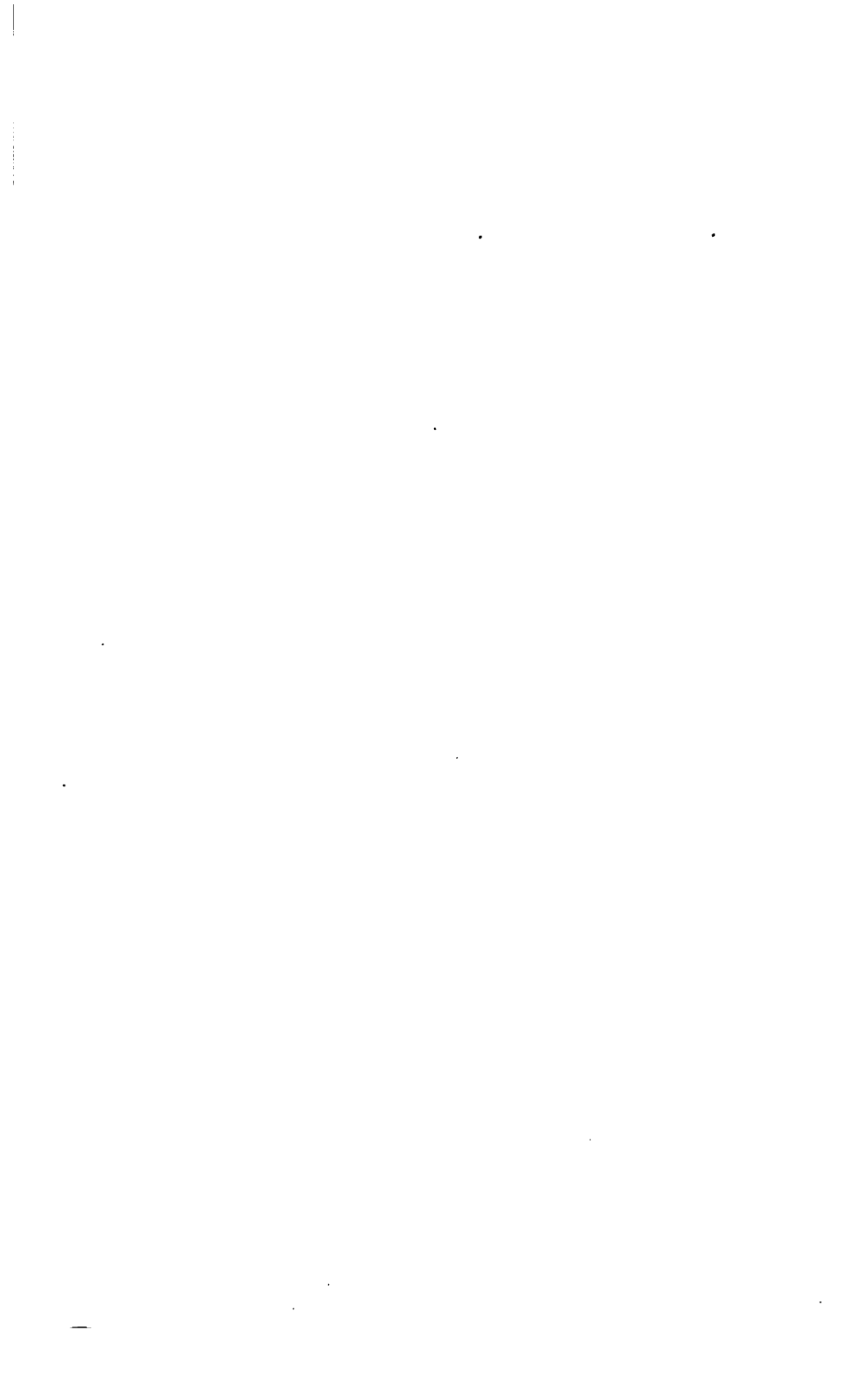
HEAD HALL ———



HALL.  
(1, 100)



WALTER L. HEELIS.  
SURVEYOR,  
AMBLESIDE.



with chimneys, some of which are of the cylindrical (sometimes called the Flemish) shape. The gate house has numerous architectural features, including an early English fireplace, while the latter has no architectural detail, unless we count the chimneys, which may be of any age. From sketches and photographs which exist, showing the central and destroyed portion, we know it to have been of the same character as the farm-like buildings, though some of the windows had oaken mullions, probably of 16th or 17th century date. In spite of this absence of detail there is evidence that this part, or a building that this part replaced, was as old as, and, possibly, older than the court house.

The gate house, or as it is usually called, the court house, is built of rough rubble, many of the stones of which may have come from the bed of the stream; the dressings of the windows, arch, doorway, and niche are of red sandstone, probably from the same quarries which supplied the material for Furness Abbey. The quoins at the angles of the building are of Silurian stone, roughly trimmed. The gateway passage is entered by a drop arch of sandstone ashlar with a plain chamfer; the keystone of the arch is sculptured with foliage, which Beck conjectured to be sprigs of deadly nightshade, in allusion to the connection of the manor with Furness Abbey. Above this is a heavy arch of relief formed of flat Silurian flags; over this is another sculptured stone, considered by the same authority to be a coat of arms, but which is undoubtedly an animal's head—probably that of a lion. Above this again, and straight over the keystone of the arch is a niche, with pinnacles and crockets, which, until about 1834, contained a seated figure of the Virgin. The passage through the gatehouse is not vaulted; the side walls containing the passage are not bonded into the side walls of the building and their masonry seems more modern; the inner portal opening into the court is not  
ashlar

ashlar, but of similar shape to the outer arch. On either side of the passage is a room, neither of which is vaulted : that on the north side, probably the porter's lodge, has a round-headed doorway with a plain chamfer leading into the court ; \* that on the south has a splayed loop, which may be ancient, looking towards the road, and is entered by a rough flat-arched door, without ashlar, from the court. Neither of these rooms seems to have had doors from the passage.

The room above the gateway is 40 ft. 10 in. in length, and 21 ft. in breadth, and is entered at the north end by an external flight of stairs and a doorway, beneath which is a broad rough arched doorway entering the room beneath, but now blocked. Mr. Beck in his MS. says:—

“This room has been entered by a flight of steps from the north end, through an arched doorway, some of the mouldings yet remaining about it, and lighted by five trefoil-headed windows.”

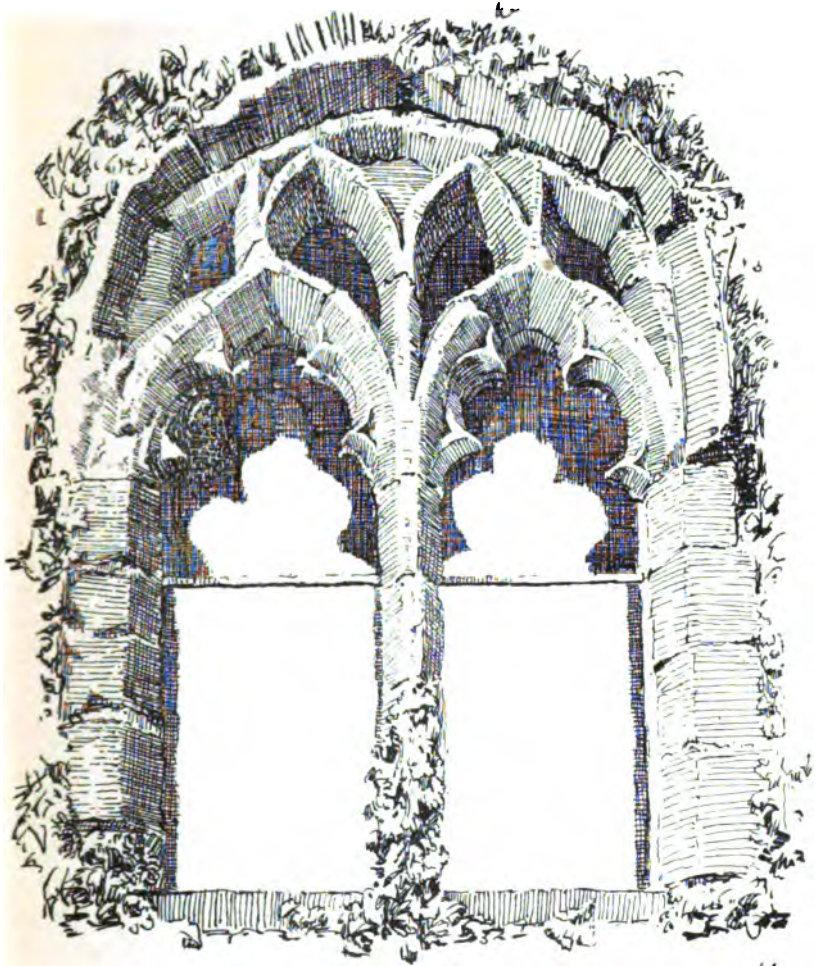
The mouldings have now disappeared, and of the five windows, two, those looking into the court, have gone altogether, two more are mutilated, and the large one on the south alone remains perfect. This is a good pointed window without transoms ; it has been protected by iron bars, the holes for which remain, and the cinque foils in the head are grooved for glazing ; the tracery in the head is of early perpendicular character, uncommon in design, and its date perhaps about 1410.† It possesses the curious feature of not being placed in the centre of its gable but considerably east of it. Two other windows remain on the east side ; they have been square-headed, of two trefoil-headed lights each, one is almost entirely destroyed, but the other is perfect, with the exception of the mullion dividing the lights. On the same side nearer

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\* As a matter of fact this arch is slightly horse shoe shaped ; this may possibly arise from settlement.

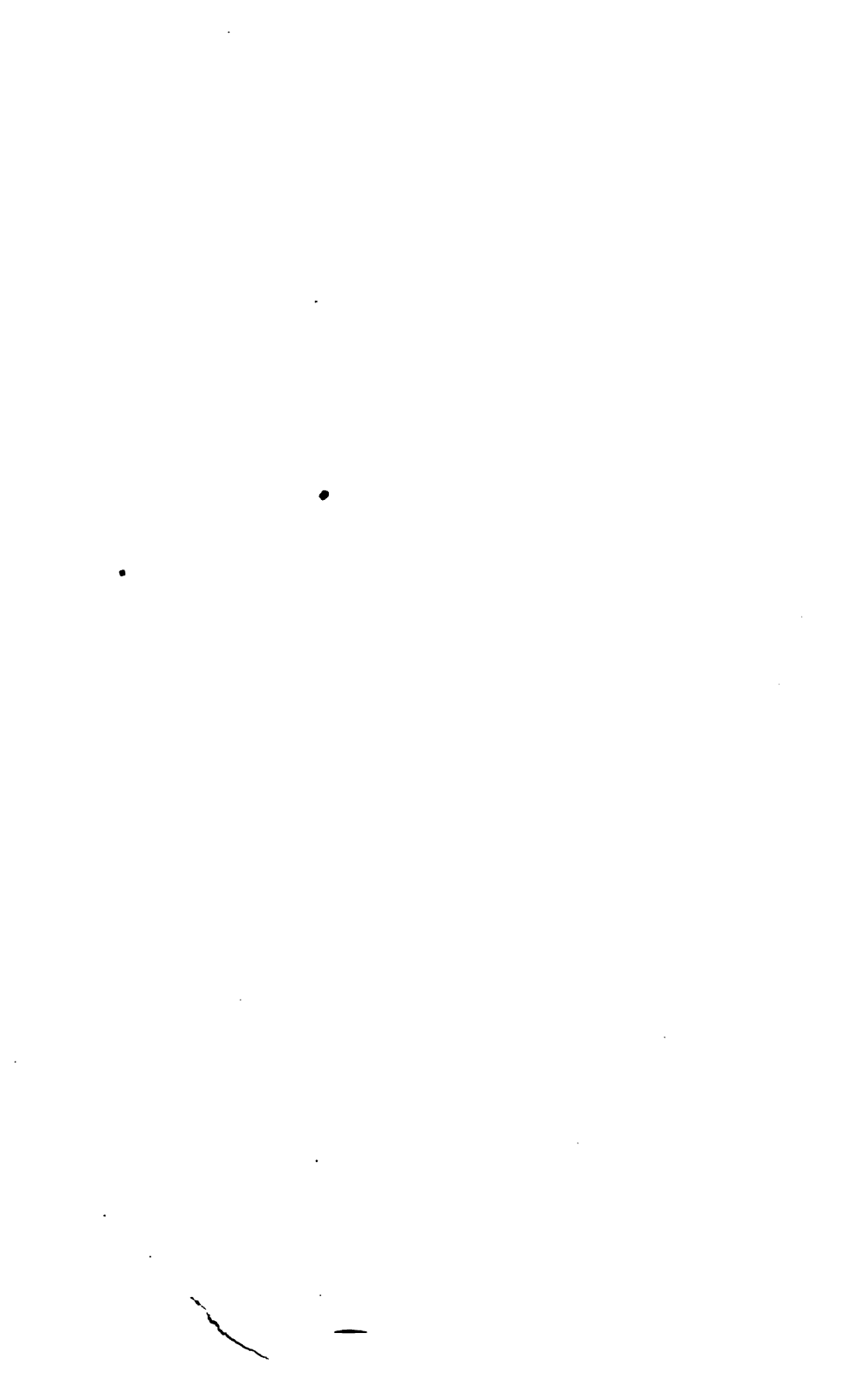
† This date was assigned to it by Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., from a photograph.

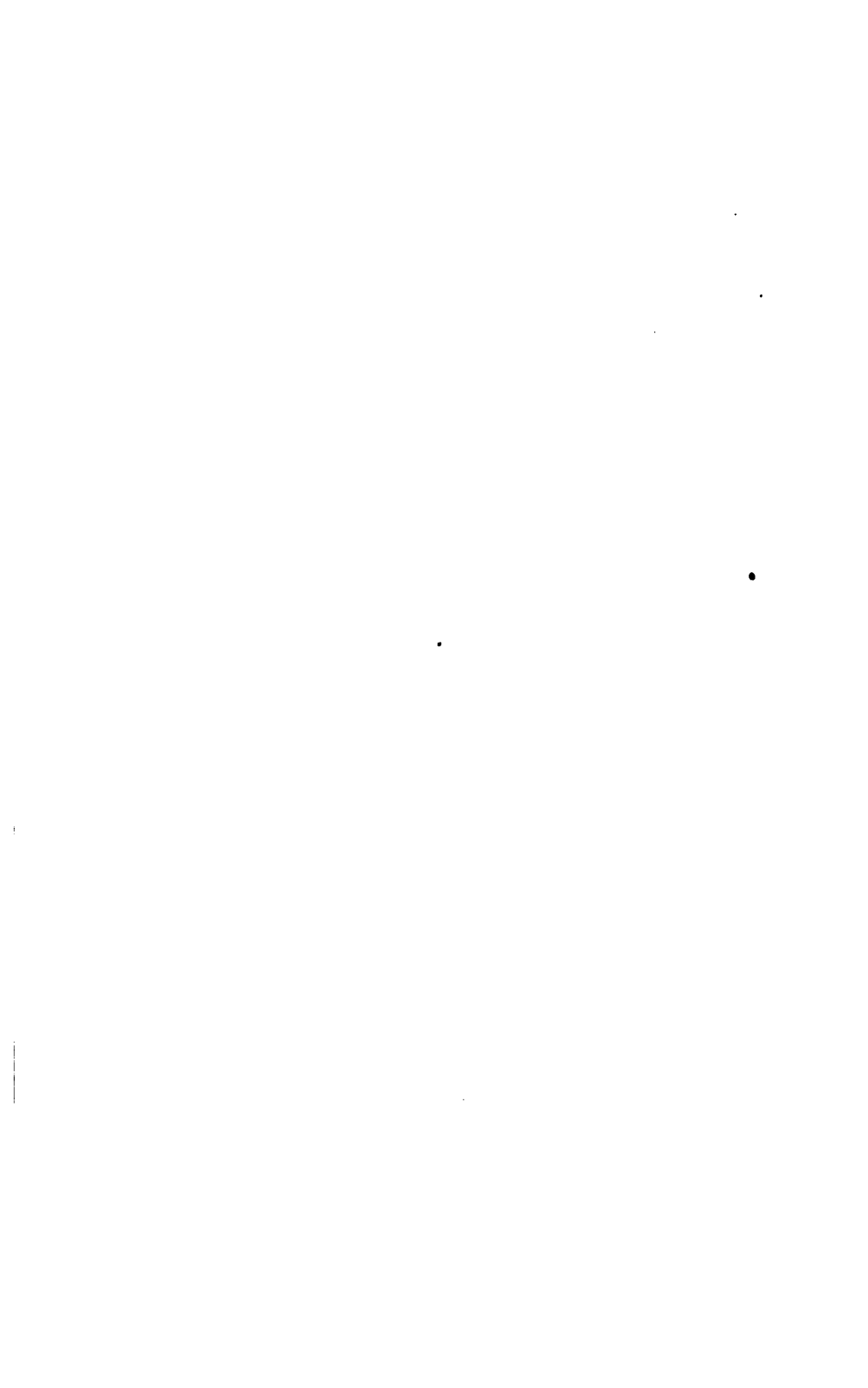


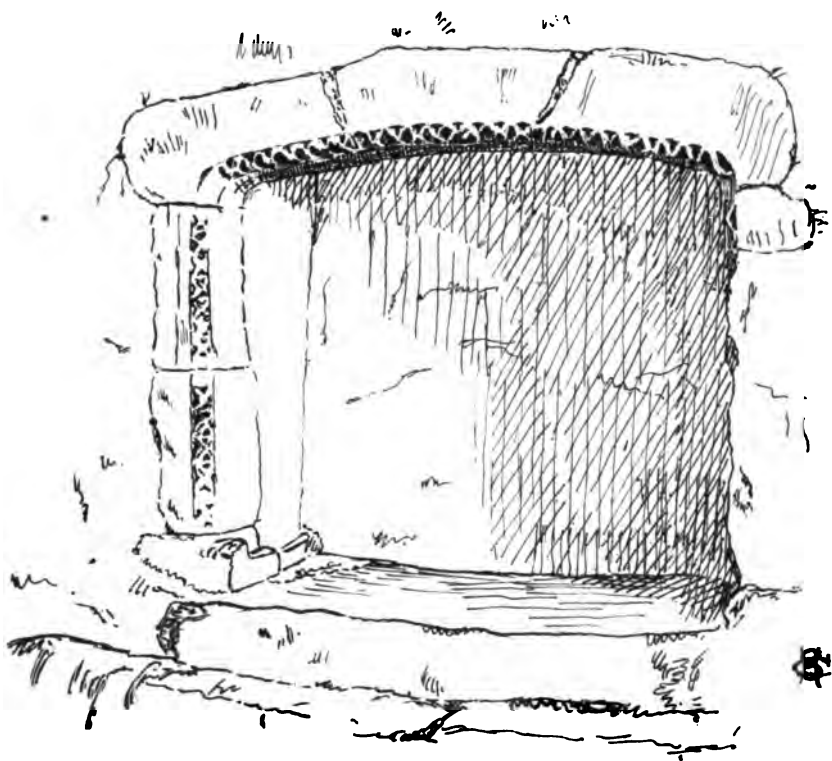


*J. Cocher. del.*

WINDOW AT HAWKSHEAD HALL.







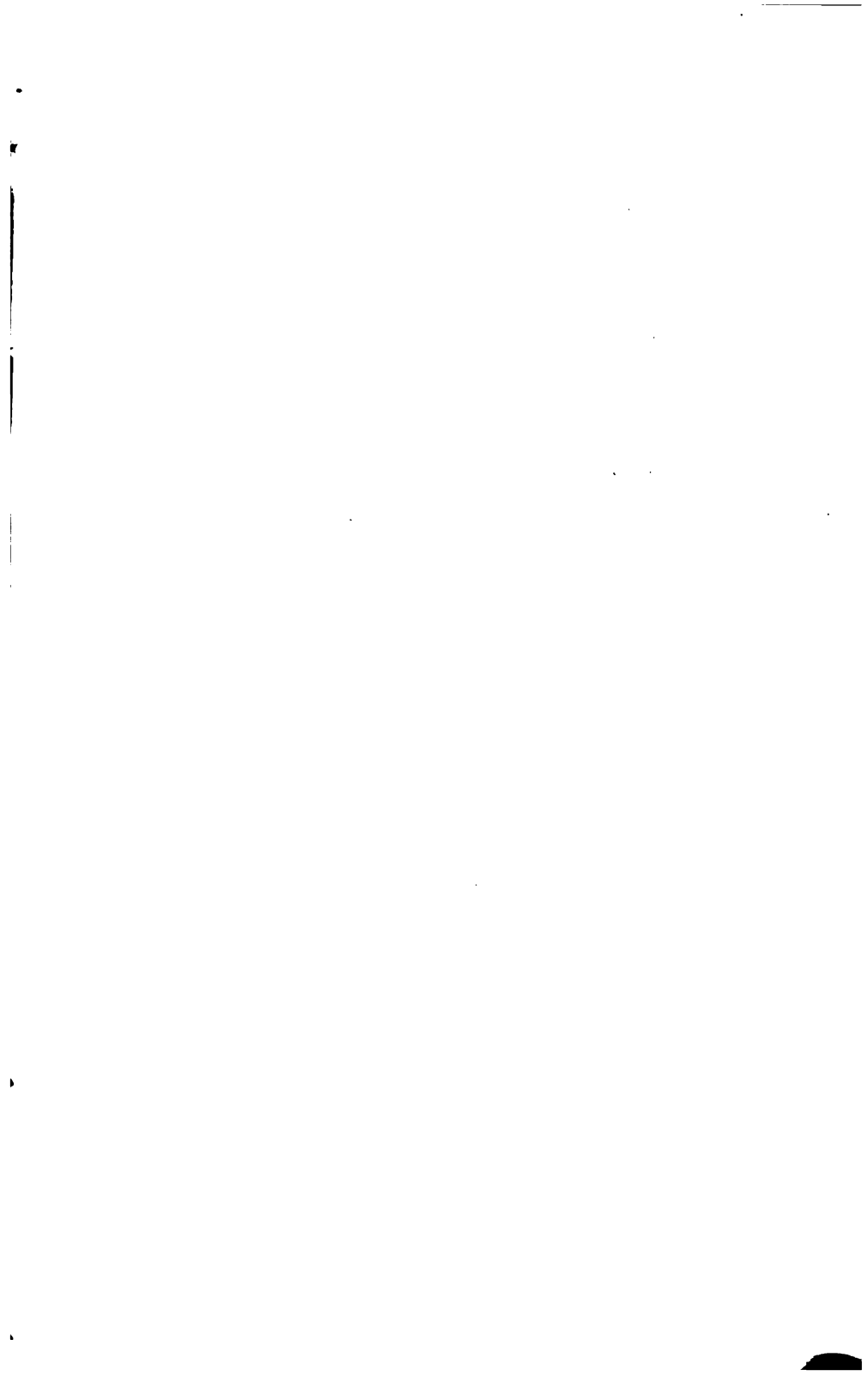
FIREPLACE AT HAWKSHEAD HALL.

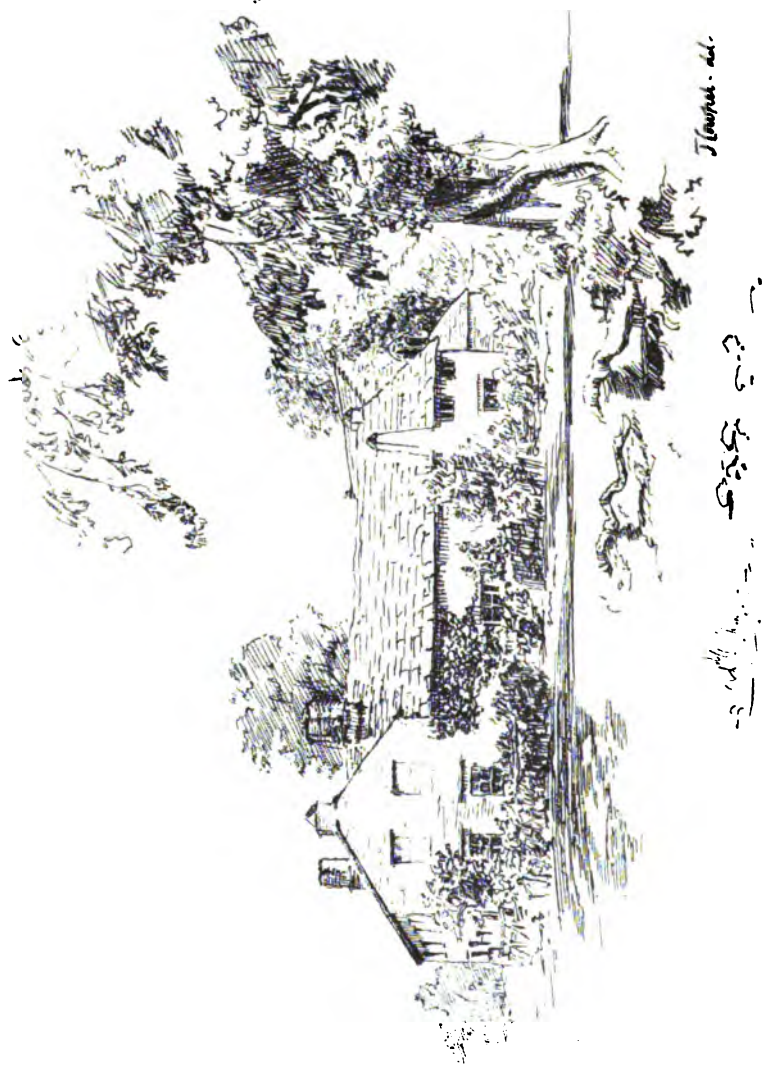
to the south than the north end, is a red sandstone fireplace with a flat segmental arch, having as its sole ornament the tooth pattern boldly cut in the angle, the teeth being placed very close together. The chimney from this fireplace is destroyed. There seems to have been a dais in the southern part of this room, but it has disappeared, and, in fact, the whole floor is lower than formerly. The open roof is ancient, but not original, and consists only of tie beam, collar beam, and rafters, thus being exactly similar to the roof of the parish church; the southern bay, above where I suppose the dais to have been, seems to have been ceiled at some period, as there are traces of laths. Externally this building has neither buttress, plinth, string, nor offset of any kind; and the gables are now roughly corbie stepped.

I have taken this building first, as, architecturally, it is the most important, and as the contiguous buildings, which were, at least as old, are destroyed. On the whole it seems that this gate house was erected early in the 13th century, perhaps soon after the time when Honorius, Archdeacon of Richmond, granted permission to the convent to celebrate mass at their private altars with wax candles; for which purpose he assigned the chapelry of Hawkshead. Of this 13th century building nothing, except the fireplace, perhaps the round arch and some of the walling, seems to remain: it has been completely overhauled in the beginning of the 15th century, which is the date assigned to the windows, archway, and niche (from a photograph) by Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., to whose kind help I am much indebted.

The buildings destroyed, which consisted of the hall, and probably the chamber, connected the gate house with the kitchen and offices, which are still standing; they, the hall and chamber (and, possibly, the offices themselves,) I have, for a long time, considered to have been older than the gate house for the following reason. At the  
south

south end of the latter, and beneath the pointed window, is a small lean-to building, in local parlance, a "bull hull," of comparatively modern date, one wall of which being all that remains of the gable wall of the pulled down portion, which here joined the court house, corner to corner, the two gables thus forming a right angled recess. Well in this "bull hull" it will be seen that the wall of the gate house is not bonded into the fragment but built against it, thus causing it to appear like a later building. But if the court house be carefully examined it will be found that very few of the walls have bond, for instance the side walls of the entrance passage, as well as other main walls in the building. This peculiarity seems therefore to be original, and the walls throughout have apparently been run up and built independently of one another in a most curiously rough-and-ready sort of fashion. The want of bond, therefore, at this corner, probably carries no evidence of difference of age with it, especially as the character of masonry in the two walls is similar. The destroyed portion was then possibly of the same age as the court house; yet it was much less interesting, having been adapted to domestic requirements in more modern times, and at the time of its demolition contained no ancient windows, nor, as far as can be ascertained, was anything of the sort discovered during its destruction. In length the destroyed portion was 59 ft. 4 in., in breadth 23ft. 6 in., a perfectly plain building, roughcast, and with square late windows. It was pulled down at two different times: firstly, the part next the gate house, then the remainder up to the kitchen wing, which is left standing. The part first destroyed had two or three windows of small size, with oaken mullions and a chimney in front, as well as a small one in the Eastern gable, which took the smoke from a fireplace under it; this can still be seen in the fragment of wall, and is quite plain with a massive beam for a mantel tree. The other  
destroyed





J. Lewis. del.

W. G. ... ..

HAWKSHEAD HALL.



destroyed part was of greater size, and was, undoubtedly, the hall. It had one window in front, of the same shape, but larger than the others, and when destroyed had no oak mullions, but an ordinary sash. A large fireplace of the same description as the last, may be seen in the wall of the kitchen wing, which warmed this room. This wall is no less than 9 ft. thick, and to the right of the fireplace is a doorway leading to the domestic offices, which consist of two chief rooms on the ground floor, one the kitchen, the great ovens of which are undoubtedly contained in the thick wall before-mentioned, and the other, perhaps the buttery. There are several rooms above, which are now approached by a massive oak staircase, with turned balusters, of Elizabethan or Jacobean date. On the roof, and supported by the thick wall, is a curious shaped clustered chimney stack.\*

Now here, it would seem, we have the shell of an ancient house, probably mostly of the 13th century. The unvarying plan of early manor houses was always a large hall in the centre, occupying the whole height of the house, and flanked on one side by the chamber, with the solar above it, and on the other by the kitchen wing. As a rule, however, the chamber and solar were also in a wing, thrown either backwards or forwards, or sometimes both, which does not appear to have been the case here. At the adjacent manor house of Coniston, however, they seem to have been under the same roof-tree as the hall. In the centre was the hall, its length, as near as can now be ascertained, about 34 ft., and its breadth about 19 ft.

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\* Such stacks are fairly common in brick, but very rare, in most districts, in stone, and when they do occur, seldom contain more than two flues. The one in question contains four, and another at the north end of this wing, two; which latter might be called a double Flemish. Although such chimneys are rare in most districts, I could cite several instances of the last shape in this locality. Clustered stacks first appeared, I believe, late in the 15th century. For comparison see "The Flemings and their chimneys in Pembrokeshire, by Rev. W. D. B. Allen," vol. 41, Journ. Arch. Assoc.

Beyond this, on the east, the chamber and solar, through the first of which would be the approach to the court room, which seems to have been by a newel. At the opposite end of the hall, to the right of the fireplace, is a single door leading to the offices. Here was, doubtless, at one time the screens, but when the ancient method of warming the hall by brazier and louvre was abandoned, the fireplace was put in the end wall, and, of course, the screens would be destroyed at the same time. Here also in the court was the main entrance which does not seem, as was usual, to have had a corresponding door opposite.

The fourth side of the quadrangle is now occupied by a modern wall, but in the north-west corner of the gate-house there are indications of a very high ancient wall of another range of buildings. The total frontage of the whole building is 115 ft.

The actual use of the room over the gateway, commonly known as the court room, perhaps requires some little discussion. If the hall had extended to the gate-house it would have occupied the position of the solar, but it is too large, in comparison with the rest of the building, for such a purpose, and I am not aware of any instances of the solar being placed over a gateway.

A manor house belonging to an abbey might be expected to contain a chapel, but with the exception that its chief window has no transoms, which is the usual distinction between ecclesiastical and domestic windows, this room does not possess many of the characteristics of a chapel. There is, indeed, at Keenground a sandstone water vessel which came from here, and which may have been a piscina, but, on the other hand, it may have been a water drain in some other part of the house, and as its original position is not known it is useless as evidence. Taking it all in all, it is probable that this room was used, like many others in early times, for various purposes, but from its size it seems likely that the traditional name of  
court

court room is fairly correct. The external stair on the north perhaps favours this theory, as by it the tenants would assemble to pay suit and service, while the lord, in this case the abbot himself, were he present, with other officials, would enter from the hall or chamber by the newel staircase.

To the W. of the Hall, on the opposite side of the stream, stands the ancient water corn mill of the manor, whither all the tenants were bound to bring their corn to be ground, and to suffer mulcher at the miller's hands. At the beginning of the 17th century there were some curious disputes concerning the rights of other people to erect mills, which were eventually suppressed. It is still a part of the Hall estate, and is now combined with a saw mill.

Lastly, there seems to have been no moat, although the situation is admirably suited for such a contrivance. Perhaps such an arrangement should not be looked for in a building of this semi-ecclesiastical character, but, as has been shown, the house partakes more of the character of an ordinary manor house than anything else. The beck by which it is enclosed upon two sides would form little or no protection, yet in this case defence does not seem to have been considered necessary.

NOTE:—I am much indebted to Mr. W. Alcock Beck of Esthwaite Lodge, for allowing me to search, and make extracts from the papers and MS.S. of the author of "Annales Furnesienses" now in his possession.

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#### APPENDIX OF PROOFS.

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Wills and Inventories proved in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, and now in Somerset House.

No.

No. 1.

*The Inventory of Rowland Nicholson, 1590 (no will.)*

The Invent of all the goods & chattells moveable & unmoveable appertayninge to Rolland Nicolson deceased priced the 27 day of July Ano Dni 1590 by Brian Benson Willm Satterthwayt Thomas Dodgson Ju. & Charles Satterth Jurat.

Inpemis cattle yong & old . . . . .	lvj l xiiij s iiij d
Itm horses & mares . . . . .	xj l
Itm sheepe yong & ould . . . . .	xj l iiij s viij d
Itm corne . . . . .	xviij l
Itm malt & meale . . . . .	v l iiij s
Itm wooll . . . . .	l s
Itm pewter . . . . .	iiij l xij s
Itm potte candle sticke & chafing dishe . . . . .	iiij l vj s viij d
Itm caldrens & pannes . . . . .	iiij l vj s
Itm bedding & bedstocke . . . . .	x l
Itm more in bedding . . . . .	iiij l xij s viij d
Itm in chistes & arke . . . . .	iiij l xvj s x d
Itm in table clothes & napkins . . . . .	xiiij s iiij d
Itm in sheetes . . . . .	viij s
Itm his apparrell . . . . .	v l x s
Itm in drinking pottes pitchers & jugges . . . . .	iiij s iiij d
Itm wooden geare with an arke . . . . .	iiij l xvj s viij d
Itm in quishones . . . . .	vj s viij d
Itm one salt & xi silver spoons . . . . .	iiij l xiiij s
Itm tables a pressor & 2 contrs . . . . .	iiij s iiij d
Itm a cupbourd . . . . .	xxxiiij s iiij d
Itm fattes & tables . . . . .	xiiij s
Itm iron geare with sithes . . . . .	iiij l xvj s viij d
Itm 2 new milnestones with an ould one . . . . .	x l s
Itm plow & plow geare with an iron harow . . . . .	xxj s
Itm sadles brydles &c. . . . .	xviij s
Itm hogges yong & ould . . . . .	iiij l
Itm carres & coyalls . . . . .	ij s
Itm in pultry . . . . .	xxiiij s
Itm a litle table & coffer . . . . .	ij s vj d
Itm in lead . . . . .	ix s

## GAGES.

At Lonthway . . . . .	xxvj s viij d
Itm in Church close . . . . .	iiij l
Itm a mosse in Breythey . . . . .	xiiij s iiij d

## DEBTES OWING TO YE SAID ROLLAND.

The Executors of Mr. Xpofe Sands . . . . .	xxiiij l
Itm Clement Rigg . . . . .	xx l
Itm by the country for dyvers journeyes	
Itm Mr. Miles Phillipson for Roll : Phillipson's tableing	xix s viij d
Itm the said Mr. Miles of an ould reckoning for ye sent (?)	v l

Itm

Itm John Sawrey . . . . .	xj s vj d
Itm Edward Kilner . . . . .	xxxij s
Itm William Rigg of James . . . . .	xxij d & 18 d
Itm Mr. Anthony Sands . . . . .	v l
Suma 172 l 14s 6d besyds the debts wch all in a maner prove desparate	

## DEBTS OWING BY THE SAID ROLLAND.

Of the Cambridg money . . . . .	40 s
Itm to Mr. Jopson & Mr. Dawson . . . . .	xij l ijs ix d
Itm to Mr. Allan Wilson . . . . .	v l
Itm to Mabel Sadler . . . . .	xj l
Itm to Mr. Magson . . . . .	iiij l
Itm to Ellin Sattrthwt . . . . .	iiij l vj s viij d
Itm to Agnes Braythwt . . . . .	xxiiij s
Itm to Francis Gibson . . . . .	xvij s
Itm to Edward Sattrthwt . . . . .	xl s
It. to Myles Sawrey . . . . .	xxv s
It. to Or Mylner . . . . .	xxvj s viij d
It. to Georg Walkr . . . . .	xxiiij s iiij d
It. to the Schole . . . . .	xxxvj s
It. to Isak Dixon . . . . .	ij s vj d
It. to Michael Bowch (Borwick?) . . . . .	xl s
It. to Samel Listr . . . . .	x l
It. to Xpofe Danson . . . . .	iiij l
Itm to James Burnel . . . . .	xxij d
Itm to Richard Dodgson . . . . .	vj s viii d
Itm to George Ar Heard . . . . .	xiijs iiij d
Suma 62. 14s. 3d.	

No. 2.

*The Will of Elizabeth Nicholson, 1600.*

In the Name of God Amen the xvij day of March Anno Dm. 1600 I Elizabeth Nicholonne de Church Stelle at Hauxheade in flourneis fells within the Countye of Lancaster wydowe Sicke in my mortall bodie yet nevertheless beinge of wholle mynde and in good and perfect remembrance (I give the Lord thanks) dothe make and ordaine this my present testament conteynnige therein my last will in manor and forme followinge viz: first I give and recommende my soule to the mercifull hands of allmightie God my only savioure and redeemer and my bodie to be buried in my Parishe Church of Hauxhead All duetyes (?) to be doone to the same as the lawe requyrethe Itm it is my wille that whereas my brother in lawe Clement Rigge oweth mee as may appeare by certaine articles and bills thereof made the summe of xxiiij l vj s viij d or thereabouts upon the recovereye whereof and my debts payed I give and bequeathe to my brother Roger Sands the summe of vi l xiijs iiij d of the same summe in consideration that he will take upon him to helpe my Executors to recover the same Itm I bequeathe to Isabell Satter. thwaite my mayde xx s And to my man Rowlande x s And to my mayde Agnes Rigge

Rigge xs Itm I make my full and wholle Executor of all my goodes and cattailes moveable and unmoveable quecke or deade whatsoever Peter Magsonne sonne of Mr Peter Magsonne schoolemaister of the same Hauxheade in ffournes fells and countye aforesayde Batchelour my debts bequestes and ffunerall expenses payed and discharged out of the same Itm I make and ordayne my supvisrs Mr Adam Sands Mr Edwyn Sands Mr Wilm Sawrey and Roger Sands my brother desyring them for God's sake to see this my laste Will and Testament fullfilled and keepte as my truste is in theme In Witness whereof to this present laste will and Testament I have sett my seale and hand the day and yeare above written in the presence of us viz ffrancis Magsonne Jur. Roberte Burroughe Jur. and Leonard Keene (Proved 1601).

No. 3.

*\*The Inventory of Allan Nicholson, 1616. (No will).*

The inventory of the goods and chattell appertayninge to Alan Nicolson deceased priced by iiij sworne men the xxij of October 1616 viz Roger Dodgson George Dodgson John Fisher and Chrystofer Rigge as followeth

First In Jewells iiij Rings ij litle Jewells set in gold and halfe a crowne in golde xij sylver sponyes ij sylver bowles valedwed . . . . .	vij l ij iiij d
Itm in Cattell young and old Rated iiijxx . . . . .	vj l xs
Itm in horses and mares five . . . . .	x l xs
Itm in sheepe younge and old viijxx and xvij whereof are iiijxx at Dillakar . . . . .	xxvj l
Itm frome ? . . . . .	xxxiiij l iiij d
Itm corne and hay worth . . . . .	lij l
Itm hay at Dillakar . . . . .	ij l vj s viij d
Itm in Bees . . . . .	xxxv s viij d
Itm loose timber and boards aboute the house . . . . .	iiij l
Itm in beddinge and bedstockes in the parlour wth other things . . . . .	xij l iiij s
Itm his apparell . . . . .	ix l xs
Itm more beddinge and bedstockes in another chamber	x l iij s iiij d
Itm in meale and malt . . . . .	ij l xij s iiij d
Itm in hay . . . . .	j viij
. . . . . pewter at vij . . . . .	iiij l
Itm copper ketles and pannes iiijxx xiiij at viij d the lb. . . . .	ij l viij s viij d
Itm one copper pott and 2 stills . . . . .	viij s
Itm brasse pannes and kettles xxv l . . . . .	x s ij d
Itm brasse potts candlesticks & mortars weighinge vjxx xijlb . . . . .	ij l xi s ij d
Itm for my arkes aboute the houses . . . . .	v l s
Itm xx hoiseloades of lyme . . . . .	xij s iiij d
Itm one fayre cupbord in the hall iiij chayres one figre table . . . . .	ls
Itm one litle chist ij truncks and iiij old chayres . . . . .	viij s
Itm sixe stone of flaxe . . . . .	xlij s

\* The gaps in this inventory are occasioned by its being torn where it has been folded.

Itm

ltn one stone of wool . . . . .	x s
ltn in the high buttery & old hall In old vessell iij chists one old amery one old arke wth other wares vessells . . . . .	xlj s
ltn Bigg and wheate . . . . .	xliij s
ltn one fowlinge peece . . . . .	xlij s iij d

233 12 4

ltn in the mill arks and chists gavelocks picks wh kilne hayre? . . . . .	xxviij s iij d
ltn kilne hayre ? new and old. . . . .	x s
ltn girdle brand Iron Speets Racks wth other Iron geare . . . . .	xliij s
ltn the plough wth other Iron geare. . . . .	xxj s
ltn bowes ij . . . . .	v s
ltn butter & cheese . . . . .	vj s viij d
ltn peats about the house valewed . . . . .	xx s
ltn saddles sacks wth other horse geare . . . . .	xij s
ltn barrowes sleds and grind stone . . . . .	v s

GAGKS.

Preistfeild p. George Sandes . . . . .	l . . .
Barl . . . . . Gall . . . . .	. . . . .
. . . . . ij . . . . .	xv viij s viij d

DEBTS OWEING BY MR. ALAN NICHOLSON DECEASED.

7 14 — Rents due and payde since his death . . . . .	vij l xliij s
ltn for Haukes head hall . . . . .	l
4 10 — ltn for Dillakar . . . . .	iiij l x s
— 52 — ltn Due to Mr. Haukrigge in December next . . . . .	ij l
52 16 2 ltn to John Ward at severall payments . . . . .	liij lxxvj s ij d
5 10 — ltn Due to Mr. Haukrigge for sheepe . . . . .	vl x s
53 6 8 ltn Due to Mr. Haukrigge the 25 of June 1616 . . . . .	liij l vj s viij d
10 10 6 ltn Due to Mr. Daniel Hackstretter wch was lent since his death . . . . .	x l x s vj d
— 5 — ltn Thomas Dodgson for money lent by him to Mr. Nicolson at Lancaster . . . . .	v s
— 5 — George Dodgson for Bees . . . . .	vs l
20 — — ltn oweinge to John Blumer wch he had in his keepinge . . . . .	xx l
10 — — ltn to Thomas Benson . . . . .	xl
7 — — ltn to Mr. Daniel Hachstetter . . . . .	vij l

2 c 22 l 17 s 4 d

DEBTS DUE TO MR. ALAN NICOLSON DECEASED.

Mr. Richard Leake . . . . .	xx l
Market money . . . . .	xxij l
William Sands . . . . .	vij l viij s
George Satterthwayte of Cragge . . . . .	iiij l ix s vj d
Mr. Henry Hueson . . . . .	iiij l
George Rigge . . . . .	v l
John Banke . . . . .	iiij l

Leonard

Leonard Keene . . . . .	. ijl xs vj d
Edward Satterthwayte of Charles . . . . .	. ijl iiij d
George Sands . . . . .	. . . . .
T . . . . .	. . . . .
. . . . . ch . . . . .	. . . . .
Roger Borwicke . . . . .	xxxijs vj d
Robert of bridge end . . . . .	. . . . .
Edward Dickson. . . . .	. ijl viijs
Blind Michael . . . . .	. . . . .
William Jackson . . . . .	. xxvijs
John Jackson . . . . .	. xxvijs
John Haukerigge . . . . .	. xxvijs
Solomon Benson . . . . .	. xiiij s
John Benson . . . . .	. vij l vs
William Rigge of Norey (Sorey ?) . . . . .	. xs viij d
Willm of New house . . . . .	. xs iiij d
Hugh Studert . . . . .	. . . . .
Willm Gibson . . . . .	. ij l xij s v d
Thomas Troughton . . . . .	. ix s
Frauncis Troughton . . . . .	. . . . .
John Blumer . . . . .	. xiiij s
Sundrie psons for haye . . . . .	. iiij l

## DEBTS DUE TO THE TESTAYTOR.

Of Roger Dodgson behind for the parke . . . . .	. . . . . xxx s
George Dodgson . . . . .	. . . . . xx s
102 l 18 s 5 d	

(Adm. gr. to "Suzana Nicholson late wiffe" 13 dec. 1616).

## No. 4.

*The Will of Allan Nicholson of Kirklands Psh of Kendal, 1663.*

In the name of God Amen the xij day of July Anno Domini 1663 I Allan Nicholson of Kirklands in the Parish of Kendall and Countie of Westmoreland being att present sore pained with bodily diseases and infirmities yet of perfect minde and memory & praised be God for the same doe make & ordaine ths my present testament and will in manner & forme following that is to say first I commend my soule into the mercifull hands of Almightye God my Maker and Redeemer & my body I committ to the Earth whereof it was made in assured hope of a Joyfull Ressurrection att the last day ltm I give and bequeath my Burgage house wherein I now dwell with all it appurtenance unto Agnes my wife her heires & assignes for ever ltm I give unto Obadiah Thomas & Joseph the three children of Robert Nicholson my sonne every one three shillings fourpence apiece ltm I give & bequeath unto the said Agnes my wife all the reste of my goods and chattells whatsoever giving such part thereof as shall be due unto my children by Lawe And I make & ordaine the said Agnes my wife sole executrix of this my last will



will & testament In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hande & seale the day and yeare above said

Pmo Allan Nicholson

Recorded hereof are wee

Jur  
James Walker  
Jur  
& William ffisher  
(Pr. 19 Dec. 1663.)

November ye ii. 1663.

A true and pfect Inventorie of such goods as weare Allan Nicholsons deceased & prized by us Thomas Warde & James Walker

	l	s	d
Imprimis one table & a buffert forme . . . . .	0	10	0
Itm 2 chists . . . . .	0	6	8
Itm 5 buffert stooles . . . . .	0	4	0
Itm 4 chayres . . . . .	0	2	4
Itm in wood vessall a knopp & a stand & other things . . . . .	0	6	8
Itm in brasse & pans & little pans . . . . .	0	10	0
Itm in puther . . . . .	0	6	8
Itm for bedstocks & bedding . . . . .	1	0	0
Itm one cow . . . . .	2	0	0
Itm one arke of hay . . . . .	0	10	0
Itm speet & warkes girdle & brandreth . . . . .	0	5	0
*Itm 6 ould whichons (?) . . . . .	0	1	6
Itm earthen potts . . . . .	0	1	0
Itm fower parr of sheets . . . . .	0	5	0
Itm in apparrell woolin & linn . . . . .	1	0	0
Itm one ould buffert forme . . . . .	0	1	0
Itm for peats . . . . .	0	2	0
Itm in meale . . . . .	0	10	0
Itm one little fouling (piece ?) . . . . .	0	10	0
Sub ptind the some totall is . . . . .	8	11	10

DEBTS OWING BY DECEASED.

For hay medow to Alan Prickett . . . . .	1	1	0
To James Jackson (lent money) . . . . .	0	10	0
For house rent . . . . .	0	11	8
Funerall expenses . . . . .	1	5	0
	3	7	8
Restat de claro . . . . .	5	4	2

No. 5.

1672 June 15 Admon. gr. to Susan Crow of goods of Samuel  
Nicholson her late brother. (No will).

\*Query: Quichones, i.e. cushions.

No. 6.

*The Will of George Nicholson of Lowson Park, 1686.*

In the name of God Amen the ffourteenth day of June 1686 I Gearge Nicholson of Lowson Parke in the Parish of Hawkshead in the County Palatine of Lancr husbandman being infirme of body yet of perfect minde and in very good Remembrance praised be God Doe make and ordaine this my last will and testament in manor following first I comend my soule to God Almighty trusting through the meritorious passion of Christ to have pardon of all my sins : and my body I committ to earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my executrixes hereafter named : and it is my minde that all dues therefore due be well paid And as for my temporall estate I dispose of it as follows that is to say I give unto Elisabeth Redheade my daughter one shilling and all the Remainer and Residue of my Goods and Chattells I give unto Jane Nicholson my wife Agnes Nicholson and Margaret Nicholson my daughters equally to be divided among them And I make the said Jane Nicholson Agnes Nicholson and Margaret Nicholson my Executrixes

In witness whereof I the said George Nicholson have hereunto putt my hand and seale the day and year first above written

Signed sealed & declared in the sight and psence of George Nicholson

Myles Sawrey Jur.

Tho. Atkinson Jur.

Will. Sawrey Jur.

(Pr. 1686.)

The Inventorie of all the goods cattells and debts belongeinge to George Nicholson of Lowson Parke in sforneis ffells deceased prized the eighteenth day of September Anno Dom 1686 by Richard Atkinson George Bancke Myles Sawrey and Thomas Atkinson as followeth vizt.

	l	s	d
Imprimis his apparell . . . . .	00	10	00
Itm wooden vessells . . . . .	00	10	00
It. Grideron and Brandrethe Ratten croke and other iron geere . . . . .	00	15	00
It. Peutter and brass . . . . .	00	10	00
It. Bedclothes & Bedsteads . . . . .	01	10	00
Item Chestes and arkes . . . . .	00	10	00
It. Wool . . . . .	2	00	00
It. Kine Calves Heffers and Steeres . . . . .	18	00	00
It. One gelding and one mare . . . . .	02	00	00
It. Sheepe yonge and oulde . . . . .	20	00	00
It. Haye and corne . . . . .	05	00	00
It. Poultrie . . . . .	00	00	08
Item chaires and stooles . . . . .	00	01	06
Summe in all . . . . .	51	07	02

## DEBTS OWING BY THE DECEADENT.

Imps to Richard Apleby . . . . .	10	00	03
It. to Sr James Graham . . . . .	16	00	00
It. to Thomas Atkinson . . . . .	05	00	00

It.

It. to John Tomlinson . . . . .	03 00 00
It. to George Bancke . . . . .	01 00 00
It. to Richard Dixon . . . . .	01 00 00
Item his funeral expenses . . . . .	01 10 00
	<hr/>
Summe in all . . . . .	37 10 s 00 d

No. 7.

*The Will of Samuel Sandys, 1683.*

In the name of God Amen the second day of february in the thirty & sixth year of the raigne of our most gracious Sovereigne Lord King Charles the Second over England etc Anno Domi 1683-4 I Samuell Sandys of Hauxhead Hall in the Pish of Hauxhead and County of Lancaster gent being sicke and weake in body but of pfect memory & remembrance praised be Almighty God for ye same doe make & ordaine and declare this my last will & testament in manner and forme following (viz) first I bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God my maker hoping that through the merritorious death & passion of Jesus Christ my only Saviour & Redemer to receive free pardon & remission of all my sins And as for my body to be buried in Xtian Buriall at the discretion of my executrix and trustees hereafter nominated And as for such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with I give devise bequeath & dispose in manner & following Imp I give unto my Honed father Mr. Samuel Sandys ffive pounds to be paid by my Executrix hereafter named within one full yeare next after my decease Itm I give & bequeath unto my Lov. brother Mr. Miles Sandys ffive pounds Itm I give unto my Lov. sister his wife & to my god-daughter Bersheba his second daughter ffive pounds apiece to be paid as aforesaid Itm I give & bequeath unto my Lov. brother William Sandys ffive pounds to be paid within two yeares next after my decease unto my Lov. brother Mr. Miles Sandys and my Cuz. John Philipson to be let out in their or one of their names in trust for the use of the said William Sandys untill he attaine the age of twenty one yeares Itm I give & bequeath unto my Cuz. John Philipson & my god-daughter Margaret his younger daughter twenty shillings apiece Itm I give unto my mother in lawe Mrs. Bridgett Nicholson forty shillings Itm in token of my respect I give and bequeath unto Mr. Thomas Bell minister of Hauxhead tenn shillings to buy a ring with to weare in Remembrance of me Lastly I give bequeath unto my Lov. wife Mrs. Beatrice Sandys all my goods and chattells whatsoever moveable & unmoveable of what nature kind or quallity soever they be together also with all such deeds writings evidences assignemts conveyances or other assurances whatsoever now in my custody Relating to or any way concerning the demesne of Kentmere or the Freehold or Customary lands belonging to Hauxhead Hall or elsewhere ; whereunto I am any way entitled ; whom alsoe I doe nominate & appoint sole executrix of this my last will and testament : she payinge & dischargeing my full debts legacies and funerall expenses Requesting & desiring my Lov. brother Mr. Miles Sandys and my cuz. John Philipson to be assisting unto my said Executrix according to their abilities touching and concerning the pformance of this my last will & testament In witness whereof I have hercunto putt my hand & seale the day & yeare above written

Sam. Sandys

Sam. Sandys

Signed sealed & delivd in psence  
of

ffra. Cray, George Holme, Elizabeth Gilpin, Anne Gilpin.

(Pr. 28 May 1684.)

February ye 14th Ano Domi (1683)

A true Inventorie of all the goodes chattells cattells debts Rights & credits moveable & immoveable of the Late Samuell Sandys of Hauxhead Hall in the p'ish of Hauxhead & county of Lancaster gentl. deceased approved ye same day by Adam Rigg James Braithwt Edward Braithwt & James Keen

	ut seq.	l s d
Imp <sup>s</sup> His apparrell wth a rapier & belt . . . . .		07 00 00
Itm money in his purse . . . . .		02 11 00
Itm in sack . . . . .		01 00 00
Itm in ye kitchin loft one paire of Bedsteads wth bedding furniture tables six chaires val . . . . .		04 10 00
Itm in ye bed chamber one paire of bedstockes wth bedding & furniture a table and two chaires . . . . .		02 05 00
Itm goodes in ye closet as pottes glasses val . . . . .		01 05 00
Itm a shift & therein eight paire of sheets two table cloths one duzen & a halfe napkins. . . . .		01 06 08
Itm goodes in ye little loft wth two beds for servts		01 06 08
Itm brass & pewter in the kitchin . . . . .		03 05 00
It. Potts panns wth a flaske & other Iron implem <sup>ts</sup> in ye kitchin . . . . .		02 10 00
Itm Wood vessell earthen potts val . . . . .		01 15 00
Itm Tables formes chiste & arkes . . . . .		01 15 00
Itm Meale mault groates ffesh val . . . . .		01 10 00
Itm Hempe & yarne . . . . .		02 00 00
Itm in ye Barne Bigge & oates thrasht & un- thrashed . . . . .		18 00 00
Itm Hay & strawe in the barne . . . . .		04 00 00
Itm Husbandry geare as ploughs carte teames boords old timber val . . . . .		03 10 00
Itm A bull & eight cows . . . . .		26 00 00
Itm two yoke of draught oxen . . . . .		14 00 00
Itm ffower heffers & one steere . . . . .		10 00 00
Itm three stirkes & six calves . . . . .		07 00 00
Itm ffower horses . . . . .		10 00 00
Itm one hundred & ninety sheep . . . . .		40 00 00
Itm goodes in ye mill as sieves meassures haire cloths wth ye miller's bedd . . . . .		01 00 00
Itm two hives of bees wth swine poultry and mannure . . . . .		02 12 06
Suma bonora . . . . .		171 11 10

DEBTS

HAWKSHEAD HALL.

41

DEBTS OWING BY YE PTIE DECEASED.

	ut seq.	l s d
Imps Due to Mr. Samuel Sandys of Graithwt at Candlemas (83) . . . . .		74 00 00
Itm to Mrs. Judith Carus . . . . .		30 00 00
Itm to John Philipson at ye same time . . . . .		53 00 00
Itm to Mr. Pepper of Preston . . . . .		02 00 00
Itm to John Robinson at ye said time . . . . .		53 00 00
Itm to Robt. Hubbersty sons at ye same time . . . . .		30 00 00
Itm to Willm Dennison at ye same time . . . . .		21 04 00
Itm to Robt. Rawlinson at ye same time . . . . .		12 00 00
Itm to Richard Appleby ye same time . . . . .		12 00 00
Itm to Mr. Rymmer and Mr. Gray ye same time . . . . .		04 00 00
Itm to Mrs. Bridgett Nicholson ye same time . . . . .		22 18 00
Itm to Willm Mackereth ye same time . . . . .		01 00 00
Itm Serv <sup>ts</sup> wages due ye same time . . . . .		09 10 08
Itm to Mr. Gray . . . . .		09 10 00
Itm to Mr. Gibson ye same time . . . . .		04 10 10
Itm to Mr. Mansergh . . . . .		00 16 00
Itm to Edward Braithwt . . . . .		01 10 00
Itm ffuneral expenses . . . . .		17 00 00
		<hr/>
Suma debit . . . . .		329 09 06

No. 8.

*Admon. gr. of effects of Richard Archer 27 Oct. 1720. (No will.)*

No. 9.

*The will of Beatrice Archer, 1726.*

The last will and testament of me Beatrice Archer of Hawkshead Hall in the County Palatine of Lancaster widdow. As to such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with I will that that the same shall goe and be disposed of as follows (to wit) I give and bequeath unto my son Richard Archer and my daughter Beatrice Archer their exectrs & admtrs all my goods chattells rights credits & personall estate whatsoever And doe make and ordain them executor and executrix of this my last will and testament In witness hereof I have hereto set my hand and seale this second day of May in the twelfth year of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord George by the grace of God of Great Britain fraunc & Ireland King defender of the ffaith etc. and in the year of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred twenty & six

The marke of  
Beatrice + Archer.

Signed sealed and published by the above named Beatrice Archer as her last will & testament in the presence of us who have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto in the said testatrix's pence

Grace Copley  
Marget Jenney  
John Copley

(Pr. feb. 13, 1727)

No.

No. 10.

*The Will of John Copley, 1689.*

In the name of God Amen The eleventh day of December in the first yeare of the raigne of our most Gracious Sovereigne Lord & Lady King William & Queen Mary over England Scotland France & Ireland King & Queen defenders of the faith, etc. Anno Domi 1689.

I John Copley of Hawkshead Hall in the pish of Hawkshead in the County of Lancaster gentl. being of good and pfect memory thanks be to Almighty God : And calling to remembrance the uncertaine estate of this transitory life ; and that all flesh must yield unto Death when it shall please God to call : Doe make constitute ordaine and declare this my last will and testamt in manner and forme following ; and first being penitent and sorry from the bottome of my heart for my sins past most humbly desireing forgiveness for the same I give and comitt my soule unto Almighty God my Saviour and Redeemer In whom and by whom the merrits of Jesus Christ I trust and believe assuredly to be saved and to have full remission and forgiveness of all my sins : And my body to be buried in such place where it shall please my Executrix and Trustees hereafter named to appoint And as for such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to blesse me with : I give devise bequeath and dispose of in manner and forme following Imprimis I give to my brother Mr John Punsonby twenty shillings : Itm I give unto my deare and loveing sister Mrs. Ann Punsonby twenty shillings : Itm I give unto my deare & loveing sister Mrs Barbara Copley Twenty Shillings to buy every one of them a ring to weare in remembrance of me : Itm I doe nominate and appoint my deare and loveing brother Mr William Copley of Gossforth in the County of Cumberland John Philipson of Rayrigg in the County of Westmld gentl. William Sawrey of Dale End in Langdale in the Pish of Grasmere and County of Westmld clerke and William Dennison of Esthwaite water side yeoman : trustees and supervisors of this my last will and testament : and by these ptes doe give them William Copley John Philipson William Sawrey and William Dennison full power and authority to sell mortgage lett to ffarme or otherwise to dispose of for ever any part or parcell of my estate at Hawkshead Hall within the County of Lancaster towards the paying of my debts legacies and ffuneral expenses which I hope my Supvisors with my Executrix will take care to pforme : And I doe desire the Supvisors and require them to give a just and true account unto my Executrix hereafter mentioned after my debts paid And to pay the overplus of all such sums as shall be raised unto my said Executrix : Itm I give unto my deare and loveing brother Mr William Copley five pounds and the other Supvisors twenty shillings apiece : Lastly I give and bequeath unto my loveing wife Mrs Beatrix Copley all my goods and chattells whatsoever moveable and immoveable of what nature or kinde soever they be : whom alsoe I doe nominate and appoint sole Executrix of this my last will and testament desireing and requesting my bro. Mr William Copley Mr John Philipson William Sawrey and William Dennison to be assisting unto my said Executrix according to their abilities touching and concerning the pformance of this my last will and testament In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand & seale the day and yeare above written Sealed published and declared in the pseece of Cudbert Hodgson William Rigge Edward Poole & George Walker

(Pr. 28 Oct. 1691)

No.

## No. 11.

*Abstract of Will of John Copley of Hawkeshead Hall, 1750.*

December 20 1750 household stuff to daughters Beatrice & Isabel: rest of personalty to son John Copley clerk, who is appointed sole executor. Realty at Hawkeshead Hall & elsewhere to three trustees on trust for payment of funeral & probate expences & debts: portions of £500 to each daughter & £200 to son Daniel Copley at age of 23, residue to son John Copley, 10s. to each executor  
(Pr. 23 Jan. 1754)

*Extracts from the Hawkshead Register.*

1569. July 25, Xtopher Nicholson bapt.  
 1572. Dec. 22, Willm Nicholson ,,  
 1572. Feb. 5, Margaret Nicholson ,,  
 1572. Jany. 23, Wm. Nicholson burd.  
 1573. May 20, John Nicholson ,,  
 1574. Jany. 23, Agnes Nicholson bapt.  
 1577. Feb. 24, Edweine Nicholson ,,  
 1579. Aug. 26, puer Rowlandi Nicholson burd.  
 1579. Aug. 27, Margaret Nicholson ,,  
 1580. Novr. 12, Rowland Nicholson & Elizabeth Rigge marrd.  
 1582. July 25, filia Rowlandi Nicholson ex secunda uxore burd.  
 1590. June 9, Rowland Nicholson burd.  
 1595. Sept. 6, Thomas Nicholson ,,  
 1597. Aug. 7, Nathaniell Nicholson filis allani bapt.  
 1599. Nov. 22, Daniell Nicolson alani filius ,,  
 1601. May 8, Esabeth ux Rowlandi Nicholson burd.  
 1602. Nov. 30, Christopher Nicolson fil allani bapt.  
 1606. Jan. 4, Elsapeth Nicolson fil allani ,,  
 1616. Oct. 7, Allan Nicolson burd.  
 1621. Aug. 30, Daniell Nicholson burd.  
 1626. Sept. 24, Daniel Nicolson fil Nathanielis bapt.  
 1626. May 29, Jo. Nicolson and Esabeth Dixon marrd.  
 1628. Aug. 17, Elsabeth Nicolson fil Nathaniel bapt.  
 1630. June 28, Christofer Nicholson fil Nathaniel ,,  
 1630. Sept. 26, John Nicholson fil allan ,,  
 1631. Feb. 12, Susan Nicolson fil Nathaniell ,,  
 1632. Sept. 23, Rowland Nicolson fil allani ,,  
 1633. Nov. 30, Dorathye Nicolson fil Nathaniel  
 1634. Feb. 7, Dorothie Nicolson fil Nathaniell in the church burd.  
 1634. Dec. 1, John Nicolson fil Thomas bapt.  
 1634. Dec. 22, Robert Nicolson fil allan ,,  
 1634. March 17, Dorathye Nicolson fil Nathaniell bapt.  
 1634. Dec. 13, John Nicolson fil Thomas burd.  
 1637. Nov. 30, Samuel Nicolson fil Nathaniell bapt.  
 1640. Dec. 6, John Nickolson fil Nathaniell ,,  
 1642. March 4th, Susan the wife of Allan Nickolson in the quire burd.  
 1643. Ap. 12, Ellene Nicolson fil Nathaniell bapt.  
 1643. Ap. 12, uxor Nathaniell Nicolson in the quire burd.





*Gilpins.*

1652. Dec. 22, Margaret Gilpin in Sands quire burd.  
 1672. Sep. 17, Mr Christopher Gilpin in the chancell „  
 1686. Ap. 16, Mary Gilpin of Haukeshead Hall in the church burd.  
 1688. June 14, Elizabeth Gilpin widdowe de Haukeshead Hall in the church burd.

*Brass plate in Kendal Church (now in the Bellingham Chapel).*

HERE LIE THE REMAINS OF  
 ISABELLA COPLEY  
 LATE OF HAWKSHEAD HALL  
 WHO DIED THE 28TH DAY  
 OF FEBRUARY 1770  
 AGED 46 YEARS.

*From Brand's History of Newcastle. Epitaphs now or late in St. Nicholas Church.*

CHRISTOPHER NICHOLSON ALDERMAN  
 DEPARTED 29 SEPTEMBER 1670  
 IN THE 68 YEAR OF HIS AGE.

THE BURIAL PLACE OF JOHN BUTLER MERCHANT ADVENTURER AND SOMETIME SHERIFF OF THIS TOWNE AND HIS WIVES ANN AND ELIZABETH AND THEIR CHILDREN. HE DEPARTED JAN. 12 1695-6. ANN HIS WIFE 14 JUNE 1655. (He was Sheriff 1652).

William Carr Merchant Adventurer of Newcastle ob. Ap. 14, 1660 his wife Jane Jan. 31, 1666.

*The following Newcastle Nicholsons (from the same authority) may be of the same family.*

1588. Roger Nicholson Governor of Merchants Company, Sheriff 1583, Mayor 1588.

George Nicholson deputy town clerk ob. 16 Feb. 1604 burd. with his wife Margaret in St. John's Church.

*Epitaph.*

CORPUS HEUS ANIMUS CONCLUSUM  
 LIBERA CLARUS  
 EST FRUITUR SPECTAT CARCERE  
 PACE DEUM.

## APPENDIX No. II.

The CASE of  
 John Copley, Gent. and Beatrix his Wife;  
 And of George Carus, Gent. and Judith his Wife.  
 Humbly Presented to the LORDS Spiritual and Temporal in  
 PARLIAMENT Assembled.

- March 3rd, 1650. That Christopher Gilpin Esq; by his Deed of Feeoffment duely executed with Livery, Dated March 3d, 1650, for the Consideration of 1520l. really paid to, or for the said Gilpin, Conveyed the Demeasne of Kentmer in Westmerland, with Apputenances to Nathan. Nicholson and his Heirs absolutely. But Gilpin having Married Nicholson's Daughter, there might be some Promise that he might be at Liberty to Redeem the Premisses on Repayment of the 1520l. and Interest.
- That Gilpin to Defraud the said Nicholson made some conveyance of the Premisses to Mary Phillipson widow, and her Heirs, in Trust, (as is pretended for Hudleston Phillipson her son,) And the said Conveyance is Dated March 1st, 1650, although not executed till Seven Years after, and there is 1700l. mentioned as the Consideration thereof, when in Truth there was not One Penny paid for the same. And the said Hudleston Phillipson was then so far from Claiming anything to himself under that Deed, that Five Years afterwards, (viz.) Jan. 22nd, 1655, he (with three other Arbitrators,) by an Award then made, did Award that there was due to Nicholson 1050l. but that he should there-out allow Gilpin 400l. for the Portion of his Wife, he making her a Jointure of 30l. per annum out of the Premisses. And Gilpin was also there-out to secure to Nicholson the 650l. Residue of the 1050l. And thereupon Possession was to be delivered to Gilpin by the said Award.
- That in 1657 the Phillipsons set up a Title, and brings an Ejectment under the said Deed, and upon Tryal at Appleby, in August, 1657, were Non-Suited. However they bring another Ejectment the next Year, and thereupon there was a Reference to Arbitrators, who taking Notice of the said former Award, and that there was 100l. more become due to Nicholson, it is Awarded December 25, 1658, that Mary Phillipson should pay to Nicholson the 21st of January then next 750l. or give sufficient Security

Security for the same, with Interest, and should also give Security for payment of 400l. to Gilpin, with Interest, in a Year. And also that she should settle a Jointure of 30l. per Annum on Elizabeth the Wife of Gilpin, and that she should give Security to Nicholson to Idempnifie him against Five several Bonds therein mentioned, or else procure the same to be Cancelled.

1662. That there never was any Money paid, or Security given, or anything done in performance or Execution of the said Award, but Nicholson kept Possession of the Premises. And in 1662 Exhibited his Bill in Chancery against the Phillipsons, and Gilpin to discover the said Fraudulent Deed, and for Relief in the Premises. And Hudelston Phillipson Dying, the Bill was revived against Christopher Phillipson on his Eldest Son and Heir (now Sir Christopher the Appellant,) And neither the Phillipsons, nor Gilpin, did by their Answer to that Bill set forth One Penny really paid as the Consideration of their
- Novem. 24, 1671. Deed. And November the 24th, 1671, the Cause was regularly brought to Hearing against the now Appellant, (who was then 25 Years Old, tho by his Petition he suggests he was under Age,) and upon the Hearing the Court declared themselves satisfied, that the said Deed of the 3d of March, 1650, was a good Deed, and ought not to be Impeached, being made for Valuable Considerations. And did therefore Order and Decree, That Nicholson should be pay'd 1520l. with his Damages and Costs, or else hold the Estate Absolute. And an Account was directed to be taken to see what was due to Nicholson, but the Defendants not appearing to hear Judgement, they had a Day to show cause against the said Decree.
- March 3d, 1650. That shortly after Nicholson Dyed, leaving the Respondents Beatrix and Judith his Grand-children, and Co-heirs, tender Infants. And they being afterwards Married to Mr. Copley, and Mr. Carus. In Michaelmas Term

1683. 1683, Sir Christopher Phillipson Exhibited his Bill in Chancery against them, to have an Account of the Profits of the Premises, and that he might be let in on Payment of what should appear due to the Respondents. And they thereupon Exhibited their Bill of Revivour to Revive the said Decree and Proceedings. And upon  
June

June 11th, hearing both the said Causes June the 11th, 1686. It was  
1686. Ordered and decreed, that Sir Christopher Phillipson should pay to the Respondents the 1520l. Decreed Nicholson with Interest and Costs to be Computed and Taxed by a Master who was directed to take an Account of the Profits, and what the Master should certifie due, Sir Christopher Phillipson was Decreed to pay, and thereupon the Respondents were to reconvey, but in default of payment, Sir Christopher's Bill was to stand desmist, with Costs.

That Sir Christopher Phillipson not resting satisfied with the said Decree, Petitioned the Late Lord Chancellor Jeffreys for a Rehearing, which being granted, and the Causes coming accordingly to be Reheard before  
Novemb. 11, his Lordship on the 11th of November, 1686, It was  
1686. Ordered, that the said former Order on Hearing, or Decree, do stand.

That the said Sir Christopher Phillipson greatly delayed the Account before the Master, by taking out several Commissions into Westmerland to Examine to the Value of the Premisses, or otherwise. And finding there would be much more found due upon the said Estate than the same is worth, to be sold out-right, the Premisses being but 50l. or 60l. per Annum Value And there is a Free Rent of 10l. per Annum Issuing there-out, which with other usual Reprizes amount to 15l. per Annum. And there was a Doweress upon the Estate till April, 1672. And the Master being ready to make his Report, Sir Christopher Phillipson Exhibits his Appeal to your Lordships to execute the said Award made above Thirty Years since, and whereof there has been never any performance but the contrary. And the said Gilpin and his wife who were to have benefit by the said Award, were not made parties to the said Sir Christopher Phillipson's Suit, and are since Dead; and now that Nicholson is also Dead, it cannot appear what he paid upon, or was damnified by the said Five Bonds against which he was to be saved harmless by the said Award.

NOTE.—Since completing the above account I have received an interesting letter on the subject from Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, of Carill Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester, containing the following additional information :—Firstly, Nathaniel Nicholson was one of those gentlemen of the Lonsdale Hundred who compounded for Knighthood at Lancaster on the 23rd March, 1631-2, by payment of a fine of  
£10

£10. (Record Soc. vol. 12). Secondly, with regard to family arms, it appears that Roger Nicholson, Sheriff of Newcastle, 1583, bore Arg. on a pale sa. three martlets or. [Carr MS. (Surtees Socy. vol. 1, pr. 1862, appendix lxix.)]. It does not appear, however, that any other Newcastle Nicholsons bore these or any other arms, and as Roger is not found in Dugdale's pedigree, or in any way connected either with the Hawkshead or Newcastle families, it is very questionable if he was any relation; Mr. J. Holme Nicholson calls my attention to the fact that the arms are identical, except as to tincture, with those of Nicholson of Balrath, Co. Meath, who were supposed to have sprung from the Nicholsons of Poulton Hall, near Lancaster. Not improbably Roger was a member of this family.

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ART. III.—*S. Catherine's Chapel, Eskdale : a reason for its Dedication.* By REV. THOMAS LEES, M.A., F.S.A.

*Communicated in Eskdale, September 5th, 1889.*

THE chapelry of Eskdale is a portion of the enormous parish of S. Bees. The chapel itself is dedicated to Catherine, V.M.: and Jefferson ("Allerdale above Derwent" p. 422), tells us that "a fair is holden here, on the north side of the chapel-yard, on the 5th of December, O.S." (*i.e.* November 25th of our present way of reckoning), "being the Feast of St. Catherine, virgin and martyr, to whom the chapel is dedicated.

The name of S. Catherine does not appear in the oldest English Calendars, but we find it in the Roman, French, Spanish, German, Greek, Scottish, and Sarum English use. None of our most ancient English churches are dedicated to her. In fact her legend is not earlier than the 8th century, and was not introduced into western Christendom till after the Crusades in the 11th century. Her *cultus* then became rapidly popular, and we have some 50 churches in England bearing her name, and a vast number of chantry chapels and altars. Now in choosing a patron for his new chapel here, the founder may have been influenced by what was, at that time, a popular fashion; but the object of this paper is to show that he was probably moved by a deeper and more solemn motive than this.

S. Catherine's Day, A.D. 1130, was marked by a dreadful calamity which befel the royal family of England, and many noble houses of England and Normandy. This was the wreck of the "White Ship," in which perished Prince William the Etheling, son of Henry I, and many of his courtiers. Ordericus Vitalis describes the catastrophe in such

such a feeling and vigorous style, that I trust you will pardon me for a somewhat lengthy quotation as rendered in English by his translator, Mr. Forrester. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library, Ordericus Vitalis, Vol. IV).

After telling us of the embarkation of Henry I, at Barfleur, on November 25th, Ordericus continues :—

“ In this voyage a sad disaster happened which caused much lamentation and innumerable tears to flow. Thomas, the son of Stephen, had obtained an audience of the king, and offering him a gold mark, said to him, “ Stephen, the son of Airard, was my father, and during his whole life he was in your father's service as a mariner. He it was who conveyed your father to England in his own ship, when he crossed the sea to make war on Harold.

He was employed by your father in services of this description as long as he lived, and gave him such satisfaction that he honoured him with liberal rewards, so that he lived in great credit and prosperity among those of his own class. My lord king, I ask you to employ me in the same service, having a vessel, called the *Blanche-Nef*, which is fitted out in the best manner, and perfectly adapted to receive a royal retinue.” The king replied :—“ I grant your request ; but I have already selected a ship which suits me, and I shall not change ; however, I entrust to you my sons, William and Richard, whom I love as myself, with many of the nobility of my realm.’

The mariners were in great glee at hearing this, and greeting the king's son with fair words, asked him to give them something to drink. The prince gave orders that they should have three muids. No sooner was the wine delivered to them than they had a great drinking bout, and pledging their comrades in full cups, indulged too much and became intoxicated. By the king's command many barons with their sons embarked in the *Blanche-Nef*, and there were in all, as far as I can learn, three hundred souls on board the ill-fated ship, but two monks of Tyron, Count Stephen, with two men-at-arms, William de Roumare, Rabel the chamberlain, Edward of Salisbury, and several others came on shore, having left the vessel upon observing that it was overcrowded with riotous and headstrong youths. The crew consisted of fifty experienced rowers, besides an armed marine force, who were very disorderly, and as soon as they got on board insolently took possession of the benches of the rowers, and being drunk forgot their station, and scarcely paid respect to any one. Alas ! How many among the company embarked, were without the slightest feeling of devotion towards God.

*Qui maris immodicas moderatur, et aeris, iras !*  
Who rules the storm, and calms the raging sea.

They even drove away with contempt, amidst shouts of laughter, the priests who came to bless them, with the other ministers who carried the holy water; but they were speedily punished for their mockery. Besides the king's treasure and some casks of wine, there was no cargo in Thomas's ship, which was full of passengers; and they urged him to use his utmost endeavours to overtake the royal fleet which was already ploughing the waves. In his drunken folly, Thomas, confident in his seamanship and the skill of his crew, rashly boasted that he would soon leave behind all the ships that had started before them. At last, he gave the signal for departure; the sailors seized the oars without a moment's delay, and, unconscious of the fate which was imminently impending, joyously handled the ropes and sails, and made the ship rush through the water at a great rate. But as the drunken rowers exerted themselves to the utmost in pulling the oars, and the luckless pilot steered at random and got the ship out of its due course, the starboard bow of the *Blanche-Nef* struck violently on a huge rock, which is left dry every day when the tide is out, and covered by the waves at high water. Two planks having been shattered by the crash, the ship, alas! filled and went down. At this fearful moment, the passengers and crew raised cries of distress, but their mouths were soon stopped by the swelling waves, and all perished together, except two who seized hold of the yard from which the sail was set; they hung on to it the greater part of the night, in earnest hope that they would receive aid in some shape or other. One of these men was a butcher of Rouen, of the name of Berold; the other, a young man of gentle birth whose name was Geoffrey, the son of Gilbert de l' Aigle."

Wearied with this quotation you will naturally ask "what has all this to do with Eskdale and its little church?" This I hope to show you. After a heart-rending account of the circumstances of the wreck, Ordericus gives a list of the chief victims:—

"As we have already said, the king's sons William and Richard were amongst those who perished, with their sister Matilda, wife of Rotrou, count of Mortain. There were also Richard the young Earl of Chester, distinguished by his bravery and kindness of heart, with his wife Matilda, sister of Theobald, count Palatine. Othere, his brother, son of Hugh, Earl of Chester, and governor and tutor of the king's youngest son at the moment when the *Blanche-Nef* went down and the nobles were hopelessly buried in the waves, took, as it is reported



ported, the young prince in his arms, and sinking with him they were never seen again."

The rest of the list has no connection with our subject. The bodies of Earl Richard and several others were found some days after the shipwreck far from the spot where the vessel was lost. Finally Ordericus tells us

"Ranulph of Bayeux obtained the Earldom of Chester, with all the patrimony of Earl Richard, being the next heir as nephew of Matilda, Earl Hugh's sister."

It appears then that this Richard, Earl of Chester, and his brother Othere were cousins to Ranulph Meschines, 1st Earl of Carlisle; and at their death, he succeeded to the Earldom of Chester. Finding the Earldom of Carlisle to which Henry I had promoted him, too unwieldy and troublesome to manage alone, he had divided it into Baronies, one of which, that of Copeland (since called Egremont), of which the manor of Eskdale is a parcel, he retained in his own hands. He founded as we know the Benedictine Cell of Wetheral, and the abbey of Calder. Like his master Henry I, Ranulph found the need of the restraining influences of religion over his wayward, independent, Cumbrian vassals; and therefore provided for their instruction and spiritual needs such means as seemed best. One of these I take to have been the founding of this chapel in his manor of Eskdale; and it seems but in accordance with the feeling of the age that he should dedicate it to S. Catherine in pious memory of those two kinsmen who had perished on her day; and by whose decease he was enabled to exchange the barren wastes and mountains of Cumberland, for the fertile and wealthier lands of Chester.

This is but a supposition on my part; it is for you to judge if it be a reasonable one. May it not be that many of the numerous dedications to this Saint of churches, chantries, and altars, owe their foundation to those who desired thus to remember those dear ones who perished in the Blanche-Nef?

ART.

ART. IV.—*Appleby Old Bridge*. By the REV. CANON MATHEWS.

*Read at Penrith, July 4th, 1889.*

THE removal of an ancient and well-known landmark in the north of Westmorland can hardly be passed over without some notice from this society, though it is to be regretted that few materials exist for any detailed history of it. Nothing is known, so far as I can trace, of its building, or the sources of its support, for several centuries ; save that many pious bequests can be traced in the Bishop's Registry of Wills given towards its maintenance, and I must therefore offer only such meagre details as I have been able to obtain as to its history. The structure itself was of exceedingly simple design and workmanship. Where it spanned the river, immediately above an ancient ford that appears to have crossed it at an angle, since much washed away by the scour from under the bridge itself, a scar of hard boulder clay abuts on the water at the west side, of about eight feet in height originally, from which and on which the western arch sprang. The same bed dipping sharply under the river was taken as the foundation of the central pier, large beams of oak being laid transversely upon this to form the basis of the masonry. These oak beams were taken up in excellent preservation, and nearly as black as bog oak. On the eastern side the hard scar had dipped completely down, and the same transverse beams of oak had been laid upon the sand and gravel that formed the beach stretching along the river side, part of which is still known as "The Sands." On these beams, and on the hard scar on the western side, the bridge was built of the simplest and rudest construction. A mass of large boulders and soft sandstone blocks from the

the

the neighbouring scar formed the foundation and abutments, with mortar, seemingly of hot lime, run in, that had hardened to a tenacity greater than the stones themselves in many instances; and undoubtedly to the excellence of the mortar the bridge owed its stability for so many years. The scour of the water had rather undermined the foundation of the central pier and caused a large crack, which made the bridge unsafe. The arches, of the simple circular shape of Norman bridges, were of very simple construction. Ribs of soft sandstone, not seemingly worked to any radius, spanned the arch, on which were laid similar but larger and very rough stones, overlapping the ribs originally by some three or four inches. But by the wash of the water during repeated floods the ribs had been forced outwards down the stream, so that at the crown of each they were fully that much out of truth, and the over-lying stones simply rested on the bare edge, the marvel being that they had stood so long. Owing to this pressure, the northern or lower parapet and outer casing had fallen in about 40 years ago, and had been rebuilt and widened, the new work being excellent masonry, but on exceedingly bad foundations.

As to the history of the bridge there are few records and not many reliable indications in itself. The architecture would lead us to assign it to the 12th century, and is exactly similar to that of the bridge at Kirkby Lonsdale. I am strongly of opinion that both were built by the Abbey of St. Mary, at York, which owned the rectorial property of both parishes; and, in the case of Appleby, appear to have owned the land adjoining the bridge. In the lower part of the centre pier three carved stones were found, fragments apparently of monumental tablets with floriated cross, but much broken. It is not unreasonable to think that they may have been taken from the neighbouring church of St. Lawrence, which had been sacked by the Scotch in the raid in 1174 under William

liam the Lion. It is shortly after that date that we find the first historical notice of the bridge, when Richard I. ordered the sheriff of Westmorland to repair it. It is said that a bottle, of antiquated shape, sealed up, and with something white like paper or parchment in it, was discovered in the foundations and thrown up to the contractor, who missed it, and falling to the bottom of the river it was never found again. On the west end of the bridge it is known that an ancient chantry was situated, with an oratory or chapel over the archway by which the bridge was approached. This fact probably accounts for the source of the revenues from which the bridge was in early days repaired—namely the voluntary offerings of pious travellers, supplemented by the bequests to which I have alluded. Not much is known about this chapel. We have the following :

(1445). "23, Hen. VI.—Robert Warcop, mayor, and the burgesses of Appleby, granted to John Marshall a certain ruined\* chapel on the west end of the stone bridge of St. Lawrence in Appleby, to hold this said chapel to him and his successors, repairing the said chapel at his own expense, with license to repair also a certain chamber or oratory over the said chapel; to pay a yearly rent of 2d. to the mayor and burgesses if demanded. 'This seems to be the very same which is now the old gaol, having to this day much more the appearance of a monkish cell than a prison. The revenues, thereof, perhaps did arise from the charity of passengers.'" *Nicolson & Burn Vol. I, p. 328.*

There appears to have been no endowment attached to this chantry, as it is not named among the others suppressed by Edward VI, though in that list there are some mentioned as situated upon bridges and endowed—as "the chantry upon the bridge of Great Totneys in the county of Devon," and the "chappel and scite of the chappel of

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\* Probably "ruinated" in the sack of the town by the Scotch in 1388. It may be noted that the bridge at Kirkby Lonsdale had a chapel standing near the western approach, though not on the bridge itself.

the Assumption of the B. V. Mary upon the bridge of the town of Bristol." It is never mentioned in connection with other chantries in the churches of Appleby, which were endowed. No trace of the building or even of the foundations of this chantry or oratory could be seen. In the century following the suppression of the chantries it was used as a gaol for county prisoners, who had hitherto been kept in the Castle keep.

To this date must be assigned probably an old lintel of which three fragments were discovered when the old house occupying its site was pulled down, on which the following part of an inscription could be clearly pieced together—

| TO PORTA PATEN | S NULLI.

a lower line having been cut through so that the letters were not decipherable. But I could make out the lower half of the date 1646. Mr. Bintley, through the *Builder*, elicited an interesting letter which made the remainder of the legend to run

CLAUDARIS HONESTO,

but even with this key the remaining letters were too fragmentary to be made out. In the following century the gaol was moved to the other side of the water, and the old buildings having been converted into a dwelling-house, all traces of the gaol and chapel were destroyed.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—Appleby Bridge was repaired in the year 1847, when a stone with a Roman sepulchral inscription was taken out of the parapet. *Hill MS. Coll. vol. 5.* This stone was seen by Horsley and is engraved in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale* No. 748, and is there stated to be in the possession of (the late) John Bell, Esq. of Appleby.

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## EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

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THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JULY 4th and 5th, 1889.

**T**HIS Society visited Penrith on Thursday and Friday, July 4th and 5th, 1889, when the first meeting of the year was held, and visits were made to several places in the neighbourhood. The committee for making the local arrangements were the worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., President of the Society; Major Arnison; M. W. Taylor, M.D., F.S.A.; Rev. Thomas Lees, F.S.A., and Rev. H. Whitehead. These gentlemen arranged an excellent programme, which made the Crown Hotel the head quarters, and comprised visits on the first day to the Roman station at Plumpton, Catterlen Hall, and Newton Reigny Church, and on the second day to Blencow Hall, Johnby Hall, Greenthwaite Hall, Greystoke Church, Hutton John, and Dacre Church and Castle. The visit to Hutton John was postponed in consequence of the melancholy death in India of Mr. Hudleston's son, but the rest of the programme was carried out.

On Thursday afternoon the members and their friends drove to Plumpton, which was reached about three o'clock, and proceeded to the exploration of the Roman station—Voreda. The **PRESIDENT**, in a short address, described the camp and its history. He attributed its formation to the period of Agricola's invasion in 79, A.D., and explained that it stood upon the great Roman thoroughfare from York to Carlisle. The whole place, he said, would well repay systematic and extensive excavation. Sir Walter Scott had made it a practice never to pass in the posting days without stopping at it and meditating upon it; on one occasion Sir Walter bought five altars found here, upon which were figures of Jupiter, Apollo, Mars, Mercury, and Venus, and had taken them to Abbotsford, where they now are. Other sculptured stones had been taken from the station in large numbers by Sir Robert Cotton; but that celebrated antiquary had had the misfortune to lose the whole while having them removed by sea. A pleasant half-hour having been spent in examining the camp, the party adjourned to Romanway, the residence of Mr. Joseph Simpson, and partook of afternoon tea, which Mrs. Simpson kindly served to her numerous guests. A number of objects of antiquity displayed in the grounds and in the library of the mansion were examined with  
interest

interest. From Mr. Simpson's residence the party proceeded to Catterlen Hall—one of the numerous Cumberland manorial halls which have been deserted by the aristocratic families by whom they were built, and have become farm houses. Catterlen Hall is now in the occupation of Mr. Lancaster, who farms the surrounding land. Dr. Taylor gave a description of the building and conducted the party through its various apartments. The peel tower, he said, was of the fourteenth century; there was an addition in the year 1577 by Roland de Vaux; and in 1657 another addition was made by Christopher Richmond, who married Mabel, heiress to the last Vaux of Catterlen—A paper by Dr. Taylor on Catterlen Hall, is printed in the first volume of the Society's Transactions.

Newton Reigny Church was next visited, the rector the Rev. H. Whitehead acting as guide. Mr. Whitehead read the paper upon the church by the Rev. T. W. Norwood, which is published in the tenth volume of the *Transactions* of the society. He also exhibited the register dating from 1571, and the communion cup bearing the date of 1568; and spoke of one of the bells in the tower which had upon it the inscription *Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis*, in small black-lettered type, and had been cast somewhere between 1420 and 1538. The font in the church and many curious gravestones in the churchyard were also described at length by the genial rector. It was six o'clock when the party, having re-entered their carriages, turned their backs upon the church and its surroundings, and half-an-hour later they reached their headquarters at Penrith. At seven o'clock the members and their friends dined together at the Crown, the president being in the chair. After dinner the Annual Meeting took place, when the following Officers were elected:—

**PATRONS:**—The Right Hon. The Lord Muncaster, M.P., Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland; The Right Hon. The Lord Hothfield, Lord Lieutenant of Westmorland; The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

**PRESIDENT AND EDITOR:**—The Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A.

**VICE-PRESIDENTS:**—James Atkinson Esq., E. B. W. Balme, Esq., The Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness; The Earl of Bective, M.P., W. Browne, Esq., James Cropper, Esq., The Dean of Carlisle, H. F. Curwen, Esq., Robert Ferguson Esq., F.S.A., The Earl of Carlisle, W. Jackson, Esq., F.S.A., G. J. Johnson, Esq., Hon. W. Lowther, M.P., H. P. Senhouse, Esq., M. W. Taylor, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.

**ELECTED MEMBERS OF COUNCIL:**—W. B. Arnison, Esq., Penrith; Rev. R. Bower, Carlisle; Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., Aspatria;

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J. F. Crosthwaite, Esq., F.S.A., Keswick; H. Swainson Cowper, Esq., F.S.A., Hawkshead; C. J. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A., Carlisle; T. F. I'Anson, Esq., M.D., Whitehaven; Rev. Thomas Lees, F.S.A. Wreay; Rev. Canon Mathews, Appleby; Alfred Peile, Esq., Workington; Rev. Hy. Whitehead, Newton Reigny; Robert J. Whitwell, Esq., Kendal.

AUDITORS:—James G. Gandy, Esq., Heaves; Frank Wilson, Esq., Kendal.

TREASURER:—W. H. Wakefield, Esq., Sedgwick.

SECRETARY:—Mr. T. Wilson, Aynam Lodge, Kendal.

The following new members were elected:—Miss Wilson, The Rowans, Ambleside; the Rev. T. T. Smith, Wellbeck Road, Birkdale, Southport; Mr. J. W. Lowther, M.P.; Mr. C. J. Parker, The Laithes, Penrith; the Rev. J. S. Ostle, Skelton Rectory; the Rev. M. S. Donald, Barton, Penrith; Mr. R. B. Neville, Penrith; Mr. John Monkhouse, Hawthorn Villa, Kendal; Mr. T. Newby Wilson, The Landing, Ulverston; Mr. John Fletcher, Rock House, Ulverston; Mr. Jenkinson, Wordsworth Street, Penrith.

The following communication from the Society of Antiquaries, London, was read, and on the motion of the Rev. H. WHITEHEAD, seconded by the Rev. T. LEES, F.S.A., it was resolved that this Society should be registered in accordance therewith, and send copies of its publications and papers. It was also resolved that it be left to the President to nominate two delegates to attend the next Conference to be held in London in July.

(COPY).

SOC. ANTIQ. LOND.,  
BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,  
June 14th, 1889.

#### CONFERENCE OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to enclose copy of the Resolutions agreed to at the adjourned Meeting of the above Conference on Tuesday, May 7th, 1889, which have now been formally considered and approved by the Council of the Society of Antiquaries.

Will you, at your earliest convenience, authorize me to submit the name of your Society for registration to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, in accordance with Resolution I., at their Meeting on June 26th next.

I have also to inform you that the first Congress will be held at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, on Wednesday, July 17th, 1889, at 2 p.m.

I have the honour to be, yours faithfully,

HAROLD ARTHUR DILLON, *Secretary, S.A.*

The Secretary, Cumberland & Westmorland Antiq. & Arch. Soc.

(COPY).



(COPY).

## CONFERENCE OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

At an adjourned Meeting of the Conference of Archæological Societies, held at Burlington House, on May 7th, 1889, it was agreed that the following Recommendations be submitted to the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries, with a request that they should receive their favourable consideration.

I.—That a Register of Antiquarian and Archæological Societies, hereinafter termed "Societies in Union," be kept at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, and that any Society desiring to be placed on the Register should submit its application to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, who shall grant or refuse it as they think fit.

II.—That every Society in Union shall send its Publications, and the Programmes of its Meetings, to the Society of Antiquaries, and in return shall receive a free copy of the Society of Antiquaries' Proceedings, and, should they desire it, a copy of *Archæologia* at the same price as that at which it is sold to Fellows.

III.—That if, on any discovery being made of exceptional interest, a Society in Union shall elect to communicate it to the Society of Antiquaries before themselves making it matter of discussion, the Society of Antiquaries, if it adopts it as the subject of a paper at one of its Ordinary Meetings, shall allow the Society in Union to make use of any Illustrations that the Society of Antiquaries may prepare.

IV.—That any Officer of a Society in Union, or any person recommended by the President, Vice-President, Chairman, or Secretary, or by two of the Members of the Council of a Society in Union, shall, on the production of proper vouchers, be allowed to use the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, but without the power of removing books, except by the express permission of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries.

V.—That from time to time a Congress shall be held in London, the first to be summoned during the present year. The Council of the Society of Antiquaries shall be *ex-officio* Members, and the President (or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents) of the Society of Antiquaries shall be President of the Congress. Six Members of the Council of the Royal Archæological Institute, six of the Council of the British Archæological Association, and four of the Council of the Cambrian Archæological Association, may be nominated by these Societies to represent them at the Congress. Each Society in Union may send two Delegates to the Congress.

VI.—That the object of the Congress be to promote the better organization of Antiquarian research, and to strengthen the hands of the local Societies in securing the preservation of ancient monuments, records, and all objects of Antiquarian interest.

VII.—That for this purpose it shall promote the foundation of new Societies where such appear necessary, and the improvement and consolidation of existing Societies where advisable, and suggest the limits within which each local Society can most advantageously work, and the direction in which it appears most desirable at the moment that the efforts of the Societies in Union should be exerted.

VIII.—That the Societies in Union be invited to furnish reports from time to time with reference to their action in these directions. That the Royal Archæological Institute, the British Archæological Association, and the Cambrian Archæological Association, be requested to offer to the Congress any remarks which may be suggested by their Annual General Meetings or otherwise.

IX.—That the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries be requested to act as Secretary of the Congress, with whom the Secretaries of the Societies in Union can correspond, and that the Council of the Society of Antiquaries be requested to advise on any matters which may arise in the interval between one meeting of the Congress and another.

(COPY).

SOC. ANTIQ. LOND.,  
BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,  
*July, 8th, 1889.*

CONFERENCE OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in informing you that the name of your Society has been placed on the Register of Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries.

Will you, at your earliest convenience, inform me the names of the Delegates appointed to represent your Society at the first Congress, which will be held at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, on Wednesday, July 17th, 1889, at 2 p.m.

The Council of the Society of Antiquaries suggest, amongst others, the following as suitable subjects for discussion at the Congress:—

1. The formation of archæological maps by counties, on the plan already laid down by the Society of Antiquaries.
2. The preservation of ancient monuments and buildings.
3. The publication of parish registers.

I shall be glad to receive early notice of any other subject your Society or its representatives may think proper for discussion.

I have the honour to be, yours faithfully,

HAROLD ARTHUR DILLON, *Secretary, S.A.*

(COPY).

SOC. ANTIQ. LNOD.,  
BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,  
*July 31st, 1889.*

CONFERENCE OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

DEAR, SIR

I beg to inform you that the first Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries, was held here on Wednesday, July 17th, John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President of the Society of Antiquaries, in the chair, when delegates from the following Societies attended:— The Archæological Societies of Berkshire, Bristol and Gloucestershire, Buckinghamshire, Cumberland and Westmorland,\* Derbyshire, Surrey, Sussex, Wilts, and Yorkshire; the Royal Archæological Institute; the British Archæological Association, and the Huguenot Society of London. The delegates of a number of other Societies were unfortunately prevented from attending.

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\* R. A. Allison, Esq., M.P., and H. Swainson-Cowper, Esq., F.S.A. attended on behalf of this society.

The following resolutions were discussed and agreed to:—

- I. That each local Society be requested to take into consideration the desirability of placing on record, on the 6-inch scale maps of the County with which they are concerned, all the local names of fields, and all relics of antiquity for which a locality can be fixed.  
That such maps should be kept in duplicate so that eventually a copy may be deposited with the Society of Antiquaries.
- II. That all local Societies be requested to be on the watch against any wilful or injudicious destruction of ancient monuments or buildings, so as at once to bring local opinion to bear against the destroyers; and that in cases of what appears to be national importance, the aid of the Society of Antiquaries or the Inspector of Ancient Monuments be invoked.
- III. That a Committee (consisting of Rev. Canon Benham, F.S.A., Messrs. R. S. Faber, Edwin Freshfield, LL.D., V.P.S.A., W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., and Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., with power to add to their number) be appointed to draw up a scheme for the uniform transcription of Parish Registers and Records, showing the best form of arrangement, &c., and in the case of their being printed, the best form of size, type, &c.  
That the Report of such scheme should give as much information as possible in regard to printing and publishing, and such other information as may be likely to be useful to inexperienced people, who may be willing to undertake the work of transcribing.
- IV. That in the case of extracts from Parish Registers and Records being printed in Parish Magazines, the Incumbents be requested to communicate copies to the Local Societies and to the Society of Antiquaries.
- V. That the attention of the Local Societies be called to the proposed Bill, entitled an Act for the Preservation of Public and Private Records, which it appears may provide for a long recognised want.

It was also resolved that the Council of the Society of Antiquaries be asked to summon the next Conference in July, 1890.

I have the honour to be, yours faithfully,

HAROLD ARTHUR DILLON, *Secretary, S.A.*

The following papers were read:—Horse Interment at Lanercost, Rev. H. J. Bulkeley; Appleby Bridge, Rev. Canon Mathews; Gold Armlet found in Westmorland, Mrs. Ware; Recent Local Finds, The President; The Siege of Carlisle in 1644-5, The President.

On Friday morning several of the members visited St. Andrew's Church, Penrith. At ten o'clock the party drove to Blencow Hall, where a paper by Dr. Taylor, descriptive of the building was read, the Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A., supplementing Dr. Taylor's remarks with an account of the heraldry over the doorway of the Hall. Leaving Blencow, a short drive brought the party to Johnby Hall, where a  
second

second paper was read by Dr. Taylor, who conducted the visitors around the building and grounds. Afterwards a visit was paid to Greenthwaite Hall, where again Dr. Taylor acted as *cicerone*, and explained this very interesting building. At all these Halls Mr. Lees added to the interest of Dr. Taylor's papers by drawing on his well-furnished note book for accounts of the families, who once owned and inhabited them. The day's programme included luncheon at the Queen's Head Inn. Afterwards, Greystoke Church was minutely inspected, and Mr. Lees, who was for many years curate of Greystoke, read an interesting, historical, and descriptive paper, which will appear in the Society's Transactions. From Greystoke the party drove to Dacre, and went over the Castle and Church, the Rev. W. S. Calverley, the Rev. Canon Mathews, the Rev. T. Lees, and the Vicar of Dacre (the Rev. J. White), taking a prominent part in the discussions which arose in the course of the ramble over these buildings. The four beasts of stone in the churchyard excited great curiosity, and the Vicar read a paper on them; the Rev. Canon Mathews read a paper on a carved stone found in the east wall of the church. This brought the day's programme to a close, and the members returned to Penrith, where the party broke up after a thoroughly successful, and a very pleasant and profitable meeting.

On Saturday morning, a few of the members who had stayed over night had a run to Eamont Bridge, and there inspected with great interest, Mayburgh, King Arthur's Round Table, and other objects of interest; Major Arnison taking the party in charge, and genially filling for the occasion the office of guide.

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#### WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th and 5th, 1889.

On Wednesday, Sept. 4th, 1889, at 2 p.m., the members of the Society and their friends to the number of about 110, met on Bowness pier, and embarked on Col. Ridehalgh's beautiful steam yacht the *Britannia*; in this well found craft they proceeded first to Lake Foot, and from thence to Waterhead, with the view of ascertaining whether it is likely that the Romans used the lake as a waterway. At Waterhead carriages were taken for Hawkshead; on *route* the site of the Roman Camp near the head of the lake was pointed out. At Hawkshead Hall a paper on that building was read by Mr. H. Swainson-Cowper, F.S.A., by whose kindness tea was also provided for the party in the Town Hall, at Hawkshead. The church was afterwards visited, where Mr. John W. Ford read a paper on two fine Rawlinson monuments, which through his exertions had been removed from one

of the city churches on its demolition, to Hawkshead. From that place the party returned to Ambleside, and a large number dined at the Queen's Hotel. After dinner the following new members were proposed and elected:—Mr. Herbert Moser, Kendal; Major Alcock-Beck, Hawkshead (proposed by Mr. Swainson-Cowper); Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Severn, Coniston (proposed by Mr. W. G. Collingwood); Lady Lawson, Brayton Hall; Mr. W. H. Watson, Braystones; Mr. Myles Kennedy, Ulverston; Mr. Cowper Essex, Hawkshead; Miss Mary Ullock, Bowness; and Mr. S. H. le Fleming, Rydal Hall (proposed by the President).

The PRESIDENT moved a vote of thanks to Colonel Ridehalgh for the kind way in which he had taken the members round the lake. (Applause). The trip had added greatly to the *eclat* of the meeting, and it was a pleasure to embark on that beautiful yacht, everything on it being so shipshape and well found. A friend of his had remarked to him, on seeing the programme proposed for the meeting, that they were going to have very little archæology and a great deal of pic-nic. The President scarcely concurred in this idea. The first thing for an archæologist to do, was to endeavour to understand the topography of the district in which he was interested: that they were trying to do when they went up and down the lake that day. The conclusion the President had come to, as the result of the voyage, was that the Romans must have used the lake for the conveyance of stone from Dalton-in-Furness to the north end of Windermere, where there was a Roman camp.

The vote of thanks to Colonel Ridehalgh was carried with acclamation.

Rev. H. WHITEHEAD made a few remarks on a cup and cover belonging to Ambleside church, which the vicar, the Rev. C. H. Chase, kindly brought for exhibition. This cup is a magnificent example of a distinctive fashion that prevailed from 1608 to 1628, of which the Carpenters' and Armourers' Companies have good examples. The cup has an inscription just below the rim, stating that it was presented to the parish of Grasmere (spelled on the cup Gresmore) in the year 1684 by Mr. James Newton, to be used for communion purposes. The date of the presentation was 1684, but from the marks on the cup it was made in 1618, and had probably been used for secular purposes before being dedicated to sacred use. It is engraved in *Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle*. There were also shown a massive silver ring which was recently found in an urn in a garden at Urswick (Ulverston), and the seal of the Statute Merchant of Carlisle, on which the President made a few observations. There was also

also shown a large lock and key that secured the door of a house in Finkle Street, Kendal, from which the shot was fired by which one of the rebels was killed on Saturday, December 14th, 1745.

Dr. BARNES read a paper on the "Plague in Cumberland and Westmorland," which will be printed in the Society's Transactions.

The PRESIDENT made some remarks on the Roman camp at Ambleside, which there had been no time to visit in the afternoon. The remains were, he said, now very scanty and must at one time have been much larger. Camden, who wrote about 1600, stated that at the upper end of Windermere lay the carcass of an ancient city; the fort had been oblong in figure, fortified with a ditch and rampart, and from the remains of bricks and mortar, and coins found, the work was evidently Roman. Sir Daniel le Fleming, writing in 1671, bore out the observations of the previous writer. West, the author of the guide to the lakes, writing about 1792, mentioned the camp, deploring its ruinous state; and Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, in his history of Westmorland, written in 1820, gave an account of a visit to the place. Some of the coins and other articles found, including a small brass eagle, were now in a museum at Keswick. A collection of Roman gold, silver, brass, and copper coins found at Ambleside was given to the Bodleian Library, in 1674, and it would, the President said, be interesting to get a sight of these, as from them some deductions might be made as to the age of the camp. The camp must have covered about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and it might be imagined was meant to accommodate a cohort of 400 men. Roman bricks and tiles had been found near the camp, showing the existence of a number of villas, inhabited probably by the wealthier class of Romans. There was some evidence in Burn & Nicolson's History of Westmorland of a Roman villa having existed on Curwen's Isle, on the Lake, but the evidence was not very positive.

The meeting then closed, it being ten minutes to eleven.

Next morning the members were seated in five *char-a-bancs* at eight o'clock, and a start was made from the Salutation Hotel at a quarter past, by way of Skelwith to Little Langdale, whose soft beauty was enhanced by the morning sun. Lazily the bits of cloud clinging to the north end of the magnificent form of Wetherlam were rolled upwards, and the warmth of a perfect autumn day was enjoyed during the rest of the route. The solitary hill farm, Fell Foot, was reached shortly before ten o'clock, and here the first halt was made. The well defined earth work at the west side of the house was inspected and its resemblance to the Manx Tinwald hill near St. John's, was verified. Peaceably set at the head of this intensely quiet valley the "law ting" had been fixed at a convenient spot for the people from  
the

the neighbouring dales to muster and submit their grievances to the rude but strict law adjudged by the elder men. Standing on the green top of the mound Mr. Swainson Cowper read a paper on the hitherto undescribed Law Ting.

From this point everybody had to walk up the sinuous road over Wrynose, and never since the long string of packhorses and packmen had trudged over the same way from Whitehaven to Kendal with their valuable loads, had so many pedestrians toiled along that road, at the same time, as were seen on Thursday. The party, both ladies and gentlemen, begun the long tussle with the difficulties of the 1250 feet climb to the top of Wrynose Pass with light hearts, but those stubborn heights, plus those of Hardknott, soon clogged the light hearts with heavy heels, for the work to do was fairly good even for a practised walker. How anyone can reasonably expect such steep mountain tracks to be safely traversed by heavy carriages passes belief. There are sharp drops of one in three, and breakneck turns in both passes which careful folk would only face on fell ponies, or better still, on their own legs. A couple of inches deep of loose samel and rough stones on the steepest bits didn't tend to make them any easier. However, good spirits and pluck on the part of the ladies carried them over the ground as cheerfully as any of the stronger sex. The usual contortions needed to stoop in and touch the three counties of Westmorland, Cumberland, and Lancashire were made at the three shire stones, and the descent to Wrynose Bottom—the least interesting bit of the route—was begun. A halt to water the horses was made at Cockley Beck, and then Hardknott Pass was faced. About three-quarters of the way up a well-marked burial cairn on the west side of the road was visited, and the top of the pass—1290 feet above sea level—was reached. On descending hence the worst bits of road on the route were met with, and the drivers of the machines—empty, of course—must have had both coolness and capacity to reach the foot without a turn-over.

The party left the road to inspect Hardknott Castle—where Lord and Lady Muncaster had been waiting some time to receive them.

Here the PRESIDENT read a paper. Asking his audience to transfer their thoughts for a while to the period of the Roman occupation of Britain, he traced in imagination the journey of a party of Roman tourists from Lancaster by the inland route of Kendal, Ambleside, Wrynose and Hardknott to Ravenglass. On reaching the summit of the pass, the eyes of the travellers, after a momentary general survey of the Vale of Esk far below them, would rest on the massive walls of the fortress, which rose boldly from the slopes to the right of their descending path. As they approached the fortress, the  
travellers

travellers would pass the parade ground, a space of about two acres in extent, cleared of rocks and stones and levelled, on which it might well happen that at the moment the garrison was drawn up in review order to be inspected by the general commanding at Eboracum, or some officer of high rank. The visitors would remark the brilliance of his uniform, and his silver gorget with phaleræ of chalcedony and jet, adorned, perhaps, with the proud inscription — "Britannia Devicta" beneath the figure of a crouching Briton. The inspection over, the party would pass into the fort beneath an arched gateway, over which, partially defaced by time and weather, could still be discerned some letters of the word "Agricola," under whose command the stronghold had been erected. But it was then 300 years since Rome had set her foot on the island, and the commandant could scarcely satisfy the enquiry, which his visitors addressed to him, whether the erection of the fortress was the work of the great general of the name or of another of lesser fame, one Lucius Calpurnius Agricola. As the commandant courteously entertained his guests and feasted them on salmon from the Esk and venison from the fells, the commandant would no doubt bewail to them the hardships of his lot, cast amidst rugged mountains beneath an inclement sky, and dwell with regret upon the genial sunshine of far-off Italy, or the social delights of less distant Carlisle. And so to Ravenglass the party would then wend their way, and there in the hospitable villa of the tribune, who ruled over the busy port, would forget the fatigues of their toilsome and difficult journey.

Recalling his hearers from the 4th to the 19th century, the President then briefly described the existing remains, and the various objects which had been obtained by examination on the spot.

The scene here was most glorious. The rich and romantic valley of Eskdale stretched away towards Ravenglass and the sea, while to the north the monarchs of the Lake hills—Scawfell and Scawfell Pike, with Bowfell, Great End, and their big fellows, softened by a silvery haze, stood sentinels over a scene unmatched in the kingdom. A steep scramble down from the camp landed the party at the foot of the pass where the carriages were again mounted, and a drive past lusciously scented hay-fields and corn hattocks soon landed the company at the Woolpack Inn, in Eskdale, where lunch awaited them, very much wanted by everybody, for even archæologists "cannot live on papers alone." Here a quiet rest under the trees, a short paper by the President on the Stanleys of Dalegarth, and an examination of two British urns found at Barnscar, which Lord Muncaster had brought, filled a pleasant half-hour, when the carriages were again mounted, and while some drove to BeckFoot to catch



catch the train, others went to visit Eskdale church and the waterfall at Stanley Gill, thus finishing one of the pleasantest of the many pleasant excursions of the Society.

This meeting in point of numbers beats the record ; ninety-three were present on the first day, and sixty-five on the second. The committee may well be congratulated on their successful arrangements : it was no trifling exploit to bring five huge carriages and so many people safely over Wrynose and Hardknott, and speaks most creditably for the drivers and their horses, which were furnished by Mr. Michael Taylor, the landlord of the Queen's and Salutation hotels at Ambleside.

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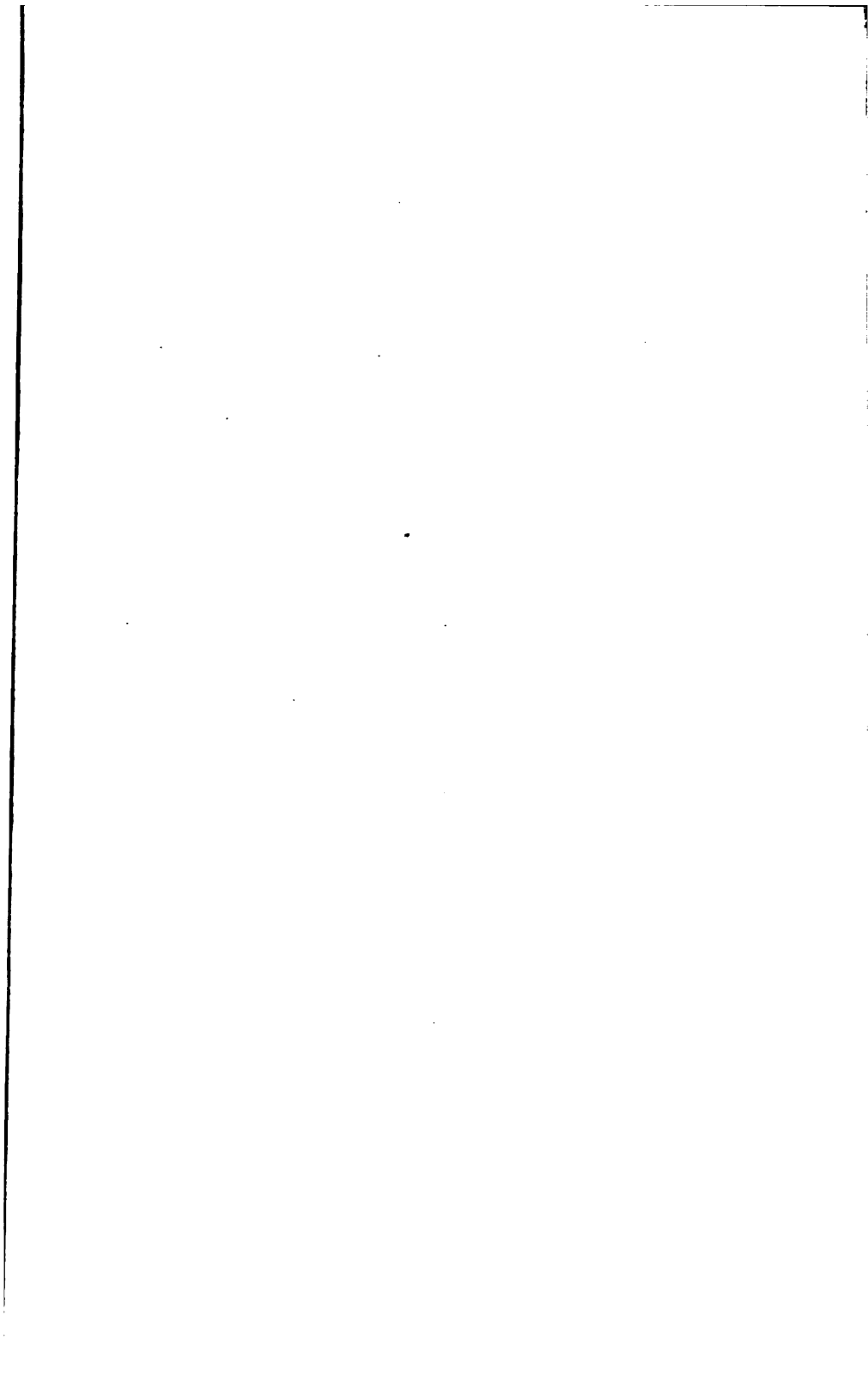
ART. V.—*On a supposed interment of a Horse with Human Remains at Lanercost.* BY THE REV. H. J. BULKELEY.

RECENTLY some workmen were deepening the farm dairy, which stands a few yards from the west end of the vicarage and, according to the plan of Lanercost Priory of the date 1743, occupies the site of an old building: they found three human bodies buried about four feet below the surface. One body lay from south to north, but the others in the usual position, from west to east.\* One body, larger than the others, lying from west to east, was entombed, being surrounded and covered by rough flags of stone, with a special chamber for the head, as in some old stone coffins. There were some traces of lime having been used to join the stones of this chamber, but not the other stones. None of them showed any signs of inscription or of fine working. They were recognised by one of the workmen as from a neighbouring quarry. The body lay on the earth. The skull was in good preservation, only one tooth wanting. The soil was river gravel. The remains of a horse's skeleton was found at the foot of this body, and those of another horse at a little distance off and outside the walls of the building marked in the plan of 1743. The bones of the second horse were of remarkable size, so large that it was supposed they might be those of some ancient monster buried in the old river gravel, but an expert has decided that they are only the bones of a horse. Remembering how the "Society upon the Stainslow" was broken up through Mr. Jones proving that some supposed prehistoric bones were only those of "one of his lost mules," we should bear in mind that farmers have been known to bury near their farms cows and horses that

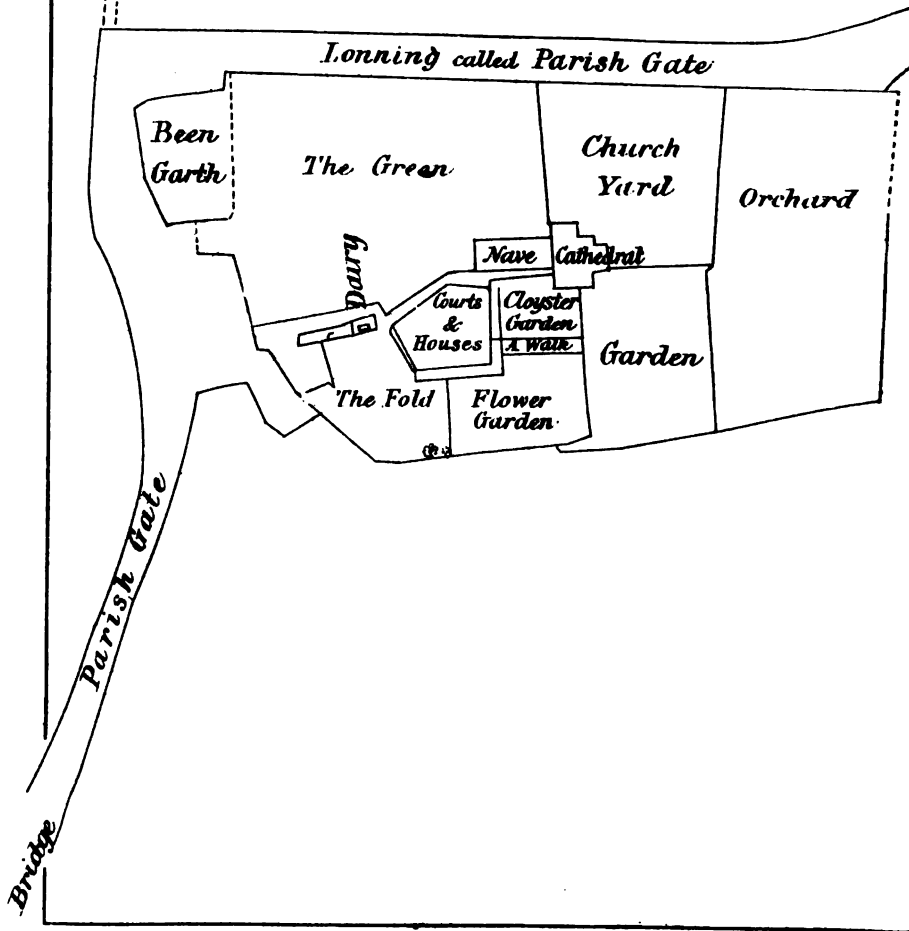
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\* My information is that all three skeletons were lying from west to east.—  
EDITOR.

have



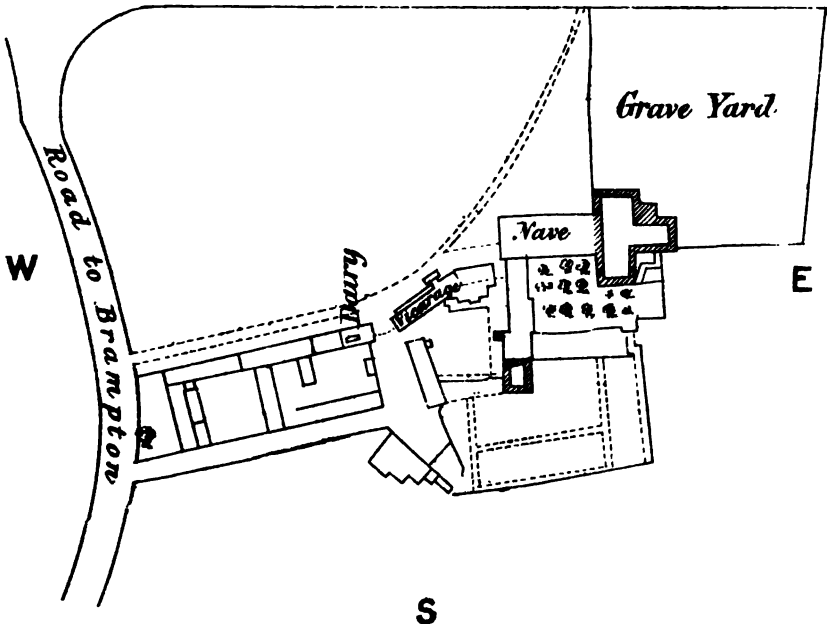
*From Old Plan of Lanercost  
Dated 1743.*



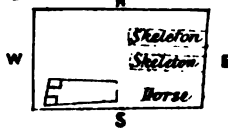
LANERCOST ABBEY, 1743.

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*From Ordnance Sheet*



*Enlarged Ground Plan of Dairy*





have died, but this is being too sceptical. Some years ago, when drains were being made, other human remains were found near this spot. It may have been part of an old parish burial ground, but Lord William Howard, in copying the inscription on the cross on the green, says that it stood *in cimiterio exteriore*, and it is not likely that the position should have been changed, especially considering the adjacent position of the present churchyard, or that there should have been two parish burial grounds so near to one another. Nor is it likely that the whole green was a burial ground, for it would have been extravagantly large, and excavations have been made in other parts of the green without the discovery of human remains. May these burials have been anterior to the foundation of the priory? Is this the site of an ancient church and churchyard? But, if the tomb was that of some semi-christianised Dane or Saxon, buried with his faithful horse to bear him company to the shades, and if (there is much virtue in your "if") there were at that time any remains of an intramural Roman station, why were not stones to make the tomb taken from the ruins at hand, instead of from a quarry some distance off? Or was the body that of some famous mosstrooper, excommunicated on account of his crimes, and so denied burial in consecrated ground, and yet by not altogether unsympathetic monks allowed a resting-place near the priory? In the plan of 1743 a small plot of ground, including the old building, within the lines of which the entombed body was found, is called "The Fold." Can this name have such an ecclesiastical interpretation as may help us?

#### APPENDIX BY THE EDITOR.

With the exception of the farmer and his wife, and the workmen employed, no one saw this find, as an agent on the estate declined to allow the work to be stopped: by his orders the skeletons were buried elsewhere, and the stones of the cist piled up in a heap. This is much to

to be regretted, as Mr. Bulkeley resides within a few feet of the place. He heard of the find afterwards, and gathered what he could from the workmen.

The cist was six feet long by two feet broad: the chamber for the head was one foot by ten inches, giving a total length of seven feet, so that the occupant must have been a very tall man. His feet were to the east, and the skeleton of the horse was at his feet, lying east and west; the other two skeletons were on the north side of the horse, and close to it. All were at a uniform depth of three feet below the floor of the dairy, and so close together as to make it almost impossible for the horse to have been inserted later without disturbing the human interments: of this there was no sign. There can be no doubt that the interments of the men and horse (the first horse) are older than the building of 1743, whose date is unknown.

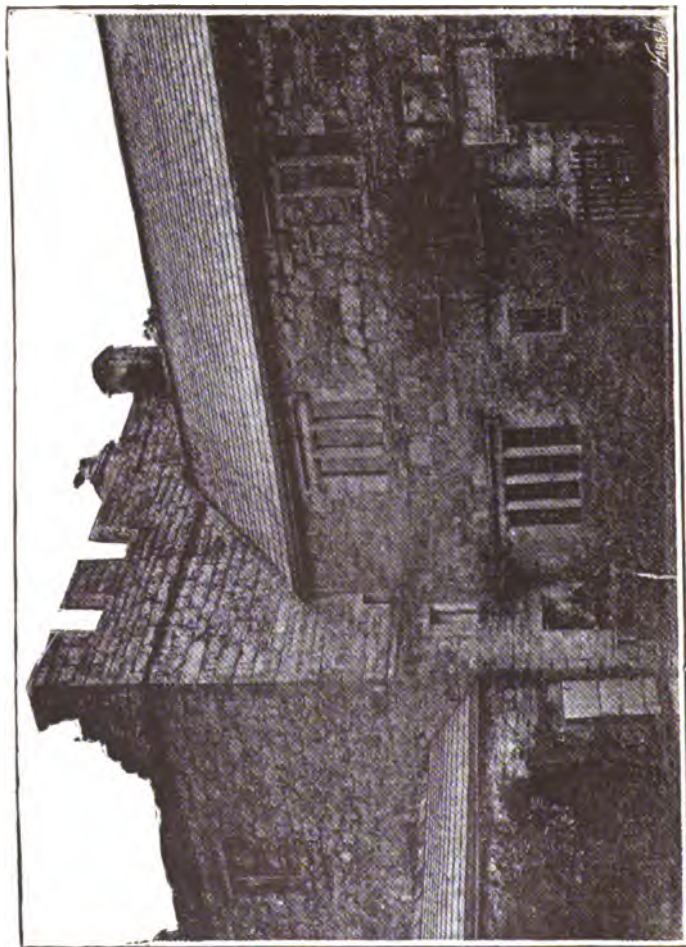
It may be worth while to mention in this connection that the Dacre of Naworth, who fell at Towtonfield, was buried at Saxton churchyard with his horse beneath him.\* Local tradition says the moss troopers of the Borders were in the habit of having their horses buried with them.

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\* See *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Society*, vol. x, p. 299.







BLENCOW HALL.

ART. VI.—*Some Manorial Halls in the Barony of Greystoke.*

BY M. WAISTELL TAYLOR, M.D., F.S.A.

*Read July 5th, 1889.*

## I.—BLENCOW HALL.

THIS is a picturesque and interesting specimen of the successive changes and development in domestic architectural planning which have occurred in the North of England, and it is one of the numerous manor-houses, which were holden of the great Barony of Greystoke. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle slope in the valley of the Petteril, about a mile from Greystoke Castle, and not far from the village of Great Blencow. In the 16th of Ed. III., William de Graystock succeeded as Baron of Graystock and lord of Morpeth; he was a man of renown and a builder; he built Morpeth Castle; and it was during his lifetime, about ten years after his succession that the expansion of Graystock Castle was commenced; for he obtained the king's licence to castellate his manor-house at Graystock. William de Graystock served with the Black Prince in invasions into France, and one of his followers was Adam de Blencowe. Adam must have greatly distinguished himself on some occasion, probably at the battle of Poitiers, for in honor of his prowess, the lord of Graystock granted to Adam and his heirs by warrant, his own arms with a counter change of tincture, viz, a shield sable with a bend barred argent and azure, with three chaplets of roses gules.\*

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The Notes appended to the text, have been added to this paper by the kindness of the Rev. Thomas Lees, M.A., F.S.A., Wreay, Carlisle.

\* This grant of Arms was made A.D. 1356. Nine years before this (xxi. Ed. III. 1347), King Edward the III. had granted to Adam de Blencowe the "Clausula de Calnethwayt and Braythwaythowes" in the Royal Forest of Inglewood; and two years afterwards in 1358, makes him another grant of all the lands in Greystoke, Blencowe and Newbigging, which had belonged to John Riddall. The estate at Great Blencowe was sold in 1802, to William Troutbeck Esq., (Lyson's Cumberland, p. 90), THOMAS LEES.

It cannot be maintained that this place was the site of the homestead of Adam de Blencowe,\* for there is nothing remaining here that can take us back to the middle of the 14th century; it is probable that the ivy-clad tower on the N. side was erected by one of the Blencowes after the middle of the 15th century. The generations of the Blencowes enjoyed honourable consideration and made distinguished alliances with the gentry of the county, and they have handed down their descent in the male line, I believe, to the present time, and the family had residence here until the close of the 18th century. In 1802 Mr. Henry Prescott Blencowe sold the property to the Duke of Norfolk, and it is now included in the Greystoke domain.

During the Civil War the place was battered with cannon by a detachment of the parliamentary army, and a raised platform is pointed out in an adjoining field from which the guns were levelled.†

The S. tower is roofless, and presents a shell of bare walls, the N. tower is partly ruinous, but the lower portion has been re-roofed, and is utilised as a stable and hayloft. The central portion is quite habitable, and is occupied as the residence for the farm.

The entrance to the premises is through a quadrangular courtyard on the W. side, about 70 ft. square, and our attention is at once attracted to the carvings over the door in the centre of the main block. It is a Tudor-headed doorway, with beaded and hollow moulding; surmounting the lintel there is an oblong slab, inclosed within a boldly

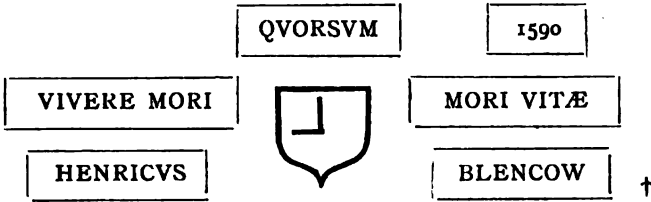
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\* Burn conjectures that the first seat was at Great Blencow on the other side of the river, where he mentions the ruins of an old tower as existing in his day. *Burn and Nicolson*, vol. ii. p. 375.

† General Lambert in command of the Parliamentary forces took Penrith on 15th June 1648, and made it his head quarters for a month. Detachments of his army took Greystoke, Rose, and Scaleby Castles; Denton, in his MS. History of Cumberland, says that Greystoke and Rose Castles were burnt by Major Cholmley in 1648. Probably the Major commanded this detachment of Lambert's army. As Blencowe Hall lay in the direct way from Greystoke to Rose it seems most likely that it was battered on this occasion. THOMAS LEES.

projecting

projecting label, terminating in round ornamental caps. In the centre of the stone there is a shield with a canton in the 1st quarter, without any other charge, and in raised Roman capitals, in three lines, the inscription:—\*



Superimposed, there is another smaller square tablet, also within a hood-moulding, which contains the initials **H B** and three shields, set one and two.

The shield in the upper compartment is blank or has been defaced; below, the dexter shield bears Crackenthorpe (chevron between 3 mullets, 2 and 1); † the sinister shield is charged with a fret of 8 pieces and a chief.

The general plan and construction of the central building accords with the style prevalent at the date 1590 given on the tablet, presenting the usual Elizabethan characteristics. It is a long single tenement of two stories, the rooms having windows on both sides: these are divided by chamfered mullions into two, three, or four lights; and have hoods with a hollow splay beneath, with terminations in balls carved with crosses, or with spiral and circular lines, and some with the initials of the builder, H. B.

The principal doorway in the middle of the building

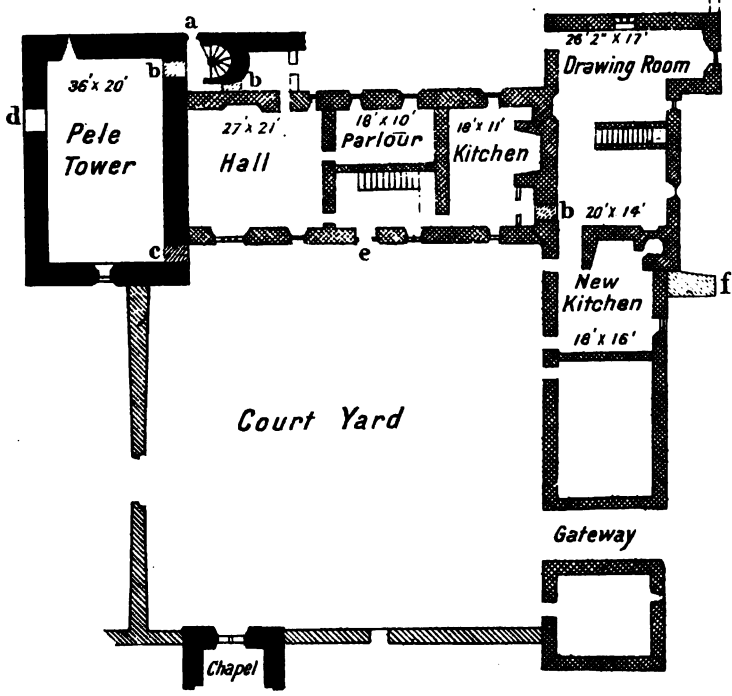
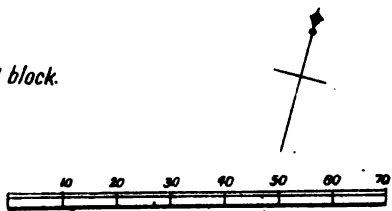
\* Anthony Blencowe married Winifred daughter of Thomas Dudley; and thus the Blencowes were related to Lord Guildford Dudley, the husband of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. On the night before her execution Lady Jane wrote an exhortation at the end of a New Testament which she sent to her sister Lady Catharine Grey, in which are these words "Live still to die, that you by death may purchase eternal life." May not this inscription be an echo of this? Mr. W. Jackson pointed out this coincidence to me. THOMAS LEES.

† On this inscription, see these Transactions, vol. i, p. 335, vol. vi, p. 289.

‡ Richard Blencow married Eleanor Crackenthorpe. *Temp. Hen. vii.* Possibly this man might have been the builder of the pele: the style and details accord with this epoch.—*M.W.T.*

gives entry to a passage or vestibule; to the left of which is the common hall or dining place, 27 ft. by 21 ft., at this period an apartment of greatly reduced dimensions, and no longer holding the place of importance in the establishment which it did in the previous century. At one end of the hall is the usual little parlour, 18 ft. by 10 ft., with two mullioned windows to the E. front. In the vestibule there is a straight flight of steps to the first floor, which contains bedrooms only. To the right of the passage is the original kitchen pertaining to the dwelling in this stage of its occupation. It is small, 18 ft. by 11 ft., exclusive of a large recess; the fireplace opening consists of an elliptic arch of 9 ft. 9 in. span. This central block bears evidence of having all been built at one time, and of having been set up against the side of the N. tower. This tower has a projection from the face of the block of 7 ft. into the courtyard, and of 10 ft. 9 in. on the E. front. The central portion of the edifice has 62 feet of frontage, and forms connection with two towers in the form of the letter H. These two towers are, roughly speaking, of about equal dimensions, and both externally present a similar plan and elevation, so that, viewed superficially, or from a distance, the visitor might easily imagine that both were contemporaneous. However, when I point out to you the differences in detail, I have confidence that you will agree with me in my interpretation of the history of Blencow Hall. Let us take first the N. tower. This is oblong and rectangular in plan; its dimensions on the N. side are 44 ft. and on the W. 32 ft., but the E. face has been prolonged by a projecting turret about ten feet square, so as to have presented originally an L shaped plan. To the re-entering side of this turret the front wall of the Elizabethan addition has been affixed. Within the turret is a corkscrew stair entered by a narrow doorway on the E. front, by which access is obtained to the floors of the building. In the main tower there is a basement, two stories, and a battlemented

- a. Original Entrance.
- b. Doors blocked.
- c. Tudor doorway.
- d. Modern opening.
- e. Entrance to central block.
- f. Buttress.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

# BLENCOW HALL





battlemented roof. The basement contains one single chamber, 36 ft. by 20 ft. ; it had no stone vaulting, but was joisted in timber. On the first floor there is a room of equal dimensions, entered by an elliptic doorway from a landing on the spiral stair ; this represents the solar of the old keep. This is now covered over with a pent-house roof, and is used as a hay-loft. The tower above this is a ruin, the roof and floorings are gone. The newel stair still gives access to the battlements. It may be seen that the second story has contained two rooms, each with a Tudor fireplace in the N. wall ; the dividing partitions must have been of wood, as there is no transverse wall of division in the tower. The covering has probably been a slightly inclined roof of overlapping flags, allowing of a walk within the parapet all round. The merlons and embrasures are coped with a splay and round. The parapet is very slightly projected from a plain cornice tabling, and at the angles there are gutter-spouts or gurgoyles. There are several little square window-slits remaining in this tower, but the larger openings are mullioned, with square labels over them, with ball terminations, some carved with the initials H. B., probably Elizabethan insertions. The masonry is in substantial rubble in well-laid regular courses, and the walls are  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. thick, without plinth or set-off.

Here, therefore, we have a tower constructed evidently for defence, on the model of the ordinary square keep or border pele, with an attached turret on the L shaped plan, which became common in the 15th and 16th centuries. It is true that there is an absence here of the vaulted sub-structure, but in some of the later pele towers the vaulting in stone of the basement came to be omitted, as we have seen at Clifton tower, and at Hutton Hall, Penrith. It may be asserted that this keep stood alone as the homestead of the Blencowes for a period of 100 years before Henry Blencowe made his enlargements in Elizabeth's reign.

We

We proceed now to the inspection of the S. tower, which is attached to the opposite end of the central building. This erection lies in the same plane, occupying pretty nearly a corresponding superficies, follows the same projections, presents a similar elevation, with adjunctive details of battlemented parapet and string-course, identical with the N. tower. But we need not proceed far in the inspection, before we can perceive that it is but a superficial copy of the old keep, made at a much later date, when all thought of defensive requirements in a structure had been abandoned. The mason work is not so substantially laid, it is more shallow, the walls are only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. thick, the windows on the ground floor are large mullioned openings, and affording easy access from the outside. It is cut up into a variety of rooms very much as a modern house. The ground floor is divided into two unequal compartments, by double partition walls, inclosing a scale stair of twelve steps, 2 ft. 8 in. wide, leading to the upper floor. The larger apartment has been the drawing-room of the renovated mansion, and measures, inclusive of the projecting bay, 29 ft. by 17 ft.; it is well lighted by a 5 ft. mullioned window to the E. and by two other lights to the S.; there is a Tudor fireplace with an oblique triangular recess sunk in the lintel stone; a square doorway with a plain chamfer gives an entrance from the garden front. The smaller apartment is 20 ft. by 14 ft., and it communicates directly with the range of buildings forming the wing in the courtyard. In the interior the common rubble of the walls has been covered with cement. Above, there have been two floors, with private apartments having fireplaces and square windows, some with mullions and handsome hood mouldings coved in cavetto with carved terminations of the same description as prevail throughout the rest of the edifice. This tower is now a roofless shell, with a great rent in its E. wall.

My

My belief is that the addition of this tower was an after-thought in the renovation of Blencow Hall, effected by Henry Blencowe, in 1590. He first finished the oblong main block attached to the old pele, which formed a compact substantial dwelling house complete in itself, with hall, kitchen, and necessary apartments. But Henry Blencowe was a man of importance in the county, he had married Grace, sister of Sir Richard Sandford, of Howgill Castle, in Westmorland. He improved in position during the time of James I., from whom he received the honour of knighthood, and he was twice High Sheriff of Cumberland. It is possible, therefore, that some years later Blencowe conceived the idea of further extensions for domestic accommodation, and in carrying out the plan he seems to have been governed by the desire of producing symmetry in the elevation, which in the Jacobean period had come to be considered as essential in architectural design. Hence in projecting a wing from the opposite side of the central block, with its advanced style of internal planning and capacity, he imitated the external features of the old pele tower, so that the two towers might be symmetrical and balance each other.\*

The range of buildings attached to this tower, forming the S. enclosure of the courtyard, was constructed at the same time. On the ground floor was the new kitchen, 18 ft. by 16 ft., with large fireplace and oven under a built-

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\* Dr. Taylor's conjecture as regards the erection of the present Hall is confirmed by the following statement made by Edmund Sandford in his MS. "Cursory Relation of the Antiquities and Families of Cumberland, writ about the year 1675."

"A little above Grastock Castle sixteen miles south of Carlisle and first you have thereupon Blencow; an ancient Sq. family; and one knight of late, Sir Henry Blencow, grandfather of the now Sqr. Blencow made it a very fair house of two towers, and married Grace Sandford, sister of the first Sir Rich. Sandford, of Howgill in Westmorland; and a younger branch of the Sandfords of Askam Tower nye hand; and Crister Blencow married Mary Robinson of Rooby Hall, Yorkshire, and the now Squire Blencow, married Anne Layton; eldest daughter to Sq. William Layton of Dalemain: 300 p. an. THOMAS LEES.

up low segmental arch, with wide, open chimney, and adjoining were the usual store rooms and offices, and above were the servants dormitories. This wing is pierced with a wide semicircular archway through which is the road to the extensive outside farm offices; the mullioned and labelled windows are in due proportion and harmony with the style prevailing throughout the entire structure. The remains of a small chapel still exists, situated on the W. side of the courtyard, a portion of the E. window has been preserved in the gable end facing the quadrangle; it consists of an acutely pointed arch, recessed with round and hollow mouldings, divided by a chamfered shaft into two pointed lights, without cusps or tracery.

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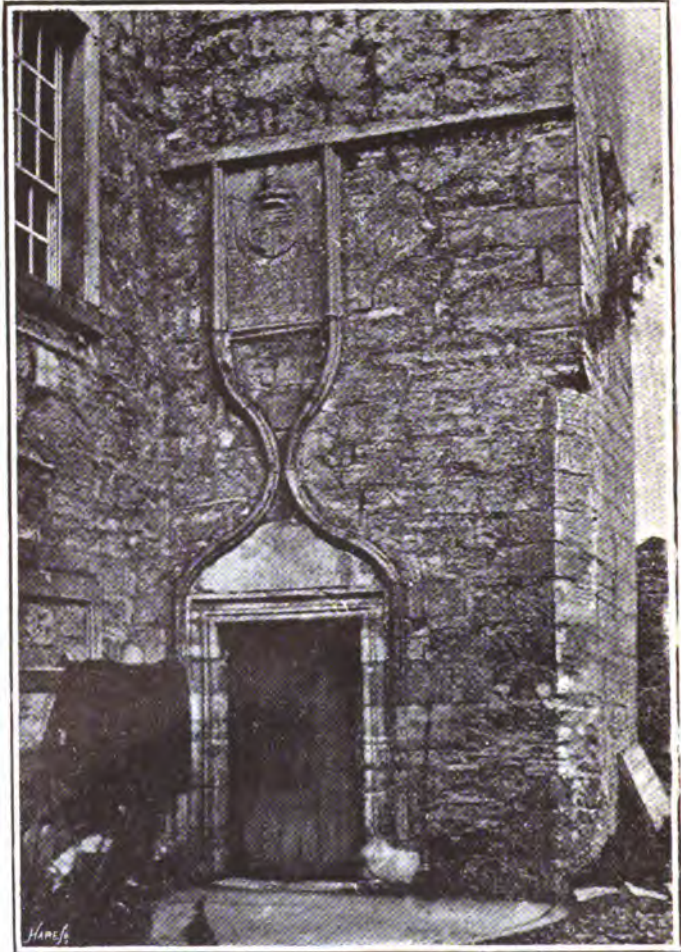
## II.—JOHNBY HALL.

Johnby Hall is a small dependent manor of the Barony of Greystock, and stands on the verge of the eastern boundary wall of Greystock Park. At the very beginning of the present century Charles the 11th, Duke of Norfolk, added 1,000 acres to the old park of Greystoke Castle by throwing into it large pastures from the Johnby and Green-thwaite estates, which he had recently purchased, so as to form a vast inclosure of about 6,000 acres, surrounded by a wall 9 ft. high.

Within a short distance is the hamlet of Johnby, in which still exist some remains of ancient yeomen homesteads, A remnant of the forest and mosslands constituting part of the forest of Englewood, which comprehended the rough wild country to the north, is found close by in the moor and scrub of Johnby Wythes, the famous fox-cover. The old pronunciation of the place name, *Jwo-anby*, is preserved in the vernacular of the district.

The

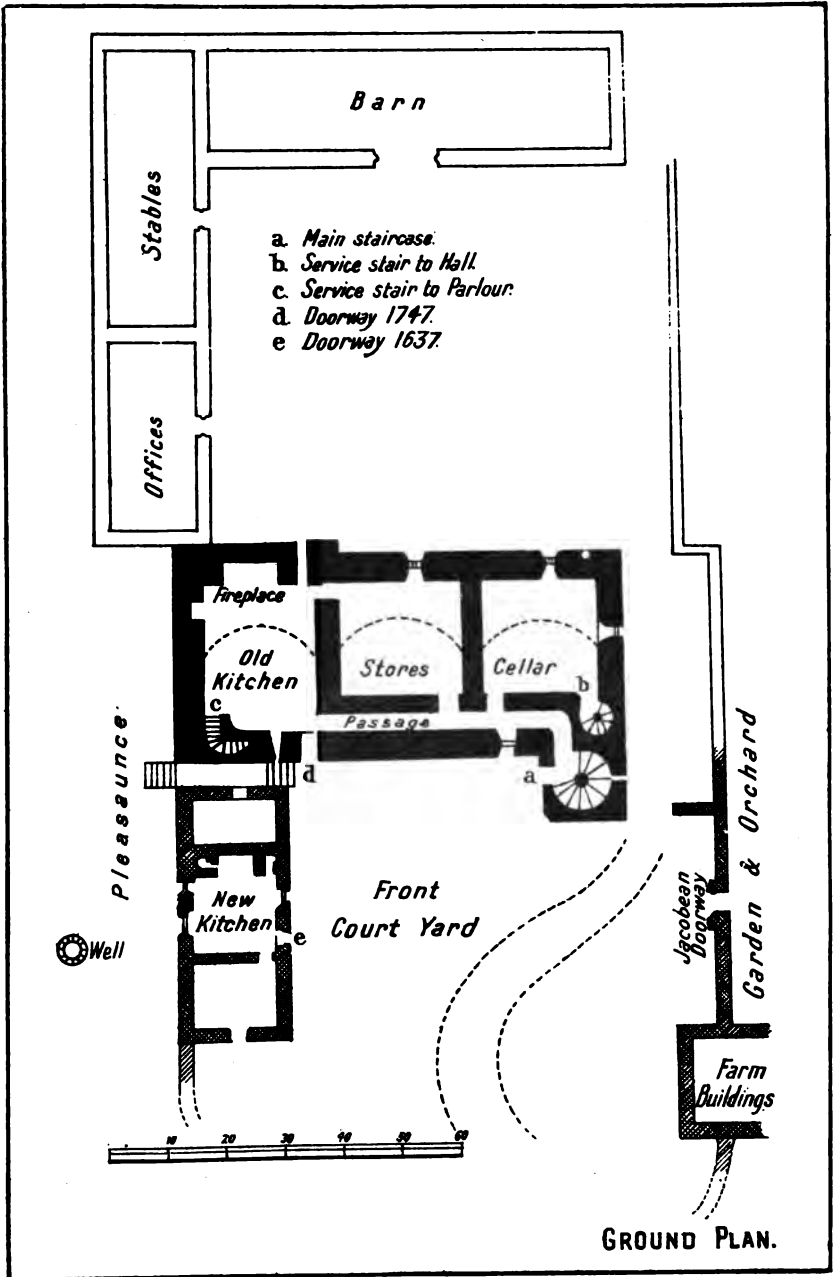




GREENWATTE HALL.

JOHNST HALL.

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**JOHNBYP HALL.**



The environs of the hall embrace an extensive cluster of 17th century erections indicative of the agricultural weal and activity of the period; great barns, byres, stabling and out-buildings, with mullioned and labelled windows, and inclosures of high "massy walls and brave stone dykes" for gardens and orchard.

**Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and  
Archæological Society.**

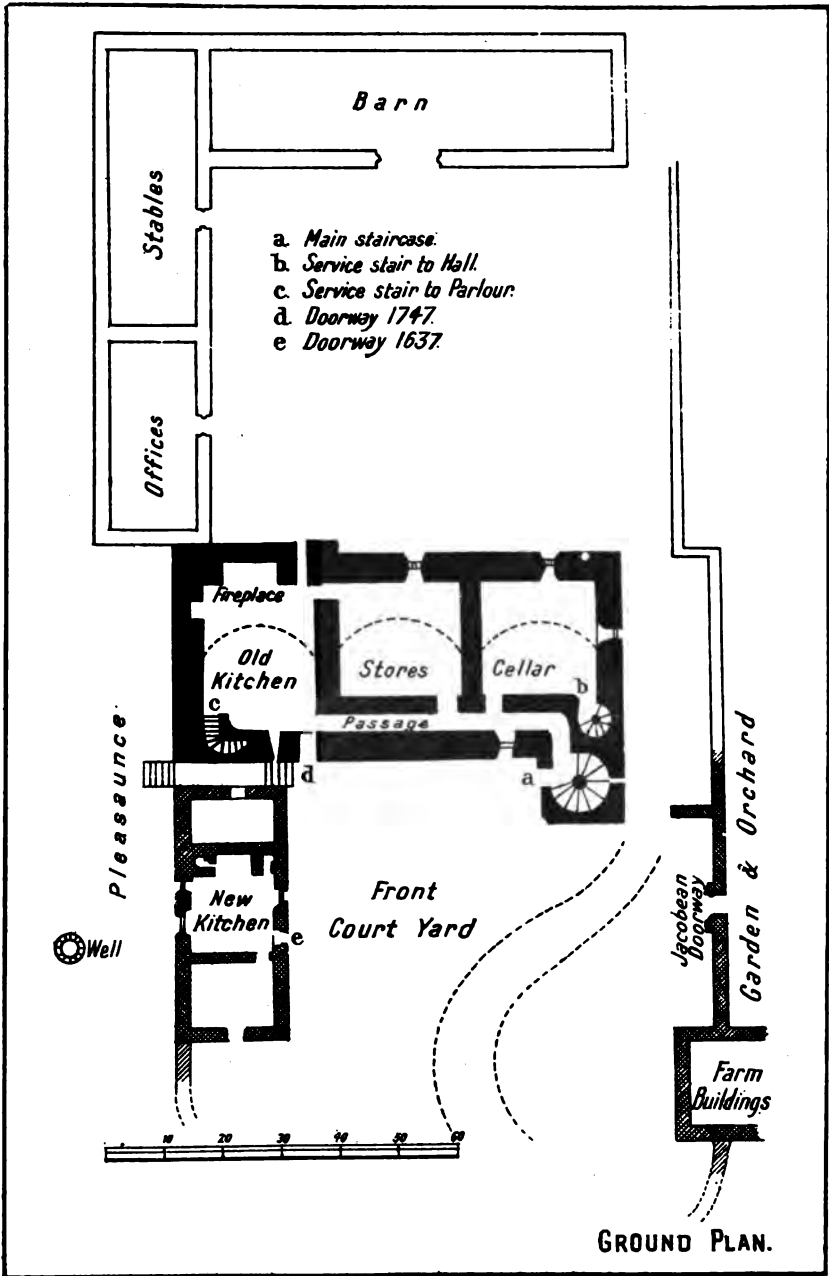
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TRANSACTIONS FOR 1890.—VOL. XI.

By a mistake two plates have got mis-named :

"JOHNBY HALL," opposite p. 80 should be "GREENTHWAITE HALL," and should go opposite p. 93.

"GREENTHWAITE HALL," opposite p. 93, should be "JOHNBY HALL," and go opposite p. 80.

James having a bead and hollow moulding. Besides which there is a bold ornamental moulding carried alongside the jambs over the head of the doorway, forming an ogee arch, inclosing a blank tympanum, with the curve produced upwards in the contrary direction to join the horizontal string course on the wall of the tower. Within the space thus included there is a stone panel, on which are carved the coat of arms and an inscription. In this carving there is a remarkable anomaly in the disposition of the ornaments placed over the shield. The helmet stands direct without bars and a little open, denoting a knight's degree, furnished with mantling and tassels, but without wreath



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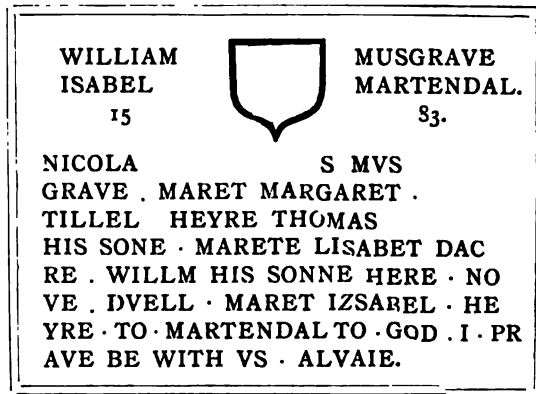
Within an inner courtyard stands the dwelling house. The original hall consists of a rectangular oblong block, substantially, but plainly built of freestone rubble in regular courses, with dressed stones at the coins and openings: it is in three stories, with a hipped roof, without a parapet. Jutting out at the S.E. corner of the main building, with a projection of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  ft., there is a small rectangular tower  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in width, which presents at the re-entering angle the main entrance to the house. This gives to the plan the L shaped formation, which was adopted very frequently in the period which succeeded the pele tower epoch, and which was perpetuated for a long time in country mansions, especially in Scotland.

Our attention is at once attracted by the carved panel and inscription over the entrance. The treatment of the doorway is unique in detail. The opening is square-headed, shewing a renaissance character, the lintel and jambs having a bold roll on the angle, and surrounded by a bead and hollow moulding. Besides which there is a bold ornamental moulding carried alongside the jambs over the head of the doorway, forming an ogee arch, inclosing a blank tympanum, with the curve produced upwards in the contrary direction to join the horizontal string course on the wall of the tower. Within the space thus included there is a stone panel, on which are carved the coat of arms and an inscription. In this carving there is a remarkable anomaly in the disposition of the ornaments placed over the shield. The helmet stands direct without bars and a little open, denoting a knight's degree, furnished with mantling and tassels, but without wreath

wreath or crest, and below the head-piece clasping the collar are two gauntlets grasping an annulet, a very unusual place to find the crest of the Musgraves. On the shield there are:—1st 6 annulets, 3, 2, and 1, charged with a martlet, (for *Musgrave*), 2d barry of six, a bend sinister, (for *Martindale*), 3d lion rampant, (for *Tilliol*), 4th 3 swords in triangle with the points outwards, (for (*Stapleton*)). The shield is surrounded with a roundel, with the motto in raised Roman letters:—

“O GOD GIVE ME VISDOM TO KNOWE THE,”

and in a line below, the date 1584. Below there is carved the following inscription in eight lines:—



It was quite the mode at this period for the founder to insert such a tablet over the entrance to his burding setting forth his coat of arms and some quaint record of its erection. We have had opportunities of viewing many examples of such carved panels over doorways of about the same date, for instances, those set up by Vaul at Catterlen, 1577, by Sandford at Askham, 1574, by Crackenthorpe at Newbiggin, 1533, by Cliburn at Cliburn 1567, and Blencow at Blencow, 1590.

The

The whole length of the ground floor is vaulted in three divisions, each forming a chamber traversing the breadth of the building ; each compartment is arched over with the identical semicircular tunnel-vault which had for centuries been employed in the basement chambers of castle-keeps and peles. The walls have a thickness of 4 ft. In the compartment to the W., which is the largest, in consequence of the inclusion of the passage, there is a fine chimney-recess surmounted with a segmental arch of 10 ft. 6 in. span, with a bold bead on the arris. This was undoubtedly the old kitchen ; its measurements are 24 ft. by 20 ft. At one angle there is a narrow newel-stair leading to the lord's parlour on the first floor, and opposite there is a passage running the length of the building in front to the main staircase of the hall. There is communication also with the two other cellars which, no doubt served as buttery and storehouse. All the window lights on the basement are small rectangular openings, these being one to the front, three to the back of the house, and two in the gable, all very small, with the object of security. All the internal doorways are square-headed, and have a bold half-round moulding on the edge. The present external entrance to the kitchen-cellar is an insertion and has incised on its lintel, 1747, the date probably at which all the vertical windows in the front of the house were substituted for the early mullioned windows, of which examples are seen in other parts of the building. The windows in the turret are original, one of two lights with a single mullion, lighting the staircase high in the wall, and another in a small apartment in the top story, a fine window of three lights, with moulded mullions and transoms ; both have dripstones moulded in cavetto, with short returns terminating in caps. There is a good three-light window of a similar description in the gable lighting the E. end of the hall. At the back of the house there are remaining two single mullioned and labelled windows, and a number of very small square openings.

This

This building is interesting in so far that it presents an example of late domestic work, of the date of which we are assured, exhibiting a transition character ; in the main the place retains many of the features of the pele tower type, and shews the persistence of the desire for strength and security even at this date. This is evinced in the vaulted substructure with its small narrow openings, in the great main apartment on the first floor, and the small winding stair leading to it at one angle from the basement. The entrance stair however, is not now as formerly dark narrow and steep, compressed in the thickness of the wall, but is tolerably wide easy and well lighted, accommodated in a separate tower. This example shews us the slowness and the difficulty there is at all times in shaking off the influence of old usages and style in domestic architecture, and the persistence in perpetuating old types and features, even during the ascendancy of new inspirations.

The main doorway in the turret leads into a small entrance lobby, from which there is at right angles, a passage continued along the front of the basement, giving access to the three vaulted chambers. The wide well-staircase leads to the hall and ascends no higher, and it presents a peculiar feature. The stone steps unite to form a newel, and the central column is continued above the upper step of the landing, and is branched out into eight moulded arched ribs, which form the groining to a roof-vault above. At their impost with the pillar and at their terminations these ribs are corbelled out into caps and balls, so as to express a degree of gracefulness in the treatment. This feature of the radiating out of the newel into arched ribs for vaulting occurs not unfrequently in the North, as at Cockermouth Castle for example, and in some of the Northumbrian castles, as in Belsay, Warkworth, and Edlingham. From the landing on the stair one enters the principal apartment or the hall, which exclusive of its recesses, measures 36 ft. by 30 ft. The great chimney fire-  
place



*Head of Newelstair  
Johnby Hall.*





place is projected into the room from the centre of the S. front, but its span is now concealed by being built up; on each side of it a vertical window has replaced the old openings; the original mullioned windows on the N. side and E. gable still remain. At the N.E. angle of the apartment, opposite to the main entrance, there is a small wheel-staircase, included in the wall, giving access to the upper story. At this end of the hall there are two stone segmental arches resting on buttresses and on a central pier thrown across the breadth of the room, leaving a lighted corridor or recess behind them. This is the part of the hall known as the "*Screens*," and was doubtless used as a service-room or pantry. A little back-stair in the wheel-form communicates with the cellar and kitchen, by which the dishes and drinkables were brought up and passed by a hatch to the guests seated in the hall.

At the N.W. corner there is another corkscrew stair leading to sleeping rooms on the second story, and at this point there is a passage through to the usual parlour or withdrawing room of the Tudor period. The floor of the hall is paved with squared flagstones set diagonally, and the flat ceiling is supported by three oak moulded beams resting on stone corbels.

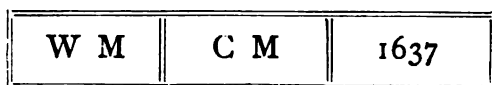
The withdrawing room, which adjoins the hall on the same level, presents now nothing peculiar.

The floors on the upper story are laid with oaken boarding, and the space is divided into bedchambers by partitions, but they present nothing worthy of notice.

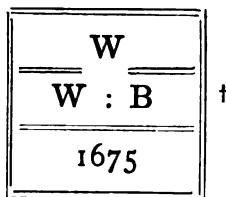
Now this central block seems to have served the requirements of the family for a period of over forty years, when it was probably found that the accommodation on the basement was insufficient and inconvenient for the requirements of kitchen and offices. Hence we find that one of the last of the Musgraves who resided here set to work to build a low, two-storied wing, as an extension, at the W. side of the courtyard.

This

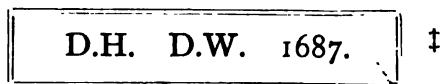
This range of buildings presents the horizontal, labelled, and bevelled mullioned windows of the period. The basement now partly used as kennels and boiling-house contained the new kitchen. It has a doorway with the obtusely angled recess in the lintel of the Jacobean date, with a moulded square frame over it, of which the panel is gone. The access to the first floor which contains three small rooms, lighted back and front with mullioned windows, is by an outside stair, and over the entrance there is, within a corbelled label, in raised letters :—



On one of the outbuildings there is a tablet, with letters in relief :—



And over the old garden door in graven letters :—



The arrangements at Johnby Hall exhibit exclusively the style and feeling predominant in the new houses of the northern country gentry during the middle third of Eliza-

\* William Musgrave married Catherine Sherburne, daughter of Sir Nicholas Sherburne.—Whelan's *Cumberland*, p. 207.

† William Williams, Steward of Greystoke, married Barbary Halton of Greenthwaite, June 6th, 1666.

‡ These I think are the initials of Dorothy Halton (widow of Miles Halton of Greenthwaite), who died at Johnby Hall in 1719, and her granddaughter Dorothy Williams, who in 1696 married Edward Hasell. THOMAS LEES.

beth's reign. It was about this time that the new fashion of house-building crept up to the north. In this part of the country there had been for a long period a great gap in the way of house-building; comparatively little had been done for a hundred years to supersede the dark, stunted domestic inconveniences of mediæval structures. In the southern counties under the early Tudor kings, a great impetus had been given towards the erection of mansions and residences in the palatial style, exhibiting the prevailing Italian influences. The domestic peace enjoyed by the country, the enlargement of agriculture, the flourishing state of the trade in wool, and above all the effect of the Reformation in secularizing Church lands enriched the new nobility and gentry who had sprung up, and supplied funds for the great development of domestic architecture. But the old squirearchy of the Lancastrian north continued to suffer too direly from the exhaustion caused by the contentions of the Roses, and the subsequent strifes of border warfare, to be rich enough, even if they had the desire, to substitute for their moated fortalices or grimy pele, a new order of things.

When the impetus of the new style did approach Cumberland and Westmorland in the early period of Elizabeth, a great building epoch was developed, which continued throughout the greater part of her reign, not only as applied to castles and manor-houses, but to the residences of "statesmen" and farmers, and to the habitations of the commonalty both in country and in towns.

As has been observed in the pursuit of the work of this Society, in almost every pele tower, the lord had been engaged about this period in making extensions and ameliorating the condition of his place to the altered requirements of the times. In this immediate neighbourhood Vaux was busy at Catterlen, Hudlestone at Hutton John, Blencow at Blencow, Mawson at Tymparon, and others built new houses on fresh lines, and amongst these was Musgrave of Hayton, who reared his mansion at Johnby.

The

The William Musgrave who built this house was the grandson of Nicolas, the third son of the famous Thomas de Musgrave, of Harcla Castle, who fell on the scaffold, 1464, and whose tomb is in Kirkby Stephen Church. It was by the marriage of this Thomas with Johanna, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of Sir William Stapleton, of Edenhall, that the manor of Edenhall was transferred to the Musgraves, and by reason of which alliance you find the 4th quarter of the shield charged with the arms of Stapleton. The second and third sons of Thomas de Musgrave married two sisters, co-heirs of the name of Colville, but who were nevertheless the direct representatives in the female line of the once great family of Tilliol. With Margaret, the younger sister, came to Nicolas Musgrave her moiety of the Tilliol lands, embracing the heritages of Scaleby, of Hayton near Aspatria, and Johnby. Nicolas Musgrave dying in the year 1500, was succeeded by his son Thomas, who married Elizabeth,\* a daughter of the Lord Dacre of Gilsland, and their son William succeeded in 1532. This William Musgrave of Hayton and Johnby, married Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Martindale, the last of the name as lord of Newton in Allerdale, whereby other ancient lands in the west of Cumberland devolved to the family. William, with whom we are concerned as the builder of this house, died in the year 1597. Subsequently the small demesne and manor of Johnby was apportioned to one of the younger sons of the Musgraves of Hayton, whose heir, female, married Mr. Wyville of the county of York. Johnby was afterwards sold by one of the Wyvilles to Mr. William Williams, who came from the county Glamorgan, and settled at Greystoke; he died in 1679, and lies interred in Greystoke Church.† The family

\* In the pedigree of Laton, Tilliol and Musgrave, owners of Hetton, given at p. 215, of vol. i, of Surtee's History of Durham, this Elizabeth is stated to be "base daur. of Lord Dacre, sister to Thomas Dacre of Lanercost." She would also be sister to John Dacre the last Provost of Greystoke and first of the new line of Rectors. THOMAS LEFS.

† See monumental tablet in Greystoke Church.

of Mr. Williams consisted of three daughters, the eldest of whom, Dorothy, married Sir Edward Hasell of Dalemain and for her portion had Johnby Hall and the neighbouring manor of Thwaite Hall.\* The property seems to have continued in the Hasell family for a century until it was sold, in 1783, to Charles, 10th Duke of Norfolk, who then held the Greystoke estates.

You will notice that it is fairly set forth on the tablet over the doorway that Nicolas Musgrave married Margaret Tilliol. The Tilliols or Tilliolfs were a very ancient family, and distinguished in the early history of the county. Their great ancestor, "Richard the Rider," whose name was Tilliol, having received the lordship of Carlisle from Henry I. settled himself at *Richardby* or Rickerby, and had granted to him most of the lands now occupied by the suburbs of the city, Harraby, Etterby, Botchardby, &c. By royal grants and profitable marriages the possessions of the family became augmented in successive generations, including Scaleby, Threapland, Blennerhasset, and many other manors. So much importance had the family attained in the county that, after Edward I. consummated his wise and fruitful scheme of a regular summons of the lesser baronage, as representatives of counties to a great council of the realm at Westminster, we find the first on the list, as the two knights of the shire, in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, the names of John de Wiggeton and Robert de Tilliol. In almost every successive parliament which was called, up to the ninth of Henry V., a period of a hundred years, are to be found the names of Robert, Peter, Richard,

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\* Thwaite Hall, another old manor house held under the barony of Greystoke, is situated about four miles to the N.W. of this place, in the township of Hutton Roof. The modern renovation of the place, as the residence to a large farm, has destroyed its character as a 16th century building, which it presented formerly. There are still remaining some low horizontal windows with chamfered mullions, and in what was the old hall or dining-place, a fine old chimney-piece, bevelled on the edge, stretching across at one end of it. Sandford in his MS. says:—"This place was anciently called *Hutton Ralf*, a younger branch of Hutton John." From the Huttons it passed by marriage to the Dalstons, who sold the estate about the year 1680 to Mr. Williams of Johnby.

and Geoffrey de Tilliol constantly recurring. By the marriage of one of these Tilliols, Piers, in the time of Henry VI. with the heiress of a Mulcastre of Hayton, the possessions near Aspatria were acquired. Some years after this the family of the Tilliols ended in two daughters, which caused a division of the inheritance; one of them married a Colville, which family also, in the second generation, ended again in two daughters, co-heirs, causing a further division of the Tilliol lands. Margaret Colville, with whom went the heritages of Hayton and Johnby, married Nicolas Musgrave, the cadet of Edenhall, to whom we have referred, and whose name appears over the doorway. The grandson William, who erected the tablet, had good reason to advertise his grand-mother as bearing the name of Tilliol, she being really a Colville, seeing that the Colvilles had been enjoined to assume the patronymic of Tilliol in order to maintain their title against claims set up by a collateral male heir. When or how the demesne of Johnby first became vested in the Tilliols I cannot tell, or who the original holder was I fail to discover, any further than in the 30th of Edward I. one Robert de Joneby appears as one of the representatives of the shire in parliament. But it may be that the Robert de Tilliol, who had been chosen by the gentry and freeholders as their representative in 1301, might have been the same individual who was returned as member the following year, a Robert de Joneby, using the title of his estate instead of his surname of Tilliol.

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### III.—GREENTHWAITE HALL.

THIS perfect little example of its period is situated about a mile from Greystoke Castle on the edge of the park on its S. side, and the great wall built by the Duke of Norfolk skirts its enclosures. This place was the seat of the ancient

ancient family\* of Halton. There was a Halton of Greenthwaite Hall and Manor in the time of Richard II., but I cannot ascertain that any remains exist in the vicinity to indicate the site of their early dwelling place: certainly nothing of an early structure can be found incorporated in the building under view. This little mansion was the last work of the Haltons, about 1650. The original home of the Haltons was in Tynedale, in Northumberland, and the consequence of the family in Cumberland may probably be traced to the famous John, Bishop of Carlisle, in the time of Edward I., who had a long and distinguished episcopal reign, from 1293 to 1324, besides being a busy man in political and secular concerns.

The Haltons continued their residence and interest in Greenthwaite until after their migration into Derbyshire, which occurred in 1678, but finally the Greenthwaite lands were sold to the Duke of Norfolk in 1785, and a considerable area was absorbed into Greystock Park. The cause of the removal of the family came about in this way. Immanuel Halton, in whose time the present hall was built, was born at Greenthwaite, and was educated at the Grammar School of Blencow, and was afterwards a student in Gray's Inn, whence he was called by the then Duke of Norfolk to his service as steward. Halton seems to have been transferred to the charge over the Duke's Derbyshire estate of Winfield. This Winfield property only came to the Howard family in 1616, by the marriage of Lord Arundel with one of the co-heirs of the 7th Earl of Shrewsbury. Finally, Immanuel Halton in 1678 purchased from the Duke of Norfolk the famous old manor house of Winfield, and the Duke's share of the Winfield property.

\*The derivation of the place name Greenthwaite is simply from *Greena A.S.* green; we have the old pronunciation of the word retained in the neighbouring pasture farm of Greena Crag. Thwaite (N. thveitr) denotes a piece of ground stubbed free from roots of trees, and separated. The suffix Thwaite is common in Cumberland and Westmorland, and is very frequent in Greystoke parish, and adjoining parts, as in Thackthwaite, Brackenthwaite, Southwaite, Smathwaite, Micklethwaite, Calthwaite, &c.

Immanuel

Immanuel Halton died at Winfield in 1699; it is said that "the last years of his life were spent in the studies of music and mathematics, in which noble sciences he attained great perfection."\* In the meantime the family still retained possession of Greenthwaite Hall until the representative descendant, Wingfield Halton, Esq., of Winfield Manor, in 1785, sold to the Duke of Norfolk the old ancestral Cumberland home.

We have presented to us here an edifice which has been erected all at one time, in which the lines follow an original design, and which, at the present time, is really very much the same as when it was first built. It is on the L shaped plan. An oblong block of two stories presents a frontage to the S. of 82 ft., with a small wing attached to the W. side, which with a range of farm buildings to the N., inclose three sides of a quadrangular courtyard. Within this court is the main entrance through a porch which has been projected 9 ft. from the main wall, at about the centre of the building, and carried up rather higher than the building itself. The plan and elevation present a design and features which prevailed long anterior to the date of 1650, which is given on various parts of the edifice. In fact, the whole structure exhibits a thorough Elizabethan feeling, and some of the details are well worth examination, particularly the carved stone horizontal panels over the windows, which may be regarded as a survival of a favourite form of Tudor ornamentation into the late Jacobean period. The principal windows are low, wide, horizontal openings, under a dripstone, divided by one, two, or three chamfered mullions. Above the line of the windows both of the ground and first floor,

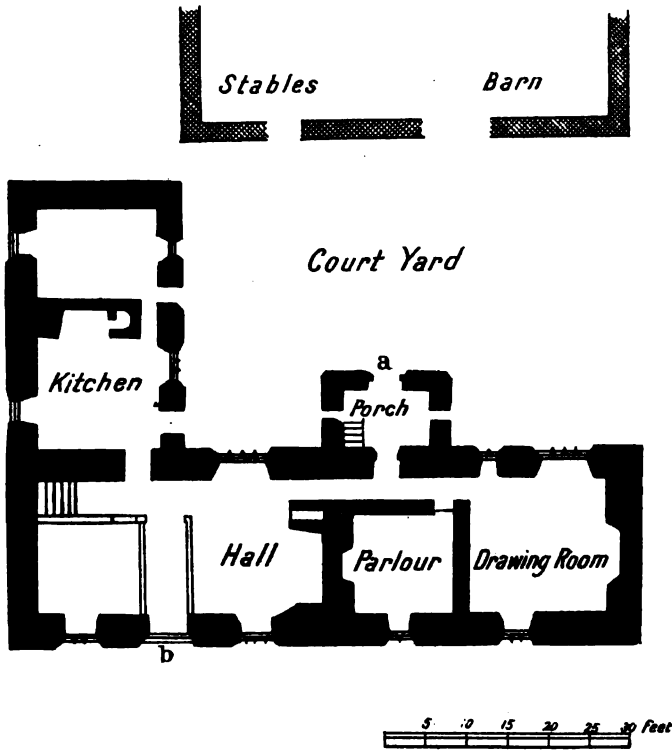
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\*Some of his mathematical treatises are printed in the Appendix of Foster's *Mathematical Miscellanies*, and an "Account of the Eclipse of the Sun observed at Winfield," in *Phil. Trans.* for 1676. In the parish church of Winfield there are some monuments to the Halton family. Immanuel Halton, who died in 1699, married Mary daughter of Mr. John Newton of Oakerthorpe; Immanuel Halton Esq. 1784: Miles Halton M.A. 1792.—Lyson's *Derbyshire*, p. 292.

there



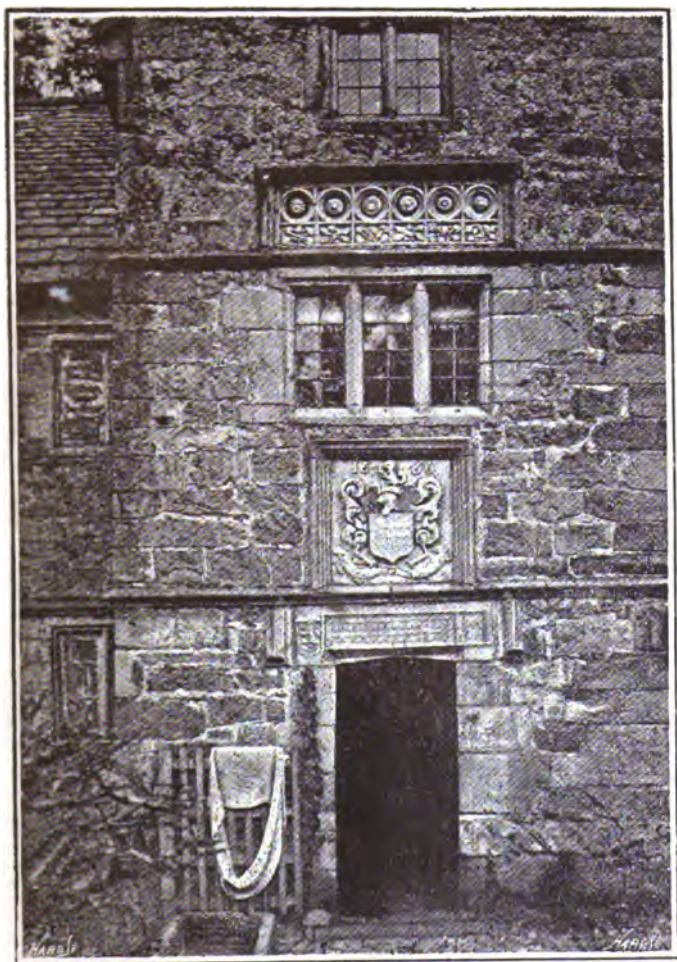
- a. *Doorway Coat of Arms.*
- b. *Window converted into door.*



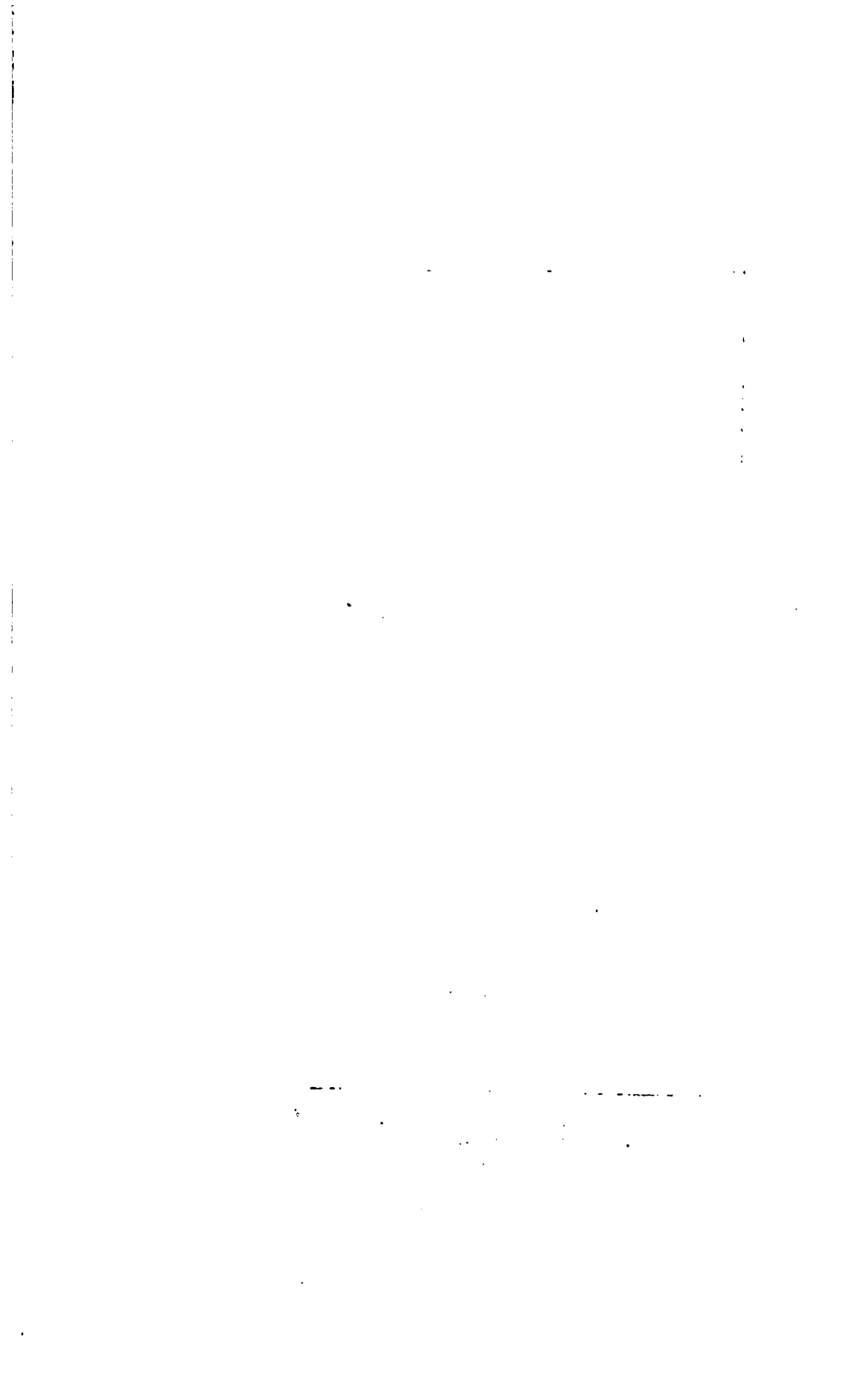
GROUND PLAN.

**GREENTHWAITE HALL**  
Greystoke.





~~JOHNEY HALL.~~  
GREAT FOUNTAIN HALL.



there is projected along the face of the building a horizontal string course, boldly rounded on the upper surface and coved beneath. Over the large window in the porch tower, and over two of the principal windows on the ground floor, above the lines of the string course there is extended a square frame or hood moulding so as to inclose a long horizontal panel containing ornamental carvings. The patterns wrought on these slabs are all different. One has the design so well known in Elizabethan wood-work, the alternating circle and lozenge, connected by a short, straight band. In the panel over the window in the tower the space is divided into two stages of six square compartments. In the upper line these are pierced into circles, with bosses in the centre, variously treated, and below the square spaces are filled in with a variety of foliage. All this embellishment shews a laudable pride in the builder, Miles, the predecessor of Immanuel Halton, in the consummation of his edifice, neither did he neglect to follow the prevailing custom of the age of setting up, over the entrance, his coat of arms and a sententious legend. The main doorway has bevelled jambs, and bears a heavy square-headed lintel stone recessed to the breadth of the chamfer, on which appears, in raised Roman capitals, the following sentence :—



PERIGRINOS HIC NOS		H
REPVTAMVS . 1650		M D

\*

*“ Here (on earth) we reckon ourselves pilgrims.”*

\* These are the initials and arms of Miles Halton and his wife Dorothy, daughter of — Wybergh of Clifton. Miles was born in 1599, was Sheriff of Cumberland, and died in 1652. A cross to his memory is placed in the middle of the S. aisle of the Parish Church. Dorothy seems to have been a strong-minded woman, and a quaint story has been handed down by popular tradition concerning her—how she enticed the red deer from Greystoke Park (then unen-

At one side there is a small shield with a lion rampant  
H
 gardant, and on the other the initials M D, and the date, 1650.

Immediately above this, ten years later, there was set up another tablet bearing the full achievement, a shield, with the arms of Halton, party per pale, a lion rampant, and three bars between three mullets, two and one. The crest:—a demi-lion holding a spear, on a helmet with wreath, and mantlings. At the top of the tablet stands out the date 1660; the carving is well executed, and in good preservation, except the motto on the scroll, which has weathered off.

The mason work throughout is of very good character, being of the fine-grained Greystoke sandstone, in well-laid courses of rubble, with chiselled ashlar at the openings.

The interior of the porch forms the vestibule to the house; it is well lighted by a double mullioned window on a level with the first floor, and by a little square look-out on each side near the door. Originally, it contained the principal staircase of the mansion giving access to the upper floor; the stair is now gone, but the rising of a straight flight of steps may be noted on the right hand wall.

On the ground floor the main block contained the hall, a small parlour, and the withdrawing room. The dimen-

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closed) on to her own land by scattering of green oats, and then shot them with a cross-bow for food for her domestics, who in consequence protested against being fed on what they called "black mutton" for more than four days in the week. The story goes on to say how she was summoned at the Assizes at Cockermouth, to answer for her poaching proclivities. When she entered the court the counsel for the prosecution, one of the well-known Fletcher family, exclaimed, "Here comes Madam Halton with her traps and her gins!" and she promptly replied, "There sits Counsellor Fletcher with his packs and his pins," alluding sarcastically to the commercial pursuits by which the Fletchers had risen to eminence. How the case ended is not related.

Miles and Dorothy Halton had a numerous offspring, five sons and five daughters. An interesting article on the family will be found in "The Reliquary, October, 1864," contributed by C. H. & Thompson Cooper, the Historians of Cambridge.—THOMAS LEES.

sions of the hall in its original state were 29 ft. 9 in. by 18 ft. 6 in. ; it was well lighted by three low mullioned windows to the S., and one with a 6 ft. 6 in. aperture towards the courtyard. The great width and depth of the chimney block in this room is remarkable ; the great fireplace opening embraced by a segmental arch of 10 ft. 8 in. span, and the reception in the thickness of the wall of a great locker or cupboard. But modern innovations have entirely destroyed the proportions and attributes of the apartment, for the three-mullioned window on the S. front has been cut to afford an entrance door on that aspect, and the partitioned passage from it traverses the breadth of the hall.

Contiguous to the hall there is a little room, 13 ft. by 13 ft.—the lord's little parlour or private room, and beyond, at the E. end of the block, there is an apartment, 18 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 6 in., which is now used as a dairy. This was the withdrawing room of the old mansion : it is well lighted back and front by mullioned windows, and is furnished with a Tudor fireplace. The short wing on the W. aspect, which forms the limb of the L on the plan, is occupied by the kitchen and its appurtenances, from which there is a communication with the low end of the hall ; at this point there is a corkscrew stair for service to the apartments on the next story. On the upper floor there is a long passage partitioned off on the N. side, giving access to the bedrooms, five in number, very much as in a modern house ; over the wing there are dormitories for the domestics.

At the top of the porch tower there is an additional story containing a little square chamber, with a single mullioned light into the courtyard, in which may be noted a square ambry in the wall on the E. side. In the porch-tower houses of the time of Queen Elizabeth the room thus situated was usually dedicated to the use of a chapel ; we have seen it at Hornby Hall and other places ; there is nothing however here to indicate devotional purposes.

About

About this period, and indeed for a hundred years before, in this part of the country, in making a floor in the upper stories, instead of laying down naked boarding on the joists it was a very common practice to use laths, and to cover them with a layer of alabaster, or hall-plaster, as it is called in the north. You may see this application of plaster adopted in the flooring of the passages and rooms in the upper part of this house. The practice is a local one, and may have originated in the facility of procuring the material, as numerous deposits and pockets of native alabaster or gypsum occur in the Eden valley not very far off, where the mineral has been worked from distant times.

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#### IV.---GREYSTOKE MID-FARM.

This is a quaint little mansion situated at Greystokehead on the road leading to Greenthwaite Hall. This residence seems in some way to have been connected with the Halton family, whether as a dower house or not I cannot tell; it is very characteristic of the period at which it was built, 1649, and is worthy of notice on account of the arms over the doorway. It consists of a long low single tenement of two floors, with a wing projected from the W. side giving the L plan. The entrance is on the N. side facing the road, at the re-entering angle from a little court formed by the wing, through a square-headed widely chamfered doorway. Over the door there is imposed a very ornate and well-carved heraldic tablet on a stone which is supported by two spirally fluted columns with Ionic volutes on the capitals, and carrying a classic cornice. The shield is surrounded with the full ornaments of mantling, wreath, esquire's helmet, and scroll, and bears on a bend three escallops with an annulet for difference, (*New Layton of Dalemain*), impaling a fesse between six cross crosslets  
fitchy



fitchy (*old Layton*). Crest:—A lion's head gorged with a collar, charged with three bezants. The scroll below the shield is so much weathered that the motto is effaced, but it has been given by Jefferson as: "*Tam pace quam bello.*"\* On the upper part of the tablet is the date 1649.

The door enters directly into the old dining place or hall, originally 18 ft. by 16 ft. 8 in., but the space is now split by a partition. This constituted the living room of the residence, and it is noticeable chiefly as containing a large fireplace recess, with a little square-headed look-out in the ingle-nook, with an elliptic chimney arch of 9 ft. span with a bold round and hollow moulding. It is well lighted on both sides with low horizontal windows with moulded mullions, one being high in the wall. As usual, adjoining there is a parlour of very small dimensions; the wing would contain the kitchen, and the upper floor would be devoted to bedrooms. There are heavy moulded drip-stones to all the windows. The place has been converted into two cottage houses.

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\* Jefferson's Leath Ward, p. 369.

ART. VII.—*Gold Armlet found in Westmorland.*

BY ELLEN K. WARE.

*Read at Penrith, July 4th, 1889.*

THE gold bracelet I exhibit was found early in 1889 by a labourer, on a piece of moorland in or near Winton, a hamlet of Kirkby Stephen. It was lying on a ledge of rock covered with soil. The ends seem at sometime to have been cut or broken off. It weighs 1 oz. 4 dwts. 6 gr. It appears to be part of an armlet of the ancient British or prehistoric period, certainly anterior to the Roman Invasion. The armlet, of which is a fragment, probably had five or six twists and possibly a hook at either end. Several have been found in various parts of England, and Canon Greenwell has a very fine one in his collection. This armlet was probably made by twisting together two hollowed-out pieces of gold, having a section of the shape of a cross. It might have been used for bullion, and this may account for its being chopped up.

NOTE.—The armlet was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London, on February 29, 1889, when Chancellor Ferguson made the following remarks :—\*

I have the honour to exhibit a gold armlet which was found recently upon the Higher Winton Common, just under the fell of that name, which is situated near the town of Kirkby Stephen, in the county of Westmorland. The armlet was found three feet below the surface of the ground in a cleft of the rock, and had apparently been lost and fallen into the situation in which it was found; there was no trace of box or wrapper, nor was anything else found with it. This therefore, is a case not of *treasure trove*, but of *bona vacantia*, a lost article, which belongs to the finder and to no one else.†

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\* See *Proc. S.A.* 2nd Series, vol. xii., pp. 322-323.

† See Presidential Address by John Evans, P.S.A., St. George's Day, 1887, *Proc. S.A.* 2nd Series, vol. xi., pp. 380-381.

The armband is of fine gold, and weighs 1 oz. 4 dwts; it has been made by twisting into a spiral a rod of gold,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, whose section is a quatrefoil with flattened lobes, measuring something under a quarter of an inch in extreme diameter: the spiral so formed measures about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length, and has been bent into a rough circle of about  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter; one of the ends is rough, as if the rod had been broken off from a longer rod; the other end seems to have been recently cut with a knife, probably by the labourer who found it.\* There is no provision for clasping together the ends of the armband, and it has been intended to retain its position, when worn, by its elasticity.

It thus differs from the armbands formed by twisting into a spiral a flat strip of gold or a square or prismatic rod of that metal, or by twisting together three or four rods or wires. I have not been able to find a similar armband in the books and should be glad to know of one. The armbands formed of wires twisted together are generally assigned to a later period than the plain ones with expanding ends. The present instance is I suggest, with hesitation, Romano-British. The place where it was found is about three miles from the great Roman camp at Brough-under-Stainmore (*Verteræ*).

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\*Dr. Evans, P.S.A., said it was evident from the rough ends that the armband had been cut from the middle of a large torque.

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ART. VIII.—*Recent Roman Discoveries*, 1889.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

*Communicated at Penrith, July 4th, 1889.*

I AGAIN regret that I have no new Roman inscriptions to bring under your notice: the objects I have to bring have already been brought by me under the notice of the Society of Antiquaries of London in performance of my duty as one of their officials.

## I.

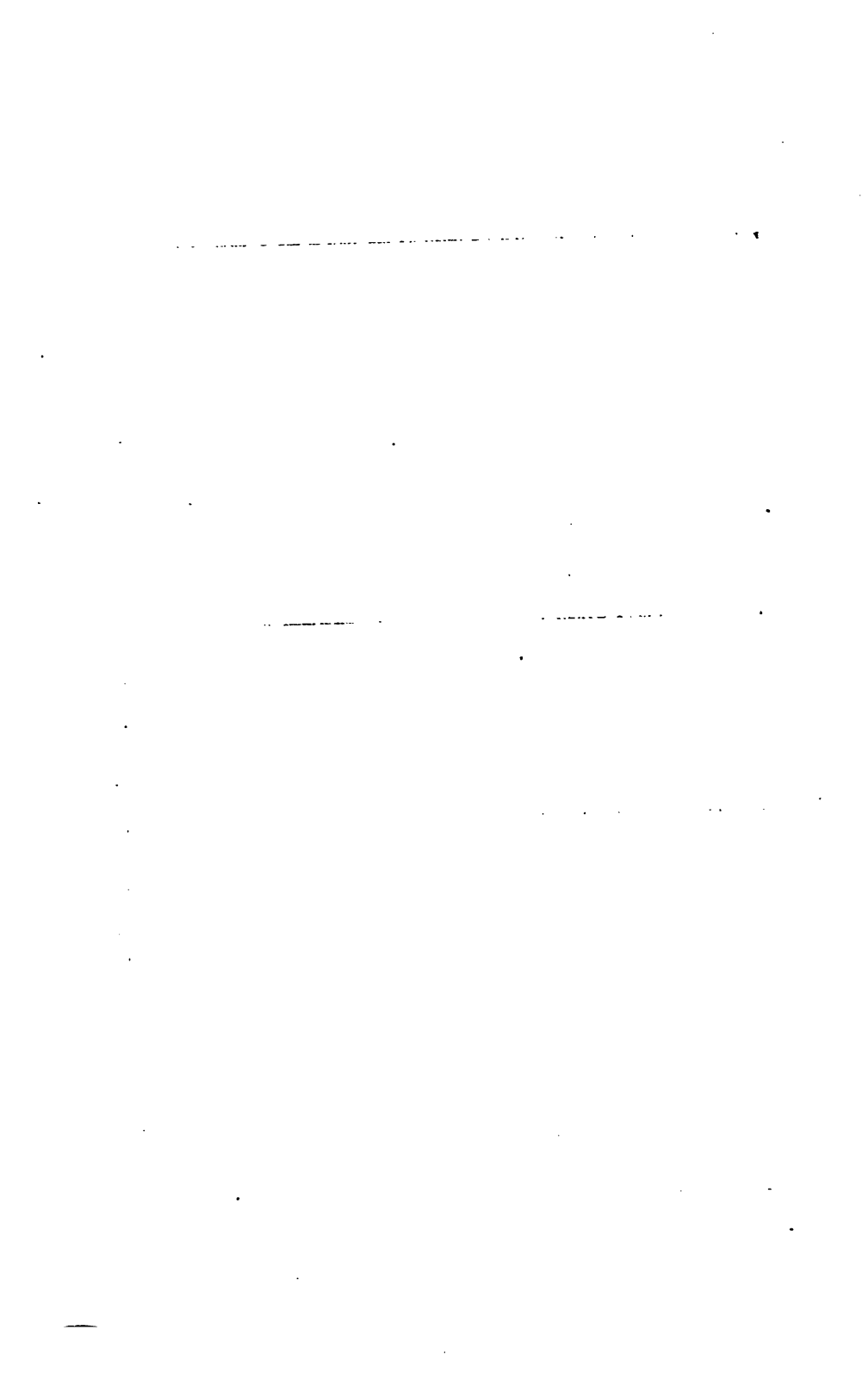
I have the honour to exhibit and present photographs of a corbel stone, on which is carved a nondescript face issuing out of a circular back plate. The dimensions of the stone are:—On the flat table on the top, 18 by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches; the depth is 13 inches on one side, by somewhat less on the other, the under surface not being dressed square, like the table at the top. The distance of the back of the back plate from the end of the stone is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the length which would be built into the wall in which the stone was used, leaving  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches projecting, or, allowing for the projection of the face beyond the back plate, about 7 inches projecting. The sinister side of the back plate has been worn away or otherwise destroyed. The diameter of the back plate has been about 9 inches. This corbel stone was found in excavations for buildings immediately contiguous to the site of the new markets at Carlisle, in made soil full of fragments of Roman pottery, and at a depth of 9 feet. Among the fragments was a very charming little Roman lamp, presently to be mentioned. The site of these new markets and the vicinity have for long been productive of Roman relics, and several are enumerated in the Transactions of this Society, and elsewhere.\* I mention these facts because a difference of opinion exists as to whether this figure is Roman or not, and the circumstances surrounding the find may, therefore, have to be taken into account. One eminent authority on Roman matters writes to me:—

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\* Jefferson's *History and Antiquities of Carlisle*, p. 326; *Proc. S.A.* 2d S. vol. xii., pp. 111-113, 168, 423-425. *Transactions this Society*, vol. x., pp. 275-277.



CORBEL STONE FOUND NEAR THE NEW MARKETS, CARLISLE.



Of course the abortion is early mediæval; an example of the low, inartistic mind of the time, though symbolists may imagine it a type of something.

But an eminent authority on mediæval matters writes to me:—

I should say the corbel is Roman. I never saw a mediæval one with the circular back plate, and I think it is altogether too inartistic for early mediæval work, and decorated and perpendicular work would certainly have something of the decorated or perpendicular character which would have marked it. It is as unlikely to be mediæval as the stone from Chester with the two figures about which Thompson Watkin made such a strange blunder. I do not think the hair treatment alone is sufficient to prove one way or the other. It is the common rude way of showing it at all times. I should call the thing Roman, less from the presence of nothing distinctly cultivated Roman about it, than from the absence of anything mediæval.

This object has evidently been meant to be viewed from below and from a distance, and the suggestion has been made that it is intended to represent a negro, and that the two holes are his nostrils. I rather incline to think that it represents an actor wearing a comic mask.

## II.

I have also the honour of exhibiting the lamp I have mentioned, on which is the maker's stamp of

IECIDI.

Mr. C. Roach Smith informs me he has met with the following potters' marks:—

IECIDE, IECIDI, IEGIDI and L.IEGIDI;

all probably one and the same.

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ART. IX.—*Potters' Marks on Roman Pottery found in Carlisle.*

BY THE PRESIDENT.

**P**OTTERS' marks from Roman pottery ware found in Carlisle, and now in the collections of Mr. R. Ferguson, F.S.A., Morton, and Mr. Fisher, Bank Street, and in the Carlisle Museum. Those marked thus (\*) are in Mr. Wright's list (*The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, edition of 1875). Those marked (†) have been found recently on the site of the New Markets now being erected at Carlisle.

On *Samian ware* in the collection of Mr. R. Ferguson, F.S.A., of Morton, Carlisle :—

* ADVOCISI	* SATVRNNI OF	MASCNIOS
* ALBVCI	* SENILA	MINAISINNIVS
* BRICCI . M	* TAVRICI	MOGODII M
* BVRDO	* VIIRI	OMOIMO ?
FORTIS (on lamp)	OF FAB	SCOTNI
* MOXIVS	* FVS (on lamp)	VAKEDVKATI
* OF RICIMI	* DOIIC or DOLIC	XIIXII
* OF PATRIC	DORCEVS F	VATICONIS M
* RVFFI	MAMMI	(scratched)

On *Roman ware* (other than Samian) in the collection of Mr. R. Ferguson, F.S.A. :—

On amphore—	On mortarium—	On a fragment of
DOM F	DOCIE	white ware—PIRV

On *Samian ware* in the collection of Mr. Fisher, Bank Street, Carlisle :—

* CRACVNA . F	* CELTAS . FC	* PANI . L . P
* MACCALI M	* TITVRONIS . O	

On an *amphora* in collection of Mr. Fisher, Bank Street, Carlisle :—

A . R . A

On



On *Samian ware* in the Museum, Carlisle:—

SAXAMI · M (2)	†* LITTER	† CAMVII /
* CAMPANI · M	†* BIGA · FEC	†* MARCELLIVS
BAECOSHEF?	†* ADVOCISCI	† / IIANI · M
αECKIAR · F	(very large on the side)	† // II · M
* MAIOR · F	†* CRVCVRO	† / AL FECIT
ANVNI · M	† XIIIIXIII	† GLANCIV · M
* A / V / · M	(scratched on bottom)	† AIAIV ?
(q. same as above)	† CLOSABINIA	†* SECVNDVS · F
MION	† /// NI · M	†* SILVIIRI · OF
* MANV	(? ANVNI · M · ante)	† // BI · MA
CAVONI · M	† IOCL · MS	

On *amphoræ* in the Museum, Carlisle:—

C · TYC | P · L · R

On *mortaria* in the Museum, Carlisle:—

†	MRI · E MRI · E	†	AV · TM MA
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On lamp from New Markets:—

† IECIDI

The following potters' marks are from some red ware recently (in 1889) found in Collier Lane, Carlisle:—

\* C · ALAVA · F  
 \* DIVIX · F  
 \* PRISCINI · M  
 · MAGI · OF  
 \* MOXSI · M  
 \* LVCANI · M  
 CINTVS · CA  
 \* OF · CRESI  
 / MOR · M  
 / ERCA  
 / ENECIIM

ART. X.—*The Siege of Carlisle in 1644-5. General Leslie's Works.* By the WORSHIPFUL CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, F.S.A., President of the Society.

*Read at Penrith, July 4th, 1889.\**

THE first beginning of "The Troubles," as the Great Civil War is often called by local writers, may in Cumberland be reckoned from a proclamation made by Charles I. on the 29th of January 1638, which ordered all the nobility and gentry of Cumberland and other northern counties, except those in attendance on his majesty, or in his service, to repair on or before the 1st March to their several houses and lands, where they were required to be in readiness, well armed and provided, for the defence and safeguard of that part of the kingdom. In the following year a garrison of 500 men was thrown into Carlisle: it consisted of an Irish regiment under the command of Sir Francis Willoughby. Sir Nicholas Byron was appointed governor of the castle, city and citydell of Carlisle, with pay at the rate of £3 a day and power to proclaim martial law and to make all the inhabitants and citizens take up arms. The accounts of the Chamberlains of Carlisle for this date show that the inhabitants and citizens were preparing to defend themselves; they formed a volunteer company and took to drilling and hired Corporal Brown's boy as drummer: the "cities muskets & harness" were entrusted to Thomas Wilson, spurrier, and Robert Rigge for repairs; a "barrel covered with leather to carry gunpowder in for exercisenge" was purchased: and the

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\* This paper was originally given in a more much extended and popular form in a lecture at Carlisle, as an Account of the Siege. Before this Society it has been reduced to an attempt to fix the positions of the "Works" raised by General Leslie.

city drum was repaired and new drumsticks purchased. A guard house was provided for the use of the garrison by hiring from Randell Sewell his shop in the Glover's Row at a rent of 2/- a week. A new gate was hung at Botcher-gate (afterwards the English gate) and all three gates had new locks which cost £1 14s. £1 12s. was paid by the Chamberlains for 16 pounds of gunpowder. Then 40 pound weight of gunpowder, made up in papers (cartridges) cost £4. Somewhat later the investments in powder were very large, as the following note shows :—

The 8th of October, 1640.	A note what powder is brought in and by whom.
Of Will. Atkinson .....	120 12 0
Of Edward James .....	010 01 0
Of Joseph Jefferson .....	024 02 4
Of John Thomlinson.....	080 08 0
Of John Glaisters .....	060 06 0
Of Edmund Dalton .....	050 05 0

An expenditure of over £345 in powder. Large numbers of hacks and picks were also made and shafted.

When Charles I. went to Berwick-on-Tweed the trained bands of Cumberland and Westmorland, under Sir Philip Musgrave marched into Carlisle, and 9s. 6d. was spent by the corporation for "wine bestowed on baronet Musgrave." The following proclamations about the trained bands have been kindly copied by the Rev. W. F. Gilbanks, the rector of Great Orton, from originals in the parish chest at Holme Cultram :—

Trusty and wellbeloved we greet you well, being in our own reall persons thus far advanced towards the frontyres of this kingdom to repell these rebels of our Kingdom of Scotland who have now invaded us and our subjects. And finding in our good people of this countye of York great readiness and resolution for the which to attend and march along with us with all the trained bands and forces therein towards the Borders, and not doubting of like readiness in our good people

people of that countye if we may with the more vigour and strength both secure them and you and all our loving subjects in their persons and estates from further invasion we have herewith sentt our well-beloved servante Sir Richd. Græyme willing and requireing you and every of yours immediately upon the receipte hereof not only to draw together into a body all the trained bands both horse and foote within that countye, but alsoe to raise and make what other forces you possibly can for the secureing and defence of all the passes within the said countye wherein ye are to observe upon all occasions such orders and directions as you shall receive from us, or the cheife Commander of our army heerof you are not to faile as you tender our service and your own safitye and will answer the contrary att your perills given under our hand signed att our Cittie of York att our Manor and Courte the 24 Aug. in the xvi. of our raigne 1640. To our trusty and wellbeloved the deputye Leiutents and Justices of peace within our County of Cumberland.

In pursuance of this the deputy lieutenants and justices issued the following:—

Carlile, 28 Aug. 1640.

Orders agreed upon by the Consente of the deputye Leiuetenants of the Countye of Cumberland to be observed not only by the trayned bands but by all those that are able to beare armes for the defence of the same upon all allarums or invasion of it eveneing.

The place of Rendezvous for the trayned bands both of horse and foote are appointed at Carlisle, whither upon all occasions they are commanded with all possible speede to repaire, each man being to bring with him provisions of victuals for five dayes.

The place of Rendezvous for the inhabitants of the County able to beare armes in tyme of allarum which shall be given notice of by burneing of Beacons or publike notice taken of Invasion of the Enemye is appointed to be att the severall houses of the severall Lords of the Manor and Landlords videlicet: the Tents of the Earle of Northumberland Lord Generall att Cockermouth the Earle Marshall for the Barrony of Burgh att Roccliffe, those of the barrony of Graystocke att Graystocke Castle those of the Barrony of Gilsland att Noward Castle and soe respectively all Tenants to the place of their Landlords houses. Each man to bring with him vij days provision and every man his Knapsacke with him and in the meane tyme to provide themselves with armes for the defence of themselves wives children and countrye.

This

This to be published in every market Towne  
and parish Church after prayers after the  
readinge of the King's letter.

Francis Howard  
Pa. Curwen  
Geo. Dalston  
Henry Fletcher  
Wm. Pennington

The danger, however, passed away.

In October 1641 the garrison of Carlisle was disbanded in pursuance of the treaty with Scotland, but the arms and munitions of war were carefully stowed away in the Fraternity, the keys of which appear to have been in the custody of the Mayor of Carlisle.

How long it was before Carlisle again received a garrison it is difficult to say: not more than a few months. The great Civil War actually commenced in 1642. Charles I. raised his standard at Nottingham on the 23rd of August; and Edgehill was fought on Oct. 23. For long the tide of battle rolled away from Carlisle, and many persons of distinction sought refuge in it from the perils of war. The Earl of Nithsdale was forced to fly from his castle of Caerlaverock, and he and his connection, Lord Harries, with their families took up their abode in Carlisle: several clergymen also came.

An attempt was made in 1643 to seize Carlisle for the Parliament. The prime movers were Sir Wilfred Lawson and some of the Barwises of Langrigg. They brought in Sir William Armyne, who was active on the Parliamentary side, and with the assistance of persons named Craister, Studholme, Cholmley, and Langhorne faced Carlisle with what Tullie, the historian of the siege, calls a "Rascall route". However, the gentry of the county, their tenants and neighbours, and the militia defeated these persons and their following, and drove them to Abbey-holme, but there let them go, on promise of keeping quiet.

The

The battle of Marston Moor was fought on July 1, 1644. York surrendered to the Parliamentary forces on the 16th of that month, and Sir Thomas Glenham, Governor of York, and commander-in-chief in the North for the King, took refuge in Cumberland, with some broken troops.

Michael Studholme, one of the persons concerned in the attempt on Carlisle in 1643, still cherished designs upon Carlisle: through Richard Barwise, the Roundhead M.P. for Carlisle, he endeavoured to induce General David Leslie to march with his cavalry into Cumberland. Accordingly, Leslie with 800 horse marched into that county from Newcastle. He expected to meet with no opposition, but when he got to Salkeld and was about to ford the Eden, he found he was opposed by horse and foot regiments raised by the local gentlemen, with Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir Henry Bellingham, and Sir Henry Fletcher at their head. Leslie was for retiring to Newcastle, but Barwise, not the M.P., but Barwise of Ilekirk, known as the great Barwise, rode into the river, whereon Leslie and the horse followed, and the whole of the opposing force promptly ran off as fast as they could to Carlisle, into which place Leslie chased them: he drew up his horse in full view of the city on St. Nicholas Hill, near the gallows: Tullie says, "a place more proper for them he could not have chosen."\* Some skirmishing took place between them and the garrison on the east side of Carlisle, and next day Leslie went off to Newcastle, though, had he stayed, he might have reduced Carlisle in a very short time, as it was not yet provisioned. Scandal says he did this on purpose: he wished to give the Royalists time to provision it, that the siege might be longer, and so he and his men might draw pay for a longer

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\* *A Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle in 1644 and 1645: by Isaac Tullie: Now first printed from a MS. in the British Museum: Carlisle, Samuel Jefferson, 1840.* This valuable tract, one of the series of ten local tracts known as "Jefferson's Carlisle Tracts," is now very scarce, and would bear reprinting. For Isaac Tullie, see note at end of this paper.

period. Leslie had served under Gustavus Adolphus, and had a good deal of the Dugald Dalgetty about him.

Steps were at once taken by Sir Thomas Glenham to put Carlisle in readiness to stand a siege: the Cumberland troops were disbanded, there being, after their exploits at Salkeld, some doubt about their fidelity to the Royal cause: the sum of £463 10s. was subscribed for the purposes of the siege by the Royalist gentry and clergy of the county: vast quantities of provisions were purchased, which were stowed in the Fraternity, and in the Citadels: the arms were furbished up again, and drums, drum-heads, and drumsticks appear in the Chamberlains' account as being purchased. In September a warrant was issued from the President and Council of War to the Corporation, directing them to raise £300 for the purposes of the war: they only raised £150, repayment of which, as well as of a sum of £400 raised afterwards, was guaranteed by the bonds of several local county gentlemen: as these bonds are to this day in the possession of the Corporation it seems probable they were never paid off.\* Last entry, or almost last, in the Chamberlains' accounts, before they disappear in the turmoil of the siege, is:—

Pd. Thomas Blaymire for the wood and  
workmanship of the Gibbet ..... o 6 00

Tullie's "Narrative"† begins about this point, and little information exists as to the siege, except what he gives, but his Narrative is too long for reproduction in these pages.

Newcastle having surrendered, General David Leslie, with 4,000 horse and foot, returned to Carlisle and laid siege to the town. He established his head-quarters at

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\* See Carlisle during the Siege of 1644-5. By W. Nanson. These Transactions, vol. vii., pp. 48.

† *Ante*, p. n.

Dalston Hall, and he raised "works," as Tullie calls them, so as to block the roads. These works, four in number, were:--one near the village of Newtown, a second at Stanwix under Lord Kirkcudbright, a third, under Colonel Chomley near the Gallows on Harriby Hill, and a fourth under Colonel Lawson near Botcherby.\* What these "works" were it is not possible to ascertain, as Tullie gives no information: probably palisadings, or earthworks, calculated to hold parties of from 60 to 100 horse: these were relieved every twenty-four hours by fresh parties of their comrades, who must have been quartered in the villages round Carlisle. The "work" at Stanwix was in the churchyard,† and mounted three small guns: it does not appear that the other "works" had guns. With this paper a skeleton map is given of the country round Carlisle: it shows the city, the three rivers which almost surround it, the dam-courses, the main roads and some of the villages around: the positions of General Leslie's works are marked by large red circles. Their strategic importance is easily seen by reference to the skeleton map: the work in Stanwix churchyard would close all ingress and egress to and from Carlisle on the north: the work at Newton, and the headquarters at Dalston Hall would close the western roads: that on Gallows Hill would block the road to the south, while the work at Botcherby would block the eastern roads. The Eden was fordable by waths at Rickerby and Etterby: thus communication could be kept up between Leslie's works at Botcherby and Stanwix, and Stanwix and Newton. The other rivers, Caldew and Petteril, would be fordable in several places.

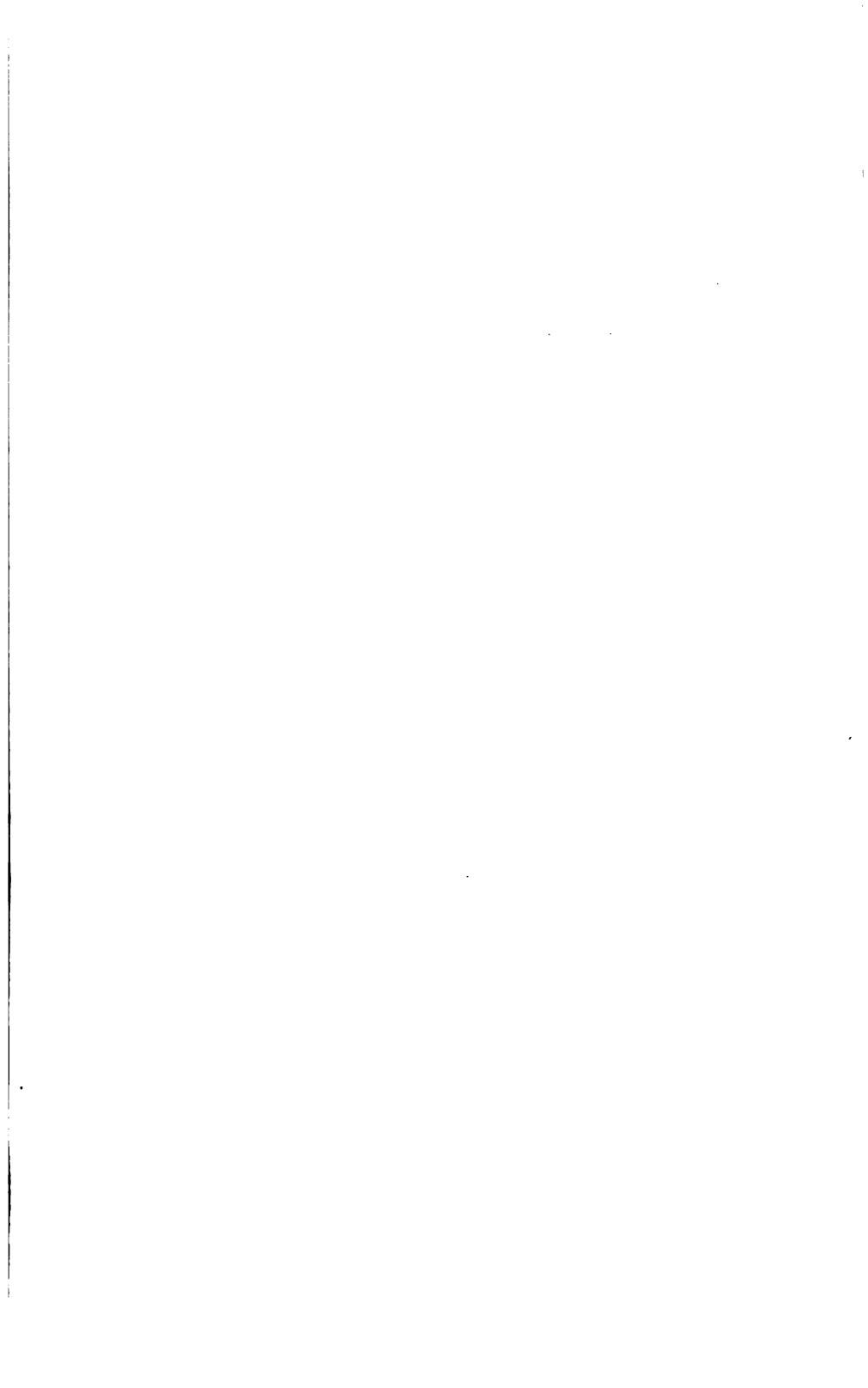
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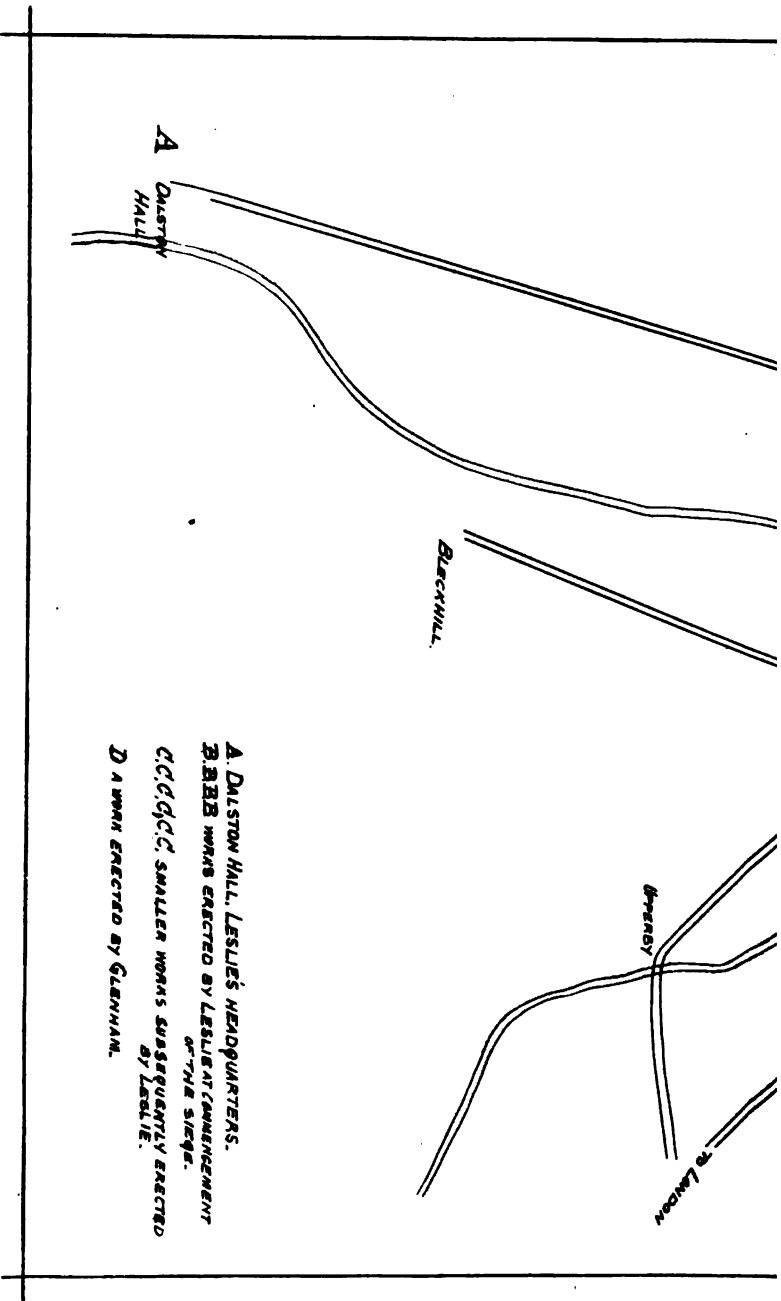
\* Tullie does not expressly state where this fourth work was, but incidently it appears that it was at Botcherby.

† "STANWIX. The churchyard has no other fence than a mud hedge, which is in miserable plight. From hence the Besiegers played their ordnance upon the City of Carlisle in 1645. Then was the Vicar's Mansion House demolished." Bishop Nicolson's *Visitation*, &c., in 1703, p. 105.

These



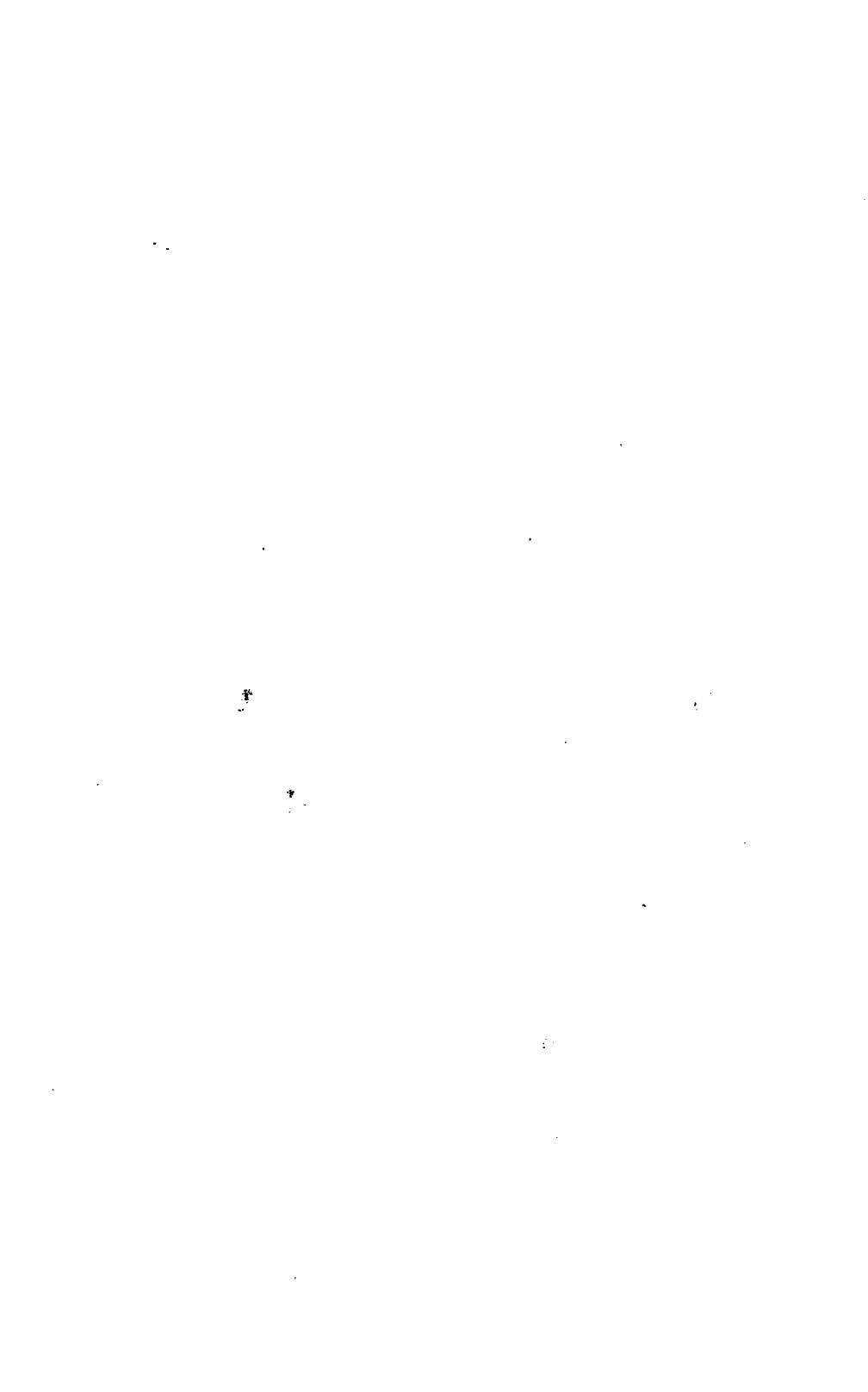




- A. DALSTON HALL, LESLIE'S HEADQUARTERS.
- B B B B WORKS ERRECTED BY LESLIE AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE SIEGE.
- C C C C C C SMALLER WORKS SUBSEQUENTLY ERRECTED BY LESLIE.
- D A WORK ERRECTED BY GLENHAM.

CARLISLE, 1644-5.





These works left a great deal of grazing ground accessible to the garrison and inhabitants, but Leslie seems to have been in no hurry over the siege: he never assaulted the walls, but was simply content to abide his time, until the besieged should have finished their store of provisions. The siege operations mainly consisted in efforts on behalf of the Scots to surprise the cattle and horses of the Royalist garrison when grazing outside the city, while the garrison endeavoured protect them, to procure more by sallies into the country and to sleight (or destroy) the various works by which Leslie from time to time contracted the grazing ground. It must be kept in mind that in 1644 the country far and wide around Carlisle was open common and moor land. Lord George Murray in 1745 describes the country between Penrith and Carlisle as "mostly an open country, full of commons." To the north of Carlisle the country was an almost impenetrable morass, traversible by paths known only to mosstroopers, smugglers, and pedlars, while Grey-moor Hill and Blackford well deserved their names; as did Blackhill or Bleckell Moor, southwards. West of Carlisle Cummersdale Moor began at Clemson's Gate about the end of Shaddongate, and continued to Dalston. The road to Wigton was nearly all through open moor: eastwards Crosby and Warwick Moors covered large areas. Cavalry could thus move about with much more freedom than in these days of hedges and inclosures.

The garrison of Carlisle consisted of 700 men, including townsmen in arms. Tullie also says it included 200 (!) reformadoes, or officers whom Cromwell and Lord Fairfax had discharged when they remodelled the army: some of them men of "great prudence and pronenesse in arms." So soon as Leslie had taken up his quarters at Dalston Hall a party of these reformadoes sallied out to surprise him there, but being all officers they could not agree upon a leader, and were put to rout and several of them killed.

To

To Tullie's pages our readers must refer to for the history of the siege and the hardships endured by the garrison. It went on leisurely, with no great expenditure of life.\* In April Leslie considered the time had come for him to contract his lines round the city: accordingly he established a work at Etterby, which commanded the wath there over Eden: by this wath the garrison had in a sally succeeded in carrying off a large number of cattle from Cargoholmes: an exploit the new work prevented them from repeating. Another new work was made on the top of Catcoats Bank, which commanded the Willowholme, and rendered it useless to the garrison as a grazing ground. The cattle were then grazed south of the citadels, but Leslie put a stop to this by raising a work or fort at Fusehill. The Swifts were then resorted to: on the 28th or 29th the besiegers made a determined attempt to get the cattle grazed there: at a signal from Stanwix 800 Scotch horse from Stanwix, Rickerby, Botcherby, and St. Nicholas galloped down on the cattle as hard as they could. Luckily, Glenham had observed some sign of preparation at Stanwix, and had ordered the cattle guard to move their charge close to the town, so that they succeeded in bringing them in, but with a loss of 6 cows and 15 horses, and a couple of men killed and others wounded.

The month of May was similarly occupied with sallies and skirmishes into whose details we cannot go. Leslie continued to contract his lines round the doomed city: and in addition to his four original works or forts at Stanwix, Newtown, Gallows Hill, and Botcherby, and the small ones at Etterby, Catcoats, and Fusehill, he raised

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\* One or two points are worth notice—the abundance of beer and the way every one got drunk; the apparition of Captain Forrester's ghost at the head of a ghostly army of horse and foot; and the torture of two spies on the rack. The siege pieces struck during the siege are engraved and described, these Transactions, vol. vii., pp. 48-54.

others

others at Murrell Hill, on the Swifts,\* and one opposite the Sally Port, see the map. He also cut the dam-courses so as to stop the mills. This last work Glenham demolished after a tremendous fight: he erected one himself, (map) and restored the dam-courses.

Buoyed up by false hopes of relief the garrison managed to hold out, amid terrible suffering to the wretched inhabitants, until June 25th, when they surrendered upon honourable terms, which are printed in most of the local histories.

ISAAC TULLIE.

Isaac Tullie, the historian of the siege, was son of George Tullie of Carlisle, who is described in 1619 in several deeds in possession of the Corporation of Carlisle, as "Gent". He married at Crosthwaite on April 22 "Mrs. Thomazine Heckstetter of Keswick", and their son Timothy was baptised there on March 20th, 1614.† The titles "Gent." and "Mrs." shew that both bride and bridegroom were persons of position. She is mentioned as a widow in a deed of 1646 in possession of the Corporation.

Isaac was probably a grandson of Thomas Tullie of Blindcraike, in the parish of Isell, some ten miles from Keswick, whose will we give.

In Dei noie Amn the 4 daye of September ano Christi remtionis 1567 I Thomas Tullie of Blindcraick w'hin the pochinge of Isell syck in bodye but neverthesse whoyll and of pfecte remembrance do maik contribute & set forth this my pnte Testament whearin ys coteyned my last will in maner & forme followyd ffirst I gyve & bequeth my sowll to Almightye God my creatr and Redeemer and my bodye to be Inhumated & buryed w'hin the church yarde of Isell wth all my mortuaries and deutytes to be paid according to the use of the pochinge Itm to my Dawghter Mrgrett one black cowe wth a calve and one meare & two yewes Itm I gyve to Mrs. Jane Watson one . . two bushells of oytts one bushell of berye(?)

\* The following letter, which I received a day or two after lecturing in Carlisle, on "The Siege of 1644-5," is interesting, but I have not been able to identify the particular furrow.

March 21, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—Excuse me. I was sorry I did not see you; perhaps the information I give is already known to you, viz: On the Swifts, near the footpath across the same, may be seen a deeper furrow than others—this was where the besiegers of the city made a trench to take the citadel. I had it from one Millbourn, a tailor, who had it from his grandmother. . . . He died in London some 10 years ago.—Yours respectfully,

JOHN FISHER.

† Crosthwaite Parish Registers, cited in these Transactions, vol. ii., pp. 231, 232.

and iiij yeards of whitclothe and one coytand one lynning sheet. The . . . of my goods moveable & Immoveable my Debts payed my legaces fulfilled & funecalls discharged I gyve to my wife and my daughter Mgareth whome I do order and makye my lawful executrices of all my goods not bequeathed Supvisoares hereof Mr. Leigh my Mr. Peter Wynder of Lorton who I beseech go ad . . . my said wife & dowghter thes being witnesses John Swynborne Ric . . . . ar, & others.  
Pme.

Endorsed Testament et Inventor Thomi Tullie de Isell pbatum apud Wigton second die Mensis Octbris Ao dm 1569.

Thomasine Heckstetter was a member of the Dutch or German family of miners of that name, who settled in the parish of Cros-thwaite in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The following notices of Isaac Tullie are interesting :—

Low Sunday Quarter 19th day of Aprill 1651.

Isaac Tullye ye sonne of George Tullye of ye City of Carlile Gentleman, late Apprentyce to Mr. John Langhorn is admitted a brother of this trade by ye general consent of this occupation and has payd vi viijd for his entrie.

1651. It is ordered this quarter day at our next quarter Isaack Tully shall submit himself to pay a fine to this trade if they shall think it fitting for taking his sister to keep & sell waires for him contrary to our order and soe referre him to this occupation.

It is ordered this Michaelmas quarter 1651 yt Isaack Tully shall pay ye next quarter day xls for his offence to the trade. Candlemas quarter the first of February 1655. It is ordered by the Company of marchants then present that Mr. Isaac Tullys business concerning the payment of forty shillings for keeping his sister in his shop contrary to order to be deferred to be fully determined and ended upon S. John quarter next following.\*

The result is not on record, but Tullie was in fresh trouble in 1655, as the following extract shows :—

24th October 1655

We present Mr. Isaack Tully for not accompening Mr. Maior upon notice given by the Sariant contrary to an ancient order made as may appeare therefore we amearcy him iiis. iiiid.

Court Leet Rolls, Carlisle.†

Isaac Tully was a strong Cavalier, and probably objected to swell the train of a Puritan mayor. He was mayor of Carlisle in 1660.

We give his will : he evidently died young, but we have not found the register of his burial.

February 4th 1660

Being in much weakness of body though in very pfect and sound memory I thought fytt to make my Will concernyng the dysposyn of my Estaite after my

\* From the books of the Merchants Guild, Carlisle. See *Municipal Records of the City of Carlisle*, published for this Society, p. 110.

† *Ibid*, p. 292.



decease. Now I declare that in July 1659 I cast up my shop computed what all my shop goodes debts Etc: amounted unto as also what I was owen my selfe and the overpluss of eleject Estaite amounted unto £ 1135 17s. as may ptecularly appere by a Bundell of papers in my deske bearyng date July 1659 as aforesd syace which tyme I have not cast up my shop but must neades suppose that being 1 yeare & ¼ synce it cannot but now be above twelve hundred. However because there are many desperett debts I shall sett my Estaite at no more than the sd twelve hundred pounds, none of ye goodes within my house being at all accounted applyed or reckoned in that summe Now concerning the disposing hereof my Will is as followeth. Imprimys: I do here by this my last Wyll and Testament make my wife my sole Executrix. 2dly out of ye sd Estaite my Will is that my wife have three hundred pounds and all the goodes she brought with her when we were married and onely they. I leave also unto my sonne George all my whole and entyre house, lofts, shops, shop chests, Chestes of Boxes situate and being in a place called Bukying together with all ye appurtenances and whatsoever is naye fast or otherwise fastened: together with all tables, cupboards, chayres, stools and bedsteads with beds in any pt of ye house aforesd to hym and his heires for ever. It. I leave unto my sd sonne my Shop in St. Albons Rowe toge . . . wh with my whole garden in ye Abbey. It. I leave unto my sd Sonne in monyes to be pd hym by his mother at ye age of 21 yeare . . . dred and fifty pounds in mone . . . together with one Sylver Tankett, 1 Sylver Little Cup, and 1 Dozen Sylver Spooones. It. I leave unto . . . daughter Dorothy two hundred pounds to be pd to her by her mother at her accomplyshyng ye age of 21 yeares together with one furnished bed and a chest of Drawers. It. I leave unto my Sonne Isaac two hundred pounds to be pd to hym by his mother at ye age of 21 yeares. It. I leave unto my Sonne Francis one hundred fifty pounds to be pd by his Mother he accomplyshyng ye age of 21 yeares. My Will further is that my wife have the tution of all my chyl dren and ye use of their respective portyons tyll they become due as aforesd: she giveing goode security accordyng to Lawe and maintaine them in goode ranke out of the use of their severall portyons: Furthermore my wyll is that my wife enjoy my whole house shops gardens and goodes left to my sonne George tyll he or his heires at Lawe accomplish the age of 21 yeares and then wholly to goe to hym or the next heires forever. Lastly, if all my children dye in mynoryty and leave no Issue, then my wyll is that my wife enjoy all my house lofts gardens and their apurtenances duryng her life naturall and then to descend to the heires at Lawe of the last survyving chylde Whereunto I have sett my hand and seale the day and yeare abovesd in the presence of

Eras: Towerson

Isaac Tullie

L.S.

Anthony Simpson

March 4th 1660

Upon the review of my last Will and Testament made signed and sealed Febr. 4th 1660 I Isaac Tullie of Carlisle doe here annex these following clauses and supplementes thereunto to be as firme in law as any part of the sd Will. Impr: My will is that my wife Dorotheie Tullie shall enjoy her thirds of my House during her whole life naturall and all the Houses till George Tullie come to age: It. Instead of twelve silver Spooones left by the aforesd Will unto my son George Tullie I leave him onely Six silver spooones: It. My will is that whatsoever I have bequeathed and

and left unto any of my Children to be pd them or any of them at any time or upon any condition shall if they or any of them dye before they attain to the age of 21 yeares fall and come to the other surviving children equally amongst them or to their heires in law. It. My will is that what debts now due to mee shall not be pd unto my sd wife or her asses my children shall bear a proportionable deduction with her. It. My will is that my sd wife shall put my sons to such trades or other callings as they shall be thought fitt for according to their severall capacities and sd portions when they attain the age of sixteen yeares respectively according as shall be rationally devised and advised by the supervisorers to this my Will beneath named and what shee then layeth out to that use shall be deducted from the whole summe bequeathed them. It. My will is that if my son George Tullie attain to the age of twenty one yeares that then upon his possession of my part of the moyety of Castlefields Tythe and of the close near the Walls of Carlisle late in the possession of Nicholas Orbell he shall pay unto my sd wife the full summe of thirty pounds or upon default of such payment by him or his asses my sd wife shall continue the sd Lease in her hands untill the sd thirty pounds be pd by him or his asses or the Lease run out the sd summes. Lastly I appoynt & constitute my brother Timothie Tullie clerk and Erasmus Towerson gent. supvisors unto this my last Will and Testament to see it pformed according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Isaac Tullie

Witnesses to this Codicill

Eras: Towerson

Antho: Simpson

Proved 4th May 1661.

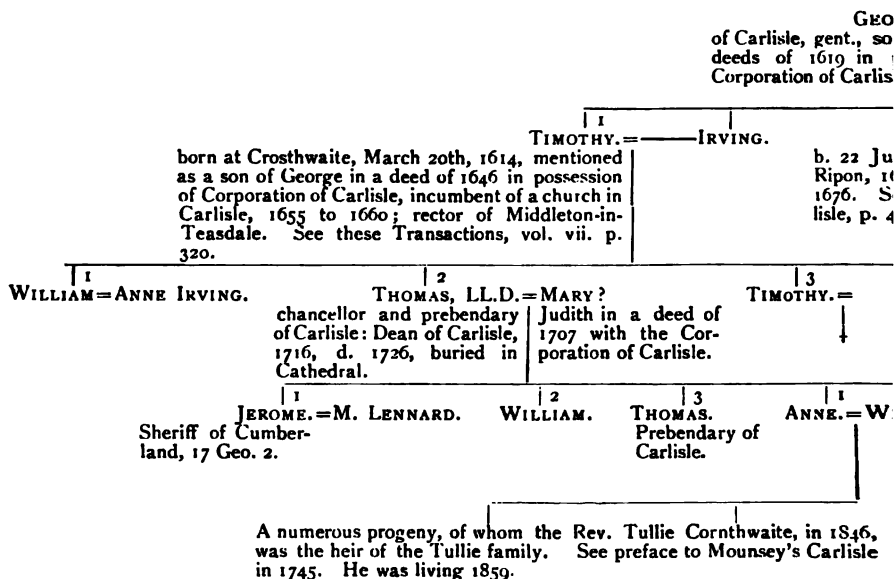
Isaac Tullie's seal, affixed to his will, bears a lion passant in chief, and a chevron charged with three escallops.

We give a skeleton pedigree to show the connection between Isaac Tullie and various of his connections, who rose to high places in the Church. For much of the information we are indebted to Mrs. Lambert of Ch: Ch: Vicarage, Bradford-on-Avon, a niece of the Rev. Tullie Cornthwaite.

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## Pedigree of Tullie of Carlisle.



TULLY, = MRS. THOMASINE HECKSTETTER,  
 m. at Crosthwaite, April 22, 1613, mentioned  
 as a widow in deed of 1646 in possession of  
 Corporation of Carlisle.

2  
 THOMAS, D.D.,  
 1620, Dean of  
 d. 14 January,  
 Jefferson's Car-

A SISTER.  
 See Merchant Guild  
 Books, Carlisle.

ISAAC. = DOROTHY.  
 See his will.  
 Author of the Narrative of the  
 Siege of Carlisle in 1644-5, born  
 1627 (see the Narrative, p. 14),  
 Mayor of Carlisle 1660, died be-  
 fore 4th May, 1661. Will.

4  
 AC. = PHILIP. =  
 † †

GEORGE, = ISAAC. FRANCIS. DOROTHY.  
 b. 1653, B.A. Oxon. Feb. 6th, 1674-5,  
 Prebendary of Ripon, Sub-Dean of York,  
 died 1695, Rector of Gateshead.

AN CORNTHWAITE.

2  
 ISABELLA. = JOHN WAUGH,  
 Rector of Caldbeck, Prebendary and Chancellor of Car-  
 lisle 1727, Dean of Worcester, d. 1765. He was son of  
 John Waugh, Bishop of Carlisle 1723 to 1734.

JOHN,  
 of Bromsgrove,  
 d. s.p.

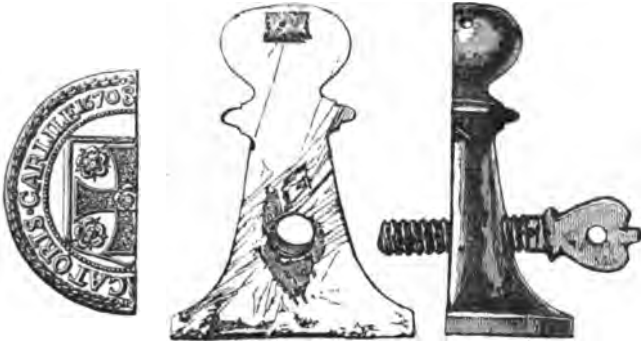
1 2 3 4 5  
 JUDITH. ISABELLA. ELIZABETH. MARY. MARGARET.  
 All died unmarried: they resided in Tullie House, Abbey Street,  
 Carlisle, and were known as "the five celebrated Miss Waughs of  
 Carlisle."



ART. XI.—*The Seal of the Statute Merchant of Carlisle.*  
By the WORSHIPFUL CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, F.S.A.,  
President of the Society.

Read at Ambleside, Sept. 4th, 1889.

I HAVE the honour to exhibit one-half of the matrix of  
a Statute Merchant seal for Carlisle.



IMPRESSION, AND FRONT AND SIDE VIEW OF THE MATRIX, OF A  
STATUTE MERCHANT SEAL FOR CARLISLE, 1670 (full size).

The late much lamented treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Mr. Perceval, on two occasions\* contributed to that Society some account of the seals provided for recognizances of debtors under the statute of Acton Burnell *de Mercatoribus*, 11 Edward I., and the statute of Westminster of the thirteenth year of the same reign.

“These seals,” Mr. Perceval said, “were to be ‘of two pieces,’ the king’s seal, to be kept by the mayor or some other person of trust in the town to which the seal was

\* Proc. S.A.L., 2d. S., vii. 107, and ix. 553.

granted ;

granted ; the other, the smaller piece, or the clerk's seal, was to be in the custody of a clerk named by the king."

These seals were originally made as seal and counterseal and of both seal and counterseal Mr. Perceval gives several examples of early date ; he also gives four of date of the seventeenth century, namely, three circular seals, and one semicircular, which he thus describes :—" There is a seal for Carlisle, of which I do not know the history. It is half a circular seal, as if from a matrix purposely cut in two. The device is (half of) the cross patée, cantoned with roses, which appears on the town seal. The legend : S[igillvm Statuti Me]RCATORIS CARLILE 1670."

Mr. Perceval's knowledge of this seal was derived from sundry gutta-percha casts made from the half-matrix in 1859, when the Royal Archæological Institute visited Carlisle, and formed a temporary museum. In the catalogue the half-matrix is included, and stated to be of silver. From that time to a few days ago the half-matrix has been missing. It turned up recently in a box of old keys, and I have now the honour, by permission of the Mayor and Corporation of Carlisle, of exhibiting it to the Society.

It is of white metal, not silver, and is the moiety or half part of a circular seal with conically-shaped handle, which at the top swells into a collar and head. The seal has been turned in the lathe, and when finished carefully cut into two moieties down the central axis. The arrangements for joining the two moieties when required for use are as follows : a projection on the head of the lost moiety fits into a square hole in the head of the moiety now on the table, and is secured by a pin, now missing ; a screw, which is preserved, runs through the lower part of the matrix, and by these means a firm joint was secured.

The governing charter of the city of Carlisle, 13 Charles I., says :—



Et ulterius volumus ac per præsentis pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus præfatis Maiori Aldermannis Ballivis et Civibus Civitatis prædictæ et successoribus suis quod prædictus Maior qui pro tempore fuerit habeat plenam potestatem et auctoritatem recipiendas quascunque Recogniciones inter Mercatorem et Mercatorem et execuciones inde faciendas juxta formam Statutæ Mercatorum et Statutæ de Acton Burnell nuper editæ et provisæ et quod Communis Clericus Civitatis prædictæ pro tempore existens erit Clericus noster heredum et successorum nostrorum ad scribendas Recogniciones prædictas ac ad omnia alia facienda et exequenda quæ ad dictum officium secundum formam statutæ prædictæ spectant et pertinent.

The mayor would thus have one moiety of the seal in his custody, and the common or town clerk would have the other as clerk of the king.\*

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\* The substance of the above account was read to the Society of Antiquaries of London, as a report, on May 16, 1889. We are indebted to the kindness of that Society for an electro of the wood work. See Proc. S.A.L., 2 S. xii. 408.

ART. XII.—*Fragments of a British Cross and many Early English and other Grave Covers found in Bromfield Churchyard.* By the REV. W. S. CALVERLEY, F.S.A.  
*Read at Carlisle, Sept. 13th, 1888.*

ON the south side of the church of St. Mungo, in Bromfield churchyard, is a raised quadrangular platform, ascended by four red sandstone steps. There is no cross-shaft, dial-pillar, or any other erection upon the platform, which was in the last century used for crying sales, things stolen or lost, &c., and giving notice of local and parish affairs.

Three of the steps were above ground; one step was covered by the churchyard sod. The top of the platform was covered with a turf, the growth of many years. At the south-west corner and in the south side of the second step had been cut a rectangular hole, into which had been fixed the stem of what seemed to have been a holy water stoup. This remains in situ. The fragment, sometimes locally called "the chair," stands eleven inches high, and consists of what appears to be the base of a circular bowl, whose rim has been entirely demolished, supported by a rectangular pediment (sides, 7 in. by 8 in.) with a bead at the corners. Possibly, a lower portion of the original pedestal has at some time been broken away. Hutchinson's History mentions the platform "of four or five quadrangular steps of stone that formed the base of the cross, long since destroyed," and also notices the "stone stool heretofore used and probably put up that public notices and proclamations might thence be given with more advantage."

The Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A., suggests that in earlier times, when the cross stood in its place, the reliquary might

might be placed upon this stone during the ceremonies which took place on the Sunday before Palm Sunday, or other processions of the cross, when the children sang hymns, and a halt was made at different stations around the church.

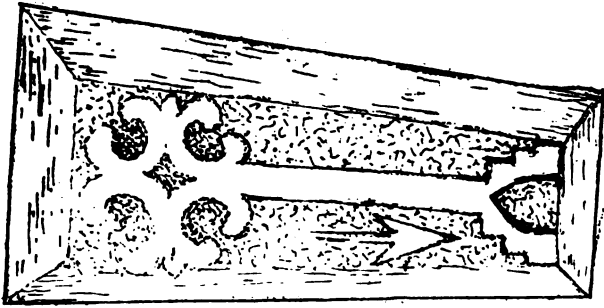
There is a similar fragment fixed in an isolated red sandstone block lying in the churchyard of St. Kentigern, Aspatria. I have looked upon these remains as being Holy water stoups, for use at early mission preaching stations, where crosses had been erected. In Cutts' "Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses," plate V., fig. 2, is engraved a slab from Marisk, Richmondshire (date given as twelfth century) having four symbols; on the right hand beneath the cross head, the Textus or Gospels; on the left hand the chalice. Beneath the Book is a symbol which Cutts says "may be the Corporas case." "The remaining symbol," *i.e.*, the one beneath the chalice, he says, "is unexplained; it may, perhaps, be a pyx." Now this figure is not as the others are, complete in itself, but it appears to be a square ornamented case, perhaps leather, with a curved loop on one side, by which it might be carried, and it is fixed upon a thin upright staff by which, as by a handle, it might be borne aloft in processions. This staff is placed in a square, unornamented, pediment, apparently resting upon the second step of the Calvary and rising a little above the highest step, thus well elevating the "pyx" or the reliquary, whichever it may be, in a position possibly alongside the Holy water stoup, beneath the churchyard cross.

This memorial slab of a Richmondshire priest of the twelfth century, seems to illustrate very clearly the uses of the fragments still preserved near the crosses which marked the sites of Christian mission stations of the time of S.S. Ninian, Patrick, and Kentigern at Bromfield and at Aspatrik, now euphonized into Aspatria. Thinking that some of the stones used in the formation of the steps  
of

of this platform might prove to be portions of the ancient cross, and might still bear sculptures, the Vicar of Bromfield, the Rev. R. Taylor, and I determined to examine them and did so on June 4th, 1888. For this purpose we pared off the sod lying upon the top and raised the upper steps which we were surprised to find presented the chamfered edges of old grave covers, and bore crosses incised and in relief, of a plain or decorated character, with Calvary steps or window tracery, or both, and having the sword, the shears, the arrow, or parts of inscriptions appearing alongside.

These upper layers of stones were all grave slabs, generally lying face downwards, but as each stone has a broad end and a narrow one, and as one side only of each is square with the ends, the other side making at the head an acute angle with the end, and an obtuse angle at the foot, some ingenuity was needed in fitting together the material as a stepped platform, and so the stones were *sometimes* placed with the figured surface uppermost, in which cases the chamfers and carvings were generally almost worn away or were hidden under the superincumbent step. We thought that some of the lower steps, the long stones of which were hollow with foot wear, and especially those of the south side where stood the stoup, might prove to be other than old grave covers used up again, but inspection shewed that the socket into which the stoup was fitted had been worked in an ancient grave cover, six feet eight inches long, placed as the second step from the ground. The whole platform was formed around a core of earth and stone fragments. There were twenty-three covers of different sizes, designs, and dates, ranging from two to nearly seven feet in length, and from the eleventh or early twelfth to the end of the fourteenth century in date. The best of these were fixed erect against the west wall within the church by the Vicar; the others were re-arranged as a platform as before,

We



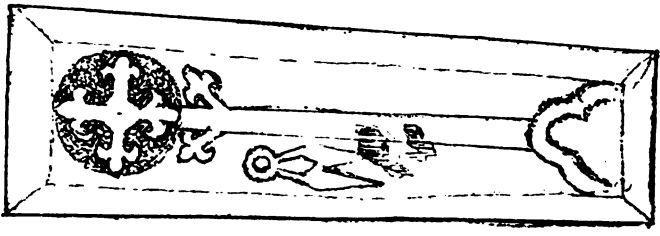
III

*S<sup>r</sup> Mungob*

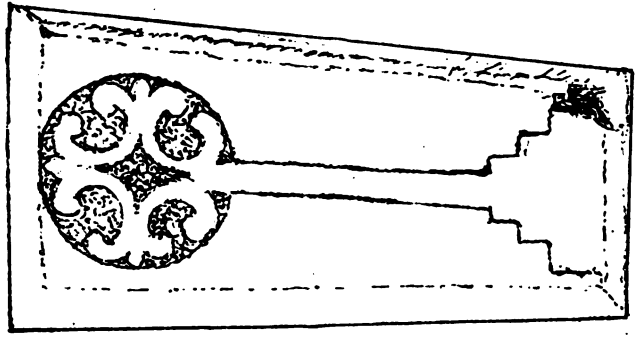


*Bromfield.*

V



II



I





IV.

*S<sup>t</sup> Mungo's  
Bromfield.*







We give drawings of eight fragments prepared from photographs very kindly taken for us by W. L. Fletcher, Esq., of Stoneleigh, Workington. Fig. I., moulded edge ; head of cross in low relief formed by simply cutting away the remaining surface within the circle ; stem and calvary steps merely incised ; no symbols. Fig. II., plain chamfered edge ; head in relief as in I., stem incised ; beneath the circle two fleur-de-lis shaped foliations ; trefoil window head takes place of Calvary ; symbols, a pair of pointed shears on the left hand. I think we counted five pairs of shears broad and narrow during this find ; some of them probably denoting the burial of women. None of these appeared with Gospels and chalice, emblems of the priesthood, and therefore may not commemorate archdeacons or deans one duty of whom, Mr. Lees tells us, was thus expressed at a council at York, A.D. 1195 :—" Let clerks who despise the crown (i.e., the tonsure) if beneficed, be deprived, if not *let them be shaved against their will* by the archdeacon or dean."

The visitor to Bromfield Church may now see two tonsured heads on either side of the chancel arch acting as corbels bearing the widened arch. This arch took the place of the old Norman arch, whose carved stonework was mutilated and used up again by the enlargers, it may be of the time when the tombstones were removed and built up round the place of the Cross outside. Fig. III., plain chamfered edge ; the whole cross in relief ; symbol, an arrow also in relief ; within the Calvary a pointed early English arch. Fig. IV. is the gem of the collection, a triumph of the designer and the stone-cutter in rendering simplicity, and elegance, and power ; a massive stone with a plain chamfer ; a double stemmed cross rises in rounded relief from a circular arch ; the head of the cross becomes glorious with the sign of the Trinity and the much loved fleur-de-lis, which is laid in all its purity within each of the four circles of this beautiful piece of carving ; the great sword

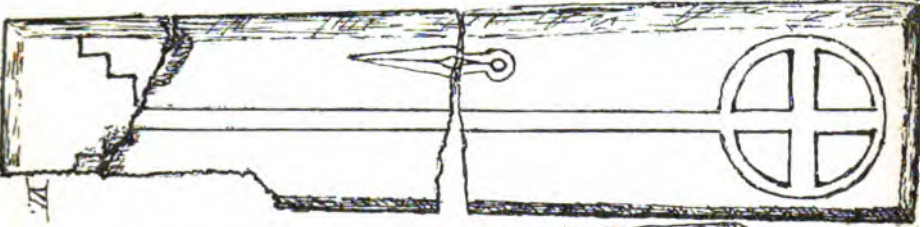
sword of the strong man, sheathed, with curved guard, lies alongside on the right hand.

Fig. V. is only a fragment; it was not worth building in as part of the steps, and it was found amongst the *rubbish* which formed the core of the structure, yet it is a most interesting relic, for it tells of the vanished De Bromfields. A massive stone with a plain chamfer; a line appears above the letters, which shews us that an incised cross ornamented the memorial; no doubt the great sword, incised, of the Lord of Bromfield, lay alongside to the right hand as the inscription lies on the left. The letter S will be readily seen with the U above it; three stops divide the words; after the S appears "De" and then the two first letters of the name BR— and this is what is left memorialwise of the Bromfields, who vanished at an early date from the parish. Whether this word ending in S was Gulielmus, or Ricardus, or Dominus is not known.

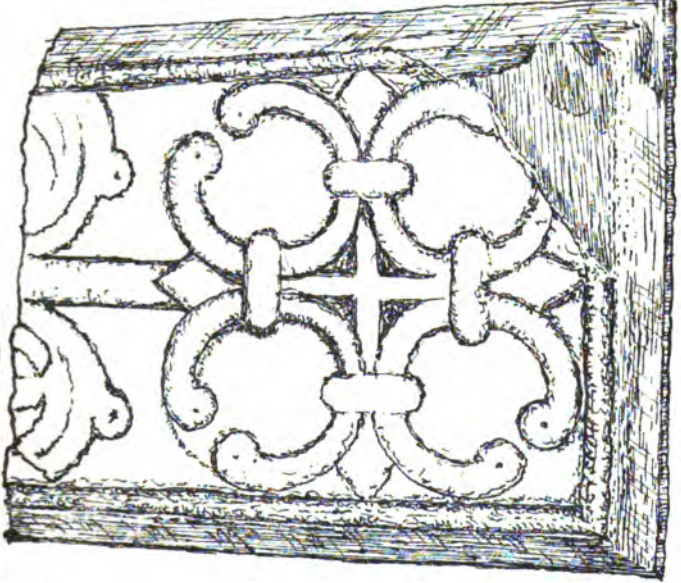
Bromfield and Scalesmere were granted by Waldieve, first Lord of Allerdale, to Melbeth, his physician, whose posterity took the name of Bromfield. In 39, Ed. III. Jones de Bromfield and Thomas de Lowther held land at Langrigg valent per annum £5. The same John had other lands at Bromfield. In 42, Ed. III. (1469) from the registers of Holme Cultram it appears "that soon after the foundation of Holme Cultram, Adam, son of Thomas de Bromfield, granted to the said Abbey the manor of Bromfield." Melbeth had granted the church to the Abbey of S. Mary, York.

Fig. VII. is a very simple early slab with plain chamfered edge, incised cross with plain circle and calvary, a pair of narrow shears on the left hand. There are several of this type, one with chalice of priest, fixed in the church. Fig. VII. is the upper part of a slab with moulding and chamfer. The cross head is in partial relief, and shews two foliations in the upper part of the stem. Fig. VIII. is much like VII. There is a chamfer without moulding and

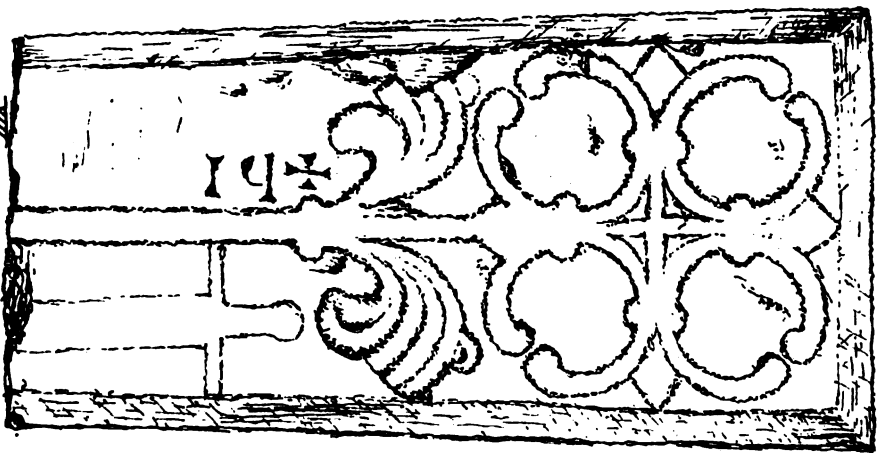
*St. Mungo's Bromfield.*



VII.



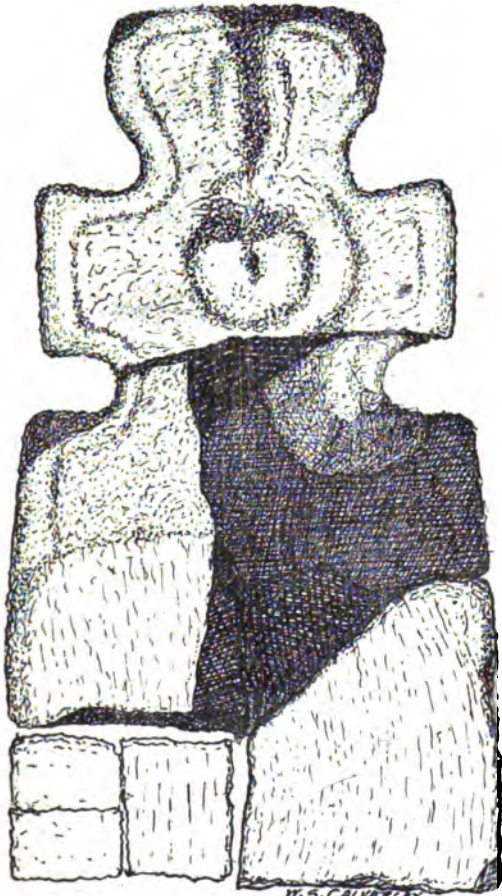
VII



VII.



*White sandstone Cross Head.*



W. S. CALVERT.

*Fragments of British Cross,  
S<sup>t</sup> MUNGO,  
BROMFIELD.*

shoulders fifteen inches. The greatest thickness is seven-and-a-half inches. The lower parts of the shaft have been worn away as if by the sharpening upon it of a scythe or other iron implement.

The whole must have been exposed to the weather many hundred years before it was broken up and buried. This may, indeed, be the identical cross around which the British were gathered to listen to the Gospel and receive baptism before any stone church was raised, and even two hundred years before S. Kentigern, the Apostle of Strathclyde, whose name the present church bears, journeyed this way on his road into Wales in the sixth century.

Another fragment of pre-Norman times, a house-shaped (hog-back) tombstone, its roof ornamented with triangular tiles has been built above the Norman arch of the west doorway, as at Bongate, Cross-Canonby, &c., &c. In the chapel of S. George a floriated grave cover has Adam of Crookdake 1304. In the Lady chapel is the cover of the stone coffin of been used as a lintel for a window.

There are many scattered hamlets and the following townships in the parish, viz: Allonby; Mealrigg; West Newton, where was a manor house; Langrigg, Crookdake, Bromfield, Scales, Blencogo, Wheyrigg, Moor-Row, Dun-draw, and Kelsick, many of which still have their old Halls. Thomas de Newton (Ed. III,) and his ancestors are said to have been Lords of Newton from the time of King Stephen. To such local Lords may many of these slabs have been memorials.

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ART. XIII.—*Church Bells in Leath Ward. No. 2.* By the  
REV. H. WHITEHEAD.  
*Contributed at Ambleside, Sept. 4th, 1889.*

DACRE (*continued*).

THE following translation of the Latin elegiacs\* on the Dacre treble, by the Rev. T. W. Norwood, vicar of Wrenbury, Cheshire, has the merit of assigning an intelligible meaning to the last two lines :—

Regard not shew ; bend to the Lord and pray ;  
I call you to the Temple God to praise.  
Thrice have I jarred ; you've fallen day by day ;  
I'm sound ; by prayer you may be, mend your ways.

The Rev. T. F. Owen, vicar of Wood Walton, Peterborough, renders the last two lines thus :—

I thrice have sounded discordantly, you have fallen daily ;  
I am now sound ; become you so by prayer, mend your ways.

Mr. Norwood and Mr. Owen, writing independently of each other, agree in suggesting that the bell may have been thrice cracked and thrice recast.

The initials H F on this bell are, as I have said (*ante*, IX, 488), probably those of the donor ; whom perhaps it may not be possible to identify. It may, however, be

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\* For which see vol. ix. p. 488, of these Transactions. But for the reader's convenience I here repeat them :—

w □ o +

NON FORMAM SPECTAS DNO SED SVPPPLICATE FLECTAS  
CLAMITO DE TEMPLV QVOD VENERE DEV  
TER MALE DISSONVI TV QVOTIDIE CECIDISTI  
SVM PRECE TV FIAS CORRIGE SANA VIAS.  
H F 1606





scription on Dacre 2d, but with a fleur-de-lis, as at Cumrew and Threlkeld, instead of three roundlets, as intervening stop.

The Dacre tenor, on which occur two lions passant and the Adoration of the Magi (*ante*, IX, 489), I formerly thought might have been presented by a member of the Dudley family (*ib.*, 492). But Mr. Norwood has remarked that the lions, if intended as a coat of arms, would have been on a shield. They are therefore probably a bellfounder's stamp.

### EDENHALL.

Edward VI's commissioners found at "Edynhall" in 1552

ij litill belles ;

which were probably the sanctus and sacring bells. What other bells they found we cannot learn from their report, part of the Edenhall list of church goods having been torn off from the original MS. (*ante*, VIII, 194).

Bishop Nicolson, who was here on August 19, 1703, says of the church tower :—

Within are two small Bells ; on the larger whereof are ye *Stapleton's Arms* and *Campana Cuthberti Sancti*.

This is one of the only three places, the other two being Skelton and Penrith, where he recorded a bell inscription ; though the bells themselves are often mentioned in his notes.

The terrier of 1749, signed by " Christopher Musgrave, Vicar," has this entry :—

Two Bells with their frames the Larger thought to weigh about two Hundred weight the lesser one Hundred and a half.

No.

No other terrier at Edenhall has any mention of the bells.

There are now three bells here, viz :—

	NOTE	DIAMETER	cwt. qr. lbs.		
Treble	F	17½ inches	1	1	7
No. 2	E	17 inches	1	1	0
Tenor	D	19¼ inches	1	3	14

The weights are reckoned from the diameters.

The tenor, from its weight, is evidently identical with "the larger" bell of the terrier; also, from its inscription, with "the larger" of the two bells seen here by Bp. Nicolson, since it has, round its shoulder, in Lombardic letters, with floriated initial cross, and the Stapleton arms as intervening stop, this legend :—

+ SANCTI □ CAMPANA □ CUTHBERTI.

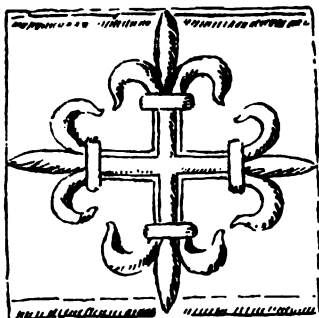
The cross (Fig. 15)\* and lettering (Figs. 17-20) are of precisely the same character as the cross and lettering on the treble at Egremont, but do not as yet enable us to identify the founder. The bell is dedicated to the patron saint of the church. The Stapleton arms (Fig. 16) are :—

Arg. 3 swords, pomels in the nombrils of the escutcheon, points extended, Gules (*Lysons*, p. lxxxiii).

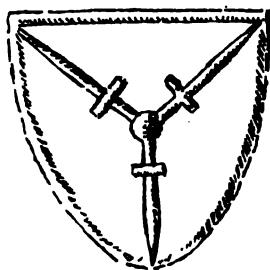
Edenhall manor came to the Stapletons in 1327 by the marriage of William Stapleton with Julian, heiress of the Turps. "It continued to be held by the Stapleton family for five descents, when Joan, second daughter and co-heir

\* All the illustrations to this paper, unless otherwise specified, are full size.

15



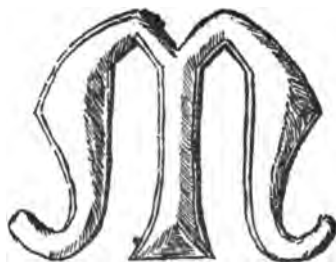
16



17



18



19

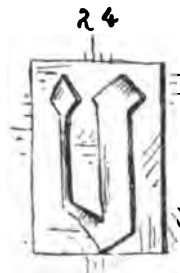
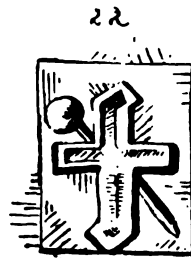
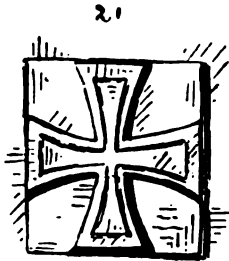


20



of Sir William Stapleton Kt, brought it in marriage to Thomas de Musgrave about the 38th Hen VI—1459-60" (Whellan, p. 532). The last of the Stapletons, as may be seen from his monumental brass in Edenhall church, "obiit xxvii die Augusti A D MCCCCLVII". The period 1327-1457, then, is that within which the date of the bell must be placed. But the period may be still further limited; for, whilst the Lombardic lettering indicates that the bell is not later than the very beginning of the 15th century, Mr. Stahlschmidt was of opinion that "from the occurrence of a shield of arms it is unlikely to be earlier than quite late in the 14th century". Perhaps we shall not be far wrong in contracting the period to 1380-1420.

The treble has on its waist a cross *patée* (fig. 21), and black letter X reversed (fig. 22), each twice repeated; also black letters R (fig. 23) and V (fig. 24), each reversed.



The intervening spaces are of equal length, about four inches, with nothing to indicate with which cross or letter the inscription begins :—

+ X R V + X

I am not able to make any suggestion as to what these letters may mean.

No. 2 has on its waist the following letters (Roman capitals) and date :—

SR P M            1665            W S

The initials are doubtless those of William Sellar, a York founder. SR P M is of course the famous Sir Philip Musgrave. Prior to the Restoration his life had been one of romantic adventure. But in 1660 he settled down to a quiet life in his mansion at Edenhall, and became a great benefactor to the parish church ; to which, amongst other gifts, he presented a massive silver gilt chalice and cover, hall-marked 1667-8 (*Old Church Plate in Carlisle Diocese*, p. 248). It might therefore be natural to suppose that he also gave the bell, dated 1665, which bears his initials. But this will presently appear doubtful.

We have seen that in 1703, and also in 1749, there were only two bells at Edenhall church ; “ the larger ” of which must be identified with the present tenor. Whether to identify “ the lesser ” with the present treble or with No. 2, as they differ but a few pounds in weight, cannot be settled by the terrier. But I noticed that, whereas the treble and tenor have headstocks very much alike, and hang at the same level, No. 2 hangs above them, and its headstock is of a different shape. It has therefore probably at some time since 1749 been brought, headstock and all, from some other place. Chancellor Waugh, writing in 1749 or thereabouts, says in his MS notes to Bishop Nicolson’s

Nicolson's *Miscellany Accounts* : " The family of Edenhall when in the County use their own Chapel considerably and seldom go down to the Church." And Hutchinson (vol. 1, p. 247), writing of Edenhall in 1794, mentions " a neat private chapel", apparently then still in use. The bell in question, then, may have belonged for more than a century to the chapel of the Hall.

The bells at Edenhall church are rung for marriages, and after as well as before a funeral. There is also here the usage of the death knell, indicating age of deceased.

### GREYSTOKE.

The Greystoke bells, from an antiquarian point of view, are exceedingly interesting. Yet, except very inaccurately in a terrier, they have never been described. Bishop Nicolson, who visited Greystoke, on Feb. 26, 1704, says :—

The Tower is crack'd, in the North-West Corner, from top to bottom; and looks Threatning. There are in it four pretty Tuneable Bells; and a Clock, loosely enough managed (Bp. N's *Visitation*, p. 131).

We may be sure the bishop did not ascend the tower, or he would have noticed the bell inscriptions. Its "threatning" aspect would not have deterred him from ascending it, had he been so minded; but, seeing that he took but a single day to visit Great Salkeld, Barton, and Greystoke, we need not be surprised that he had no time at any one of the three churches to spare for the belfry, and must wonder at the number of things he did contrive to observe. The terrier of 1749, strangely enough for one of Chancellor Waugh's terriers, does not mention the bells. That of 1777, signed by "Edward Carlisle, Rector", thus describes them :—

Four bells with ropes wheels and Frames One the Great Bell has a Sentence round its circumference near the mouth the Letters partly defaced by Time Another Bell has the name Dacre Another two names

names of two persons its founders The fourth plain Their weight unknown One Church Clock of the old construction.

Mr. Carlisle may deserve some credit for having conceived the idea of reporting the inscriptions on his bells. But his inaccuracy, as we shall presently see, is remarkable. No subsequent terrier has any mention of the bells. Whellan, writing in 1860, says (p. 542):—

There are four very ancient bells with inscriptions round them.

No notice is taken of them in the other county histories. They are:—

	NOTE	DIAMETER
Treble	E	30½ inches
No. 2	D	32½ inches
No. 3	C#	33½ inches
Tenor	C	36 inches

The notes, which I do not give on my own authority, seem strange.

The treble and third bell, being evidently from the same foundry, may be conveniently taken together. They have the same cross, stop, and black-letter type, the only difference being that the third bell has three capital initials, whilst there is no capital letter on the treble. The inscription on No. 3 is

Andreas : dei : gracia : ihc +  
 Robertus : Edmundson :

The treble has

+ dei : gra : katerina : ihu : xpi : sponsa :  
 pro : nobis : oibus : ora : t : ankeland : ihc  
 The

The cross (*patonce*) is engraved on the opposite page (fig. 25). A rhomboid with a roundlet above and below (fig. 26) serves as intervening stop throughout. The letters (figs. 27 and 28) are about an inch high, and very thick. The same cross, stop, and type, occur on the Redmarshall tenor, Durham, on which is inscribed *Cristoferus*, running right round with letters more than two inches apart (*Newcastle Antiquarian Proceedings*, vol. IV, p. 22). Turning to the history of Greystoke church, in search of some clue to the probable age of the two bells now under consideration, we find the church in 1382 "much out of repair, the wall crazy, the belfry fallen in", and "the inhabitants of Threlkeld and Wethermelock", townships in the parish, "threatened with excommunication unless they contributed to the repairs" (*ante*, I, 321-2); which seems to have been rather hard upon the people of the townships, seeing that the result of a commission of inquiry in the same year was that "the revenues of the church were stated to be sufficient to maintain two chaplains, the parish priest, and five other priests besides". A further result of the commission was that "a college of secular canons was founded", and "at the same time six chantries were founded in the church, to each of which a priest was appointed—St. Andrew, St. Mary, St. John Baptist, St. Thomas the Martyr, St. Katherine, and St. Peter". Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., referring to these arrangements, says:—"Doubtless after this extension of the foundation the intention of rebuilding the church in its present form was entertained. I say in its present form, for although the church and tower have since been rebuilt they seem to have been rebuilt on the old plan" (*ib*). The last rebuilding of the tower was in 1817. At what time after 1382 the former rebuilding took place seems not to be known. But, whatever the date, the treble and third bell, which bear the names of two of the chantry saints, St. Andrew being also the patron saint of the

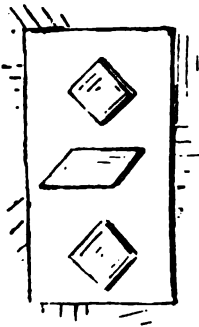
the



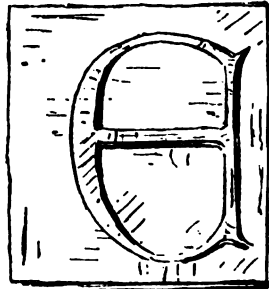
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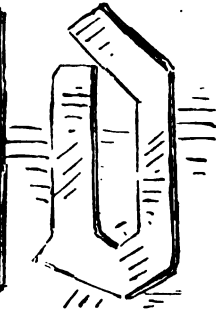
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27



28



the church, were doubtless placed in the tower, if not at once on its erection, at all events soon afterwards. The names Robert Edmundson and T. Auckland, which occur on these bells, may be those of the donors. The Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A., vicar of Wreay, formerly curate of Greystoke, writing to me about them, says:—"Edmundson is an old Greystoke name; but Auckland is not".

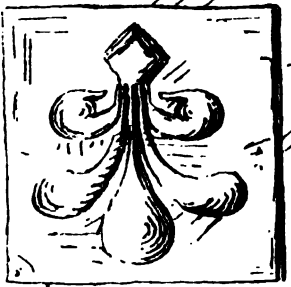
The

The tenor or "great bell", as it is called in the terrier of 1777, has two inscriptions, one on the shoulder, and the other on the outside of the soundbow, each running quite round. The letters, one of which is here illustrated (fig. 30), are large capitals of a nondescript character. The inscription round the shoulder is

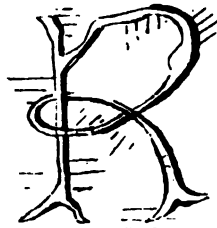
IHESVS .. BE .. OVRE .. SÆD .. EVER.. AME ..  
IHON TORNOK MAYDE THYS B ..

The letter P is, as I have placed it, upside down ; N and s are reversed, except the final s of IHESVS, which stands sideways. The stop after the words IHESVS and SPED seems intended for the Dacre escallop (fig. 29) ; after OVRE and the final B a wavy bell rope (fig. 31) ; and after EVER and AME the ragged staff (fig. 32). Of the bell founder,

29



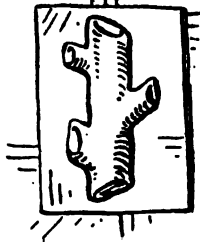
30



31



32



IHON

IHON TORNOR, nothing is yet known. The second inscription, viz, that round the soundbow, is of course the "sentence" mentioned in the terrier account of the "great bell" as being "round the circumference near the mouth partly defaced by time". It seems odd, by the way, that anyone who took the trouble so far to examine the "sentence" on the soundbow as to see that it was "partly defaced" should have altogether overlooked the inscription round the shoulder. The partial defacement, due to the strokes of the clock hammer, does not extend further than the first word on the soundbow, which is not hopelessly past recognition, and is placed beyond doubt by the context. The inscription is

THOMAS .. DE .. DACRE .. DOMINVS .. DE .. GRAISOTK ..  
 ET .. DACRE .. ET .. MILIS .. GARTERII .. QUI .. OT ..  
 ANO .. X<sup>i</sup> .. M D XXIIII .. ET .. XXIIII DIE O

Here, as on the shoulder, the letters N and S are reversed, except in the word GRAISOTK, where the s is placed sideways. The intervening stop throughout is the wavy bell rope. The initial stamp is a bell hanging from what resembles the cross pole of a leaping bar. The letters or between the words QUI and ANO do not stand side by side as I have placed them, but in a vertical line, T above O, and are a contraction of OBIT. The final o is evidently all that there was room for of the word OCTOBRIS. This inscription tells its own story intelligibly enough, but not quite correctly, as Thomas Lord Dacre did not die till the following year. In vol. IV, p. 478, of these Transactions occurs the following note:—

Anno Domini mdxxv, xxiv die mensis Octobris, obiit piæ memoriæ dominus Thomas Dacre, quondam dominus de Dacre, Graystok, et Gillesland, miles nobilissimi ordinis Garterii, ac guardianus generalis marchiarum versus Scotiam.—Ex Martyrologio Novi Monasterii; an extract printed in the Publications of the Surtees Society, vol. 66, app. II, p. 304, from Dugdale.

Baron

Baron of Dacre and Gilsland by inheritance, "dominus de Graystok" by marriage with Elizabeth Greystoke, Knight of the Garter, and warden of the West Marches, Lord Thomas Dacre was a notable man in the days of border warfare, when, as at Branksome,

To back and guard the archer band,  
 Lord Dacre's bill-men were at hand,  
 A hardy race, on Irthing bred,  
 With kirtles white and crosses red,  
 Array'd beneath the banner tall,  
 That stream'd o'er Acre's conquered wall;  
 And minstrels, as they marched in order,  
 Play'd "Noble Lord Dacre, he dwells on the Border".

He was in the battle of Flodden Field, and contributed greatly to the victory. His tombstone is in the choir of Lanercost Abbey. The Greystoke tenor, commemorating his death, was perhaps given to the church by his son and successor, Lord William.

The 2nd bell has a remarkable inscription, a fac-simile of which, or rather of a rubbing taken from it, is given (quarter size) on the opposite page. It runs quite round the shoulder of the bell, with nothing except the initial cross to indicate where any one of its words begins or ends, and with its last two letters for want of room placed under the cross. The letter v (for u) throughout and w (which only once occurs) are upside down. The type is of a composite character, some of the letters being Lombardic and some black-letter; a combination which seems indicative of the period (1400-1420) "when the two styles overlapped, or existed side by side". (Stahlschmidt's *Surrey Church Bells*, p. x). The cross and lettering are the same as are found on the tenor at Eggescliffe, Durham, where the legend is SANCTE MARCE ORA PRO NOBIS; also on the treble at Raskelf, Yorkshire, with legend SANCTE IACOBE ORA PRO NOBIS; and on the 2nd bell at Dunsforth,

CHURCH

**Æ** CXTIOMIGA SÖTISCOHMEGEUÐEUA  
 AS  
 DAREGGEZUJGEMMASMEFXBRICVRE  
 PACCTIERASMASSTHISOHODIIT

Yorkshire, with legend SANCTA HELENA reversed throughout. The tenor at Haughton-le-Skerne, Durham, has in the same type in three rectangular stamps the letters BCD PQ RSTV, all reversed and upside down. The cross, first three letters, and one of two intervening stops (a wavy bell rope), of the Eggescliffe inscription, are thus engraved (half size) in vol. III, p. 126, of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Antiquarian Proceedings :—\*



The other stop is a bell. The same two stops occur at Raskelf. The only stop at Dunsforth is the bell. Haughton-le-Skerne tenor has neither cross nor stop, but has the bell on its waist. At Greystoke there was evidently no room for any stop. Nothing has yet come to light to shew where these bells were cast. The chief difficulty in deciphering the Greystoke inscription arises from the contraction of some of the words, and from the uncertainty attaching to some of the letters, especially those of black-letter type. In the following attempt to group the letters and expand the contracted words I must reluctantly leave a gap :—

+ CANONICVS DOMINVS COLLEGII MAGISTER . . . . .  
PAROCHIALIS ECCLESIE WILELMVS ME FABRICARE FACIT  
ERASMVS SVM SONO QVINTVS.

The word or words required to fill the gap I do not see how to extract from the letters in the fac-simile, as I read them, INHENV. Some persons, however, who have examined the rubbing, read these letters differently; so

\* For loan of the block I am indebted to Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.

differently

differently indeed that the only one which has caused no diversity of opinion is the E. Especially provocative of variety of opinion is that which I read as H. As to their meaning no two persons are agreed. Nor does any interpretation of them which I have yet heard, or which I have myself hazarded, seem to me to be satisfactory. I do not even feel sure of the correctness of the reading COLLEGI MAGISTER; the letter immediately preceding the gap not looking like R. But, whatever it looks like, most persons who have examined it think it must have been intended for R. Provisionally assuming it to be so, let it be further assumed that the whole of the sentence preceding WILLEMVS is William's designation; about which more presently. Meanwhile be it noticed that the bell has a name which one would like to believe was derived from the most famous of the men by whom it has been borne. There are on record instances of bells, even in remote times, bearing names other than those of calendar saints, e.g., at Ely cathedral, where the treble of a now extinct ring, cast in the 14th century, was called "Walsynghame" after the prior (Raven's *Cambridgeshire Bells*, p. 7); and since at Greystoke castle there is a portrait, by Holbein, of Erasmus, who is known to have been a friend of Henry, Lord Surrey, ancestor of the present lord of Greystoke manor, a momentary hope arises that the Greystoke second bell may have been named in memory of the great scholar. But we have here a coincidence more interesting than important, since the Howards, who brought the portrait to Greystoke castle, did not themselves come there, and had nothing whatever to do with the place until the end of the 16th century, too late to be assigned as a possible date for the bell. What date, then, may be assigned to the bell? "Wilelmus", if we did but know his life and times, would be our best guide in this matter. This much we do know of him, supposing I have rightly interpreted the bell inscription, that he was "canonicus dominus collegii

collegii magister". Assuming him, then, to have been master of the "college of secular canons" founded at Greystoke in 1382, we seem to need nothing but a reference to a list of the masters of Greystoke college in order to identify our man. But no such list has yet been found. There is incidental mention of some of the masters, viz: Gilbert Bowett, appointed as first master in 1382; Adam de Aglionby, known to have been master here in 1420, but when appointed there is nothing to show; Thomas Eaglesfield, who, says Jefferson (*Leath Ward*, p. 357), "occurs 1440": Richard Wryght, whose undated tombstone is in the church; Walter Redman, "qui obiit", according to his epitaph, "a' dni mccccix"; William Husband, who "occurs 1518"; Thomas Bowerbank, who "occurs 1520"; John Whelpdale, LL.D., who died, as appears from his epitaph, in 1526; and "Johes Dacre Magister Collegii de Graystok ac Rector ejusdem", mentioned in the "Survey of Ecclesiastical Rights", which was taken in 26 Henry VIII, A.D. 1535. John Dacre was the last master. William Husband, who "occurs 1518", may possibly have been a friend or at least an admirer of Erasmus. But if it was he who, as the bell says, "me fabricare facit", he must have done so during the lifetime of Erasmus, who died in 1536; which seems unlikely. But, indeed, I have no sort of idea that this bell was named after Desiderius Erasmus, and have only gone thus far into the question for the satisfaction of any who might be unwilling to have so interesting an hypothesis summarily discarded. I believe that our William, should he ever turn up among the masters of Greystoke college, will be found between Gilbert Bowett and Adam de Aglionby, *i.e.*, in the period from 1382 to 1420. But at this stage the bell itself lifts up its voice in a call to suspense of judgment:—SONO QVINTVS. How has it come to pass that a bell which was once the fifth is now the second? This difficulty starts several questions, which shall receive due



due consideration when I presently deal collectively with the ring. Meanwhile I must here propound one of these questions, viz:—May not our William, no matter how many Williams may have been masters of the college of Greystoke, have been master of some other college, and the bell now under notice not have been cast for Greystoke, but transferred thither at some unknown time from the church to which it originally belonged? This is possible, and will have to be considered. But, whatever its history, I adhere to the opinion that it was cast at about the beginning of the 15th century. And what of its name? Well, there are two saints named Erasmus in the calendar; one of whom, the most likely of the two to be the object of our search, suffered martyrdom at Formiæ in the year 303 during the persecution under Diocletian. He is represented as standing bound to a tree, whilst his bowels are being drawn out by a windlass. “This saint is corruptly called St. Elmo, for Ermo, the abbreviation of Erasmus; and he was usually invoked by sailors in the Mediterranean” (Butler’s *Lives of the Saints*, vol. 1, p. 724). Dr. Raven, formerly of Great Yarmouth, writes to me:—“Erasmus was a favourite saint in Norfolk. We have him, with his windlass, at Hempstead, St. Michael’s at Plea, Buckenham, Sandringham, and Norwich Museum; and I dare say he was equally in repute in other parts of England, as were others of Diocletian’s victims. I never found him on a bell.” As a patron of sailors St. Erasmus would naturally be held in repute by Englishmen; and I incline to think that he has at last been found upon an English bell.

At Greystoke there are no old churchwardens’ accounts, as at some other places, to enable us to connect the story of the bells with that of the parish. But in Lord William Howard’s Housebook, published in 1878 by the Surtees Society, there is incidental mention of a peal rung in Greystoke church tower on an occasion of more than local interest

interest which is of value as helping to set at rest a much disputed question. It was long unknown where Lord William, Sir Walter Scott's "Belted Will", was buried. As he lived at Naworth Castle it was taken for granted that he died there; but his tomb could nowhere be found. Sir Walter, by the way, by a bold flight of imagination, brings Lord William Howard into personal contact with the famous man whose name has been noticed on the Greystoke tenor:—

A wrathful man was Dacre's lord,  
 But calmer Howard took the word.  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 Ill could the haughty Dacre brook  
 His brother-warden's sage rebuke:  
 And yet his forward step he staid,  
 And slow and sullenly obeyed.  
 But ne'er again the Border side  
 Did these two lords in friendship ride;  
 And this slight discontent, men say  
 Cost blood upon another day.

Which discontent between those two lords Sir Walter should have been slow to impute, as they were allied by family ties, Lord William Howard's wife being his alleged comrade's great-grand-daughter. Let us, however, welcome as a symbol of reconciliation the recorded fact of the bell cast in memory of Thomas de Dacre being rung for the funeral of Belted Will:—

1640, October 8, To five menne for ringinge the bells in Graystock Church at my Lord's buriall xxs (Ld Wm. Howard's Housebook, p. 354).

Thus, as the editor of the housebook says (*Introduction*, p. lxiv), "all doubt is removed as to the place of his sepulture; at Greystoke castle he died, and in Greystoke church he found a grave." But his grave, though since the publication of his housebook search has been made for it,

it, is not yet identified. If the item of payment to "five menne" is to be taken as indicating that Greystoke church had five bells in 1640, then we must conclude that one of them disappeared between that time and 1704, in which latter year Bishop Nicolson found only four bells in the tower. Nor had Edward VI's commissioners in 1552 found more than four bells at Greystoke (*ante*, VIII, 202). Yet, if "Erasmus" was originally cast for Greystoke, there must at some time or other have been at least five bells in Greystoke church tower. A fifth bell in 1640, supposing the five men who rang for Lord William Howard's funeral to indicate that there were then five bells, throws no light on this question, as it must have come and gone between 1552 and 1704, since the four which still remain, being all of earlier date than 1552, must be identical with the "iiij gret belles" of Edward VI's Inventory. Looking, then, to Erasmus' present position, according to the modern rule of numbering, second in the descending scale, if it was ever "quintus" at Greystoke, and if the same rule of numbering held good when it was cast, we must infer that there was once in the tower a ring of at least six, three of which were trebles above "Katerina", with "Andreas" as tenor; the present tenor, which is dated 1524, being a later addition. When did those three trebles, supposing them once to have existed, disappear? Did Henry VIII's "visitors" take them? Well, Greystoke church, being collegiate, had a narrow escape, at the dissolution of colleges, from losing all its bells, and everything else it possessed. "It was disputed whether the church did continue rectorial, or the rectory and profits thereof became vested in the crown by the said dissolution. For the incumbent it was alleged that he was possessed by presentation, admission, institution, and induction; that the church was indeed made collegiate, but it was by the pope's authority only; that they had no common seal, and therefore were not a legal

legal corporation. Judgment was given against the king ; and the church continued rectorial and parochial " (Burn and Nicolson, ii, 363). Under these circumstances Greystoke was more likely to gain than to lose a bell through the proceedings of the king's visitors ; and, indeed, if its present second bell was ever " quintus " in some other church, the year of the dissolution (1538) was the most probable date of its transference to Greystoke church tower. The bells of Shap Abbey are traditionally believed to have been distributed among neighbouring churches ; one of them is said to be now at Kirkbythore (Whellan, p. 753), and another at Orton (*ante*, vi, 84). The bell of the " late ffreers in Applebye " was bought by " Xpofer Crackenthropp of Newbigging esquier " ; that of the " late howse of the ffreers in Penrithe " by " Richarde Wasshington besyde Kendal " ; and " one of the thre bells pteyning to the late sell of Wetheral came to Carlisle which bell was hanged upon the wall called Springoll Tower to call the workmen to work " (*ante*, vi, 434-5). The late town clock bell at Carlisle is supposed to have belonged until the dissolution to St. Alban's chapel (Jefferson, p. 149). Thus we see how the bells of despoiled abbeys, chantries, and religious houses, were dispersed at the dissolution. It mattered not to the king's visitors what became of them, so that the money derived from their sale went into the royal treasury. Hence it happened that many of them were not melted down, but were bought for ecclesiastical or secular use. The then rector of Greystoke, John Dacre, might have sufficient influence with his kinsman, the lord of Greystoke manor, to induce him to purchase one of the confiscated bells for his church. This hypothesis must not be set aside without examination. One of the reasons for entertaining it is that some campanologists contend that anciently bells were numbered in ascending, and not, as now, in descending scale ; and, if Erasmus was ever " quintus " at Greystoke in ascending scale, the ring, with  
three

three tenors below Andreas, would have been an exceptionally heavy one for a Cumberland church. There is evidence that some ancient rings were numbered in ascending scale. Such was the case at Ely (Raven, p. 7) and at Exeter (Ellacombe's *Exeter Cathedral Bells*, p. 15). But a few instances will not prove it to have been the rule; and it seems unlikely that a fixed rule of this kind should have got turned upside down. It is more likely that, until change-ringing began to be thought of, there was no fixed rule. Evidently there was no fixed rule in 1552, since Edward VI's inventories (see *Berks*, p. 9, and *Herts*, p. 60), when they indicate first bell, second bell, &c., and add the weights, sometimes begin with the treble, sometimes with the tenor. I am disposed, then, to think that "Erasmus", if at any time fifth bell at Greystoke, was fifth in descending scale. Another reason for supposing this bell to have originally hung elsewhere is that it has been more clipped round the verge, for the purpose of sharpening, than any other bell I have ever seen; which shews that, when first placed in Greystoke tower, it must have been considerably out of tune with Andreas and Katerina. But it is doubtful whether anyone in mediæval times, when furnishing a church tower with bells, cared anything at all about the scale. In the inventories of 1552 we meet with entries of this kind: "thre belles of one chyme" at Brimpton (*Berks*, p. 8); "iiij belles of one ryng" at Much Malden (*Herts*, p. 70); the apparently exceptional character of which entries seems to imply that for the most part the bells of that time were not in harmony. Nor was there the same necessity as in later times for them to be in harmony, each bell having anciently its separate use; for minute injunctions on which subject see Bp. Grandison's *Statutes* directing the use to which each bell at Ottery St. Mary was to be put (Ellacombe's *Exeter Cathedral Bells*, p. 12). Another reason for questioning whether the bell is *in situ*, viz, that it is evidently  
not

not from the same foundry as the two bells between which it now hangs, would have more weight if, in order to maintain that it was cast for Greystoke, it were necessary to assume that it was cast at the same time as Andreas and Katerina. That there did once hang between these two bells another which was cast at the same time and at the same foundry is likely enough. But it may have become cracked, and Erasmus may have been cast at another foundry to replace it. Dr. Raven, in his letter to me, referring to Erasmus, says:—"I read the lettering much as you do, only wondering whether the words may be '*fabrica* (for *fabrice*) refacit'; which would open up a long history of the peal". Whether this be the correct reading or not, it still may be true that the original bell has been recast. Assuming this to have been the case, but by no means insisting on the accuracy of the inferences I draw from it, I will conclude with a conjectural "history of the peal". At some time during the first twenty years of the fifteenth century the tower was rebuilt, and furnished with six bells, each bearing the name of one of the six chantry saints. It was a likely time for a work of this kind to be done in the diocese of Carlisle, which from 1400 to 1419 was presided over by a tower-building and campanistic bishop, William de Strickland, who raised the tower of Carlisle cathedral "a medietate ad summum", placing therein "quatuor magnas campanas", built a tower at Rose Castle, and added what was called the "bishop's tower" to Penrith castle. No need to suppose that he either built the tower of Greystoke church or gave the bells. Indeed it seems that Katerina and Andreas were given by T. Auckland and Rt. Edmundson. It is enough to know that Bishop Strickland in such matters set an example, and would be sure to encourage similar works. The fifth bell, however, in descending scale, of the new Greystoke ring, was either from the first in some way defective or soon got cracked, and "Wilelmus magister

ter collegii" had it recast, not however by its original founder. For reasons best known to himself he changed its name. It was a deal too flat ; which, however, until change-ringing came into vogue in the 17th century, would be of no consequence. Lord William Dacre, on the death of his father, wishing to put up something to his memory in Greystoke church, consigned the three trebles, which may have become cracked and useless, to the furnace of Ihon Tornor, who recast them into the present tenor, and also tuned what had previously been the fifth bell, but was now become the second.

I do not, as I have already intimated, ask or expect assent to conjectures, which further research is as likely to disprove as to sustain ; it matters not which, so that they serve the purpose of suggesting inquiry ; and I can only hope that what I have written may be not without value to some more competent campanologist who may hereafter undertake to tell more completely the story of the Greystoke bells.

There are here the usages of 8 a.m. Sunday bell, and death knell without "tellers."

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In vol. III, p. 130, of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Antiquarian Proceedings there is the following note.—"In 1876 Mr. G. Ferguson of Middleton-in-Teesdale reported (*Arch. Æl.* vii, 142) that in 1854 there was a bell at Greystoke which had been brought from Patterdale. It was not to be found in 1860. It was inscribed in Lombardics of the 15th century :—

+ (two v's interlaced like an old w) ABC (mark of one v) DEFGHIK.  
The D and Lombardic H were upside down. I have not been able to obtain any further information about this bell. H.W.

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ART. XIV.--*Keswick Town Clock Bell.* By the REV. H. WHITEHEAD.

*Communicated at Ambleside, September 4th, 1889.*

THIS bell, owing to its alleged antiquity, has become famous. The earliest mention of it that has come under my notice is in W. Scott's "Beauties of the Border", published in 1821. Mr. Scott, who evidently never saw it, or he would not have called it the "church bell", says, (p. 103):—

The church bell at Keswick is of great antiquity bearing date AD 1001.

Whellan, in his History of Cumberland, published in 1860, speaking of Keswick Town Hall, which was erected in 1813 on the site of the Old Court House, says (p. 345):—

The clock bell, which was taken from a building that formerly stood on Lord's Island in Derwent Lake, said to have been the manor house of the Earls of Derwentwater, has the letters and figures H D R O 1001 upon it; a decisive proof of its high antiquity.

The Old Court House or former Town Hall of Keswick is thus mentioned in Mr. Fisher Crosthwaite's pamphlet on "The Last of the Derwentwaters" (p. 15):—

I found a memorandum among the papers of the late Jonathan Ottley, in which he made out that the former Town Hall of Keswick was built in 1695, and some of the materials were brought from the mansion on Lord's Island, and the ancient bell was then removed which is still in use.

In this connection it may be as well to notice that Hutchinson (II, 198), speaking of St. John's-in-the-Vale, says:—

In the chapel is an old seat, with the date 1001 on the back of it. Tradition assigns that it was formerly in St. Herbert's chapel on the island in the lake.

This



This old seat, which is no longer extant, if brought from an island on the lake, more probably came from Lord's Island than from St. Herbert's; there having been for centuries no chapel on St. Herbert's Island. The mansion on Lord's Island is thus described by Mr. Crosthwaite :—

The large and convenient house with gardens, orchards, and other conveniences, spoken of by the Rev. T. Robinson, was built by Sir Thomas Radcliffe sometime about 1450. The former residence was at Castlerigg. . . . Tradition says that the stones were taken away to build the Mansion on Lord's Island. . . . For many generations the Radcliffe family resided on the island. So late as 1623 Sir Edward Radcliffe is mentioned as having his Mansion on Lord's Island. . . . It is very probable that the house was dismantled during the civil war about the year 1651.

The town clock bell, then, if of date 1001, would have been originally at Castlerigg on the main land.

Dated ancient bells are rare in this country. The late Mr. T. North, F.S.A., in his "Church Bells of Bedfordshire" (p. 6) says:—

A few early dated English bells have been found: one at S. Chad's, Cloughton, Lancashire, is dated 1296; another at Cold Ashby, Northamptonshire, is dated 1317; two at South Somercotes, Lincolnshire, bear the date 1423; and two others at Sowerby in the same county tell us they were cast in the year 1431.

To these may be added the tenor at Thirsk, Yorkshire, on which is inscribed ANNO MILLENO QVATER CENTO QVOQVE DEN EST HÆC CAMPANA IESVS, and the treble at Holme Cultram, dated MILL.CCCC.LXV. From which it appears that the Keswick town clock bell, if the figures 1001 really stood for a date, would be by nearly three centuries the oldest known dated bell in England.

Its claim to be regarded as of such high antiquity is encountered by two objections.

I. The letters of its inscription are Roman capitals, and its figures Arabic, arranged in this way:—

H D IOOI RO

But

But were Arabic numerals used in this country at so early a date as the very beginning of the eleventh century? Mr. T. Wright, F.S.A., says :—

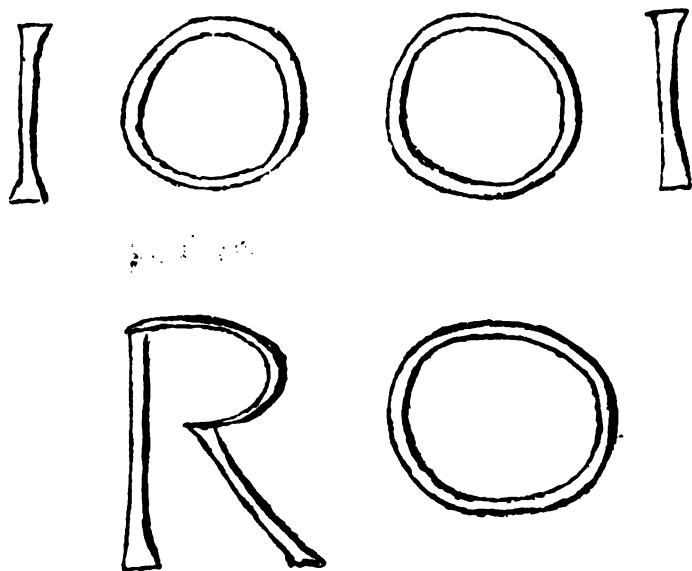
It was only in the 14th century that these algorismic numerals became generally used in books, and it is not probable that they would be used in inscriptions on buildings till long afterwards. . . . Rare examples of inscriptions in these figures may occur in the 15th century; but even in the 16th, as is well known, the prejudice was strongly in favour of Roman capitals. (*British Archaeological Journal*, vol. II, p. 72).

And if improbable in inscriptions on buildings until long after the fourteenth century, it is simply impossible in bell inscriptions of the very beginning of the eleventh century.

II. The shape of the bell is comparatively modern. Mr. Stahlschmidt, speaking of a bell at Chaldon, Surrey, which he describes as "very like a common flower pot", says he thinks "it may be certainly reckoned as not later in date than 1250, and from its archaic shape may well be much older" (*Surrey Church Bells*, p. 77). But there is nothing at all archaic about the shape of the Keswick bell. It is not even "long-waisted".

What explanation, then, can be given of the figures 1001, if they may not be regarded as indicative of a date? Some persons have suggested that the second figure was originally 6, and that some mischievous wag by means of a file has converted it into O. "The top of the 6 in 1601", writes one to me, "has been filed off, as I saw with my own eyes; and the resulting O is somewhat shorter than the genuine zero which follows". The accompanying illustration (full size) may seem to favour this opinion. But an engineer, with whom I examined the bell, for the express purpose of deciding this point, very confidently stated that the top of a 6 had not been filed off, and that the figure has always been O; which opinion, by the way, seems to be corroborated

roborated by the occurrence of the same figures on the old seat formerly in the chapel of St. John's-in-the-Vale.



Another explanation of these figures has been propounded, viz: that they indicate the 1001st bell cast by the founder. On which point it may be worth while to quote the following letter, signed Thomas Radcliffe, which appears in *Notes & Queries* of September 24, 1887:—

I bought the other day an old case clock of oak, which has an ornamented brass face. On a round sunk shield in the usual place is engraved roughly W BARNARD NEWARK 1061. The clock may be two hundred years old. I wish to know when W Barnard began business in Newark as a clockmaker, and when he finished. Also the number of clocks he made. Surely not 1061! That would be a work which in those days of hand labour would not be done in the lifetime of one business man. It seems to me probable that the number is intended for 161, or else the maker numbered the first clock he made 1001 (as some makers of articles do even now), in which case the clock in question would be the sixty first.

It

It would be almost as curious a coincidence if the Keswick bell and the St. John's old seat were each the first as it would be if each were the thousand and first specimen of the work of its maker. But indeed I doubt whether any founder ever adopted such a plan of numbering his bells.

The only other explanation, as far as I know, which anyone has given of the figures on the bell, is that the founder by some accidental mistake substituted O for 6 as the second figure. But here also, as with the other hypothesis, the matter is complicated by the old oak seat.

Now, whatever may be thought of these explanations, to none of which do I commit myself, I am decidedly of opinion, looking to its shape, that the bell is of no great antiquity; and it only remains to ascertain whether any clue to its age can be obtained from the initials which it bears.

I believe the initials R O to be those of the founder whose name occurs in the following entry in the churchwardens accounts of Haughton-le-Spring, Durham :—

1615, May 14 To Mr Robt Oldefeild bell-founder for casting of the litle bell xiiij<sup>sh</sup>.

This bell is no longer in existence. But the entry shews that Robert Oldfeild was casting bells for the north in the early years of the 17th century. He was probably connected with the Oldfeilds of York, one of whom, William, cast the Dacre treble in 1606 (*ante*, IX, 490); the initials W O and R O occur together on a shield on the 3rd bell at Broughton, Yorkshire, dated 1615 (Whitaker's *Craven*, Morant's edition, p. 114); and on the Castle Sowerby treble, dated 1586 (*ante*, IX, 486), are found the initials R O, somewhat larger than those at Keswick, which however they resemble in character, especially in the relative dimensions of the two letters. Mr. Stahlshmidt, in a letter to me, said :—

The

The Oldfields are a mysterious family. I have them at Canterbury, York, Nottingham, Hertford, and London; and there were besides three or four peripatetic ones with no apparent abodes at all.

My theory of Robert Oldfeild is that he was a member of the York firm, travelling at intervals during the period 1586-1615 as a peripatetic founder; and that in one of his peregrinations he cast what is now the Keswick town clock bell.

The initials H D are less easy to identify. It has by some been taken for granted that D must needs stand for Derwentwater. But during the period in which the bell was probably cast there was no such person as a Derwentwater. The initials, then, may be those of some steward or agent who gave the order for the bell to be cast; and his name might possibly be discovered in the archives of Greenwich Hospital.

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ART. XV.—*Visitations of the Plague in Cumberland and Westmorland.* By HENRY BARNES, M.D., F.R.S.E.

*Read at Ambleside, Sept. 4th, 1889.*

IN looking over some of the papers which have been read at previous meetings of this Society and published in the Transactions, I find incidental allusion to the prevalence of the plague in several districts of the two counties. In some of the papers, such as those dealing with parish registers, the existence of the plague in particular years has been inferred from the excessive mortality as compared with the usual average. No attempt, however, seems to have been made up to the present to give any general account of the local visitations. In the present paper I propose to review briefly what has been already brought under your consideration, to bring forward some references which have not hitherto been noticed, to record the evidence of each outbreak of the disease, so far as I have been able to obtain it, and in this way to furnish a contribution to the history of the local prevalence of the terrible scourge of the middle ages. I do not profess to give anything like a complete account of the subject. There are many gaps in the evidence which I have been able to accumulate, but I hope by directing attention to them I may be able to elicit from others some important contributions.

At the outset it may be asked, What was the plague? What kind of disease was it? It would be out of place to enter into any medical details. It may be sufficient to remark that among the various nationalities of antiquity and in the middle ages the word plague was used in its collective sense, and included the most various diseases that occurred in an epidemic form, ran an acute course, and showed a heavy mortality. It is in this sense I shall use the word in the present paper. Some of the local visitations,

visitations have no doubt been visitations of true oriental plague, a disease characterised by inflammatory boils and tumours of the glands, such as break out in no other febrile disease. On other occasions it may have been the sweating sickness, as I shall show that there is evidence of this having extended to the Borders. It is probable also that small-pox and typhus formed some of the epidemics and were included under the head of plague. It is, therefore, not possible to say from present records what particular form of disease prevailed in any given epidemic.

The literature of plagues is very extensive, and a fact of some antiquarian interest has come out recently in consequence of a claim put forward on behalf of a library in Boston that it contained as one of its choicest treasures the earliest medical book published in English, viz: *The Birthe of Mankinde*, set forth in English by Thomas Raynalde, Physitian, bearing date 1598. This claim was soon set aside, and among English medical works there are three of an earlier date which treat on epidemic pestilences. Bullein's "Dialogue on the Fever Pestilence" was published in 1564, and has recently been reprinted by the Early English Text Society. Dr. Caius' "Boke or Counseill against the Disease commonly called the Sweate or Sweatyng Sickness," was printed in 1552. But more than a century before the date of the American treasure a book was published in London. Its title is "A Passing Gode Lityll Boke, necessarye and behoveful against the Pestilence," published without printer's name or date but attributed to the press of William de Machlinia, in London about 1480. It is a small quarto tract of twelve leaves, and is translated from the Latin tract of Canute (sometimes called Kaminus and Ramicus), Bishop of Aarhus, in Denmark.\*

While the chief interest in true plague rests in its wide-spread diffusion in the middle ages its history can be

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\* For these and other early works on the Plague see *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, vol. II, p. 117. By this author Ramicus is described as a Bishop in Dacia.

traced back with tolerable certainty to the end of the third or the beginning of the second century of the pre-Christian era. Like leprosy, its home seems to have been in Egypt. It was not, however, until the sixth century that authentic records of its prevalence in Europe are to be found.\*

It started from Lower Egypt in 542 A.D.† and spread over the whole of the Roman empire "from east to west, and even to the ends of the habitable world." It caused frightful devastation, depopulated towns, turned the country into a desert, and made the habitations of men to become the haunts of wild beasts. It is computed that this pandemic lasted about 60 years. It is not certain whether this was the first introduction of the true plague into Europe, but it is certain that it now got a firm hold and that it kept its dominion for more than a thousand years.

The earliest record of a local pestilence which I have been able to find carries us back to the time when S. Cuthbert visited Carlisle. In the recently published History of the Diocese of Carlisle, by Chancellor Ferguson, p. 42, a description of this visit is given. S. Cuthbert arrived at Carlisle about the time of the battle of Nechtsmere, A.D. 685. He preached on the Sunday after his arrival, and the burden of his discourse was, "Watch and Pray, Watch and Pray," which his hearers misapplied to the expected recurrence of a plague which had recently ravaged the district. A few days afterwards a solitary fugitive announced the result of the battle.

The chronicles of the middle ages contain numerous references to the prevalence of plague, or "*pestis*." In

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\* After the reading of this paper at Ambleside, Mr. Nanson adduced the great plague at Athens in B.C. 430 and 429 as a contradiction to this statement. This epidemic has given rise to much speculation. A German writer believes it to have been small-pox. Dr. Adams, the learned commentator of Hippocrates, thinks it was glandular plague, but most recent writers seem to agree in thinking it was typhus. The disease broke out during a siege, and there is no mention of glandular swellings in the graphic history of it given by Thucydides, which in most particulars corresponds with the typhus that appeared in later times during the siege of Saragossa.

† Hirsch's Handbook of Geographical and Historical Pathology, vol. I, p. 495.  
that



that wonderful historical treasury, the Chronicle of Lanercost,\* which deals with events which happened between A.D. 1201 and 1346, there are three references to plagues. On the first page, under date A.D. 1201, there is the following entry:—

In the same year in divers parts of the kingdoms there befel a great murrain of mankind and other animals, but most of all of sheep: of such a kind was this death and murrain as never before was seen.

In Hecker's "Epidemics of the Middle Ages," p. 5, it is recorded that as the plague spread it attacked not only men, but animals fell sick and shortly expired if they touched things belonging to the diseased or dead. It is stated that Boccaccio saw two hogs on the rags of a person who had died of the plague, after staggering about for a short time, fall down dead as if they had taken poison. In other places multitudes of dogs, cats, fowls, and other animals fell victims to the disease.

At p. 85 of the Chronicle of Lanercost, there is an account of a "pestis" among cattle which prevailed in the Lothians in 1268. It was called "*Lunggesouth*," and was evidently a lung disease. The passage has often been quoted. The third reference will be found on page 240. It also records a plague among cattle, and seems worthy of being translated and quoted in extenso:—

At that time, A.D. 1319, the plague and murrain among the beasts which had raged for the two preceding years in the South, visited the North, and it attacked both oxen and cattle. And thus did it work that after a slight sickness they would die on a sudden and all together. Few beasts of that kind were left, and so for that year men had to plough with horses. Still men would eat of the beasts which died of the aforesaid sickness, and by the grace of God they felt no harm. At the same time, too, the fish of the sea were found dead on the shore in great numbers, but not a man did eat of them, nor any other animal nor bird. And furthermore in the South of England the

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\* Printed for the Maitland Club, Edinburgh, 1839.

birds fought with each other most fiercely with one consent, and were found dead in great numbers. All these three wonders seemed to have happened for the punishment of sinners or as an omen of things to come.

This latter prophecy was soon fulfilled. Shortly after this period came the disastrous pestilence known everywhere under the name of the Black Death. It was one of the great events in the world's history; it extended over the whole of the then known world; it reckoned its victims by millions; and in England, some writers say, nine-tenths of the inhabitants were swept away. It has fixed the attention of writers in a high degree, and has been described in its minutest details. The starting point of the pestilence seems to have been in Eastern Asia. It was in Upper India in 1346; in Turkey and Greece in 1347, and from thence in the same year it spread to Italy and France. In 1348 it had devastated the whole of Italy, and in 1349 it had spread nearly all over middle Europe, England, Scotland, and Ireland. Hecker estimates the number of those who perished in Europe at twenty-five millions, or about one-fourth of the then population of our division of the globe. There are no data given for the formation of this opinion, and much diversity of opinion exists as to the mortality of the period.

Until recently it has been impossible to draw any accurate conclusions as to the real death rate during the epidemic. It has remained to an English country parson to let in a glimmer of daylight on this subject. It occurred to Dr. Jessopp, the well-known rector of Scarning, that if the incidence of the Black Death was as fatal as it is represented to have been, there must remain among local records documentary evidence of value from which information regarding the mortality of that terrible year could be obtained, and in the Book of the Institutions of the Clergy of the Diocese of Norwich, and the Court Rolls of some of the Manors of the

the district, he obtained some striking facts. Going over these documents he summarises his conclusions as follows :—

I see no other conclusion to arrive at but one, namely, that during the year ending March 1350 more than half the population of East Anglia was swept away by the Black Death. If any one should suggest that more than half died, I should not be disposed to quarrel with him.

I have made enquiries as to any documentary evidence of a similar character in these two counties but as yet without any good result. Some interesting facts have been brought out by Dr. Jessopp's enquiries, and it would be of great value if any documentary records of a similar character in Cumberland and Westmorland could be brought to light. There can be little doubt that the two counties shared the same fate as the rest of England, but the local histories contain no reference to the visitation. The following extract, which I take from Guthrie's History of Scotland, vol. III, p. 49, will show that I have good grounds for the belief that the Black Death epidemic visited this district, as the Scottish army on emerging from the forest of Selkirk would more probably enter England by the western route, rather than by the road by Berwick.

The hand of heaven was so severe upon the Scots during the year 1349 and 1350 that they furnish little of historical matter. A most dreadful plague had passed from the Continent of Europe to England, and the Scots wantonly indulged the innate hatred they bore their enemies by enjoying their calamities, and even endeavouring to render them subservient to their revenge. This ferocity, though unjustifiable, was natural to a people so provoked and oppressed, as the Scots had long been by the English ; but it proved fatal at the same time. They had appointed a rendezvous in the forest of Selkirk, to avail themselves of the mortality which was then desolating England. Scarcely had they passed the borders, when they were seized by the pestilence. Five thousand of them dropt down dead, and many were cut off by the enemy who had found means to draw a considerable body to the field. This barbarous invasion furnished Edward with

new

new matter of complaint and his subjects, in their turn, made fresh irruptions into Scotland, where they reinforced their garrisons. The few Scots who returned from the invasion communicated the pestilence to their countrymen (one-third of whom, according to Fordun,\* perished). The patient's flesh swelled excessively and he died in two days illness, but the same author tells, That the mortality chiefly affected the middle and lower ranks of the people.

Thirty years later there is evidence that plague was again in Cumberland. It is recorded that in 1380 the Scots, unmindful of their experience during the black death epidemic, made an inroad into Cumberland under the Earl of Douglas. They surprised Penrith at the time of a fair and returned with immense booty, but they suffered severely in consequence, for they introduced into their country the plague contracted in this town. There is no local record of the ravages of this pestilence in Penrith, but most of the local histories which mention the outbreak refer to the severity with which it overtook the invaders. In Pennant's *Tour of Scotland*, quoted by Hutchinson, *History of Cumberland*, vol. I, p. 327, it is said that one-third of the inhabitants of Scotland were swept away. Jefferson, in his *History of Leath Ward*, p. 13, in describing this invasion tells us the Scots passed by Carlisle in the summer of 1380, and laid waste the forest of Inglewood, where, according to Dr. Todd, they seized 4000 cattle. They entered Penrith on a market-day, killed many of the inhabitants, took away much spoil and many prisoners.

They are supposed to have taken away with them also the infection of a pestilence then raging in the neighbourhood, and from which Holinshed says a third of the inhabitants of Scotland died.

These two reports of a third of the inhabitants of Scotland having died from the plague in this particular year have evidently come from the same source, and as I showed

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\*I have verified this reference. It will be found in Fordun's *Scotichronicon*, vol. IV, p. 1039. He speaks of the plague visiting Scotland in 1350. The cruelty of it was so great "ut fere tercia pars generis humani naturæ debitum solvere compelleretur."

when

when speaking of the Black Death, that the mortality then was estimated at one-third of the people, it seemed to me doubtful that within thirty years another epidemic of a like magnitude should have occurred. This doubt was increased when I found no mention in Fordun of the second pestilence. In looking up the reference in Holinshed, I find that three words have been omitted by those who have mentioned this epidemic, which shows that the statement of the mortality is too sweeping. These three words are "where it came," and probably the pestilence was not so widespread as the Black Death epidemic. Holinshed's\* account is as follows (The historie of Scotland, p. 246):—

William Earle of Dowglas came with twentie thousand men to the faire of Pennire within England, and spoiled all the goods found as then in the same faire and so returned with great riches into Scotland; but the Scotchmen smallie rejoiced at this gains, for with such cloth and other wares as they brought awaie with them from the fore-said faire, they drew into the countrie such a violent and sore pestilence that the third part of all the people (where it came) died thereof. This was the third time that the pestilence was knowne to have doone anie great hurt in Scotland, being the yeere after the incarnation 1380.

It appears from another part of Holinshed's Chronicle that this invasion was prompted by feelings of revenge. At p. 428 vol. III, part I, he says:—

The Scots could not rest in quiet, but in revenge for a ship, which the townsmen of Newcastle and Hull had taken on the sea, knowing them to be pirates, determined to doe what mischief they could unto the English borders: for the losse of that ship grieved them because it was esteemed to be verie rich. . . . Entering by the west borders they inuaded and spoiled the countries of Westmerland and Cumberland and comming into the forest of Inglewood they took awaie with them such a number of beasts and cattell that they were reckoned at fourtie thousand heads of one and another. Besides this they cruellie slue all such as they could laie hands upon, and burnt up all

\* Holinshed gives account of three invasions of the plague in Scotland. The first was in the 31st year of the reign of Alexander the Third (p. 203); the second was the black death, 1350—so vehement and contagious that it slew nearhand the third part of all the people (p. 242); and the third the epidemic of 1380.

the townes, villages and houses as they passed: and not content herewith, they stole upon the towne of Penreth, when the faire was kept there, slaieing. taking and chasing awaie the people, and after gathering together all the goods and riches there found, tooke it awaie with them, whereof there was such plentie as might haue satisfied the couetous desire of a most greedie armie.

From the date of this invasion, and to it we owe our knowledge of the existence of the outbreak of plague at this time, until the year 1554 when plague broke out at Penrith and Kendal, I have no local records of any plague visitations. Several such visitations, however, did occur, and, as some of them reached the border district, it may be of use if I briefly refer to those which are best known, in order that those who are interested in such enquiries may be able to fill up the evidence of such local visitations. Holinshed vol. III, part i, p. 704 describes a great pestilence not only in London but in divers parts of the realm in 1479, in which innumerable people died. The sweating sickness, as it was called, was the most notable epidemic during the latter part of fifteenth and the early part of the sixteenth centuries. It was a violent inflammatory fever, and very fatal. Five distinct epidemics of it occurred. It is thus described:—\*

For suddenly a deadly burning sweate so assailed their bodies and distempered their blood with a most ardent heat, that scarce one amongst an hundred that sickened did escape with life; for all in manner as soone as the sweat tooke them or within a short time after, yielded the ghost.

This disease broke out immediately after the battle of Bosworth on the 22nd August, 1485, and thinned the ranks of Henry's victorious army, spreading in a few weeks from the distant mountains of Wales to the Metropolis, where two Lord Mayors and six aldermen died in one week.† By the end of the year it had spread over the whole of England and was equally fatal everywhere. The

\* Holinshed, vol. iii, p. 482.

† Hecker's Epidemics of the Middle Ages, p. 182.

second visitation took place in 1506. Seven years before, viz: in 1499, there had been a fearful visitation of the plague in London which carried off 30,000 people, and the memory of the sweating sickness of 1485 had become gradually obliterated. Its second appearance does not seem to have been so severe, and was more amenable to treatment. The third visitation began in July, 1517. It lasted full six months and spread from London over the whole of England. Scotland and Ireland, and all places beyond the sea were spared on this occasion. The disease was so rapid and violent in its course that it carried off those who were attacked in two or three hours, so that the first shivering fit was regarded as the commencement of certain death. Many who were in good health at noon were numbered among the dead at evening. Hancock says in his autobiography:—

God plaged thys realme justly for our sinns with three notable plagës. The first was the posting swet, that posted from town to town through England, and was named *stope gallant*, for hytt spared none, for ther were dawncyng in the courte at 9 o'clocke that were deadd at 11 o'clocke.

This quaint name is taken from the French, and the epidemic which ravaged France in 1528 was named *trousse gallant*, because it chiefly attacked young men.\* At the latter end of May in the year 1528 the sweating sickness again broke out in England and rapidly spread over the whole kingdom. This outbreak brought a scare upon all the nations of Northern Europe scarcely equalled in any other epidemic. Public business was postponed, the courts were closed, and four weeks after the pestilence broke out the festival of St. John was stopped, to the great sorrow of the people. The King left London immediately, and endeavoured to avoid the epidemic by continual travelling. A great many lives were lost in this epidemic, and by some

\* In the same grotesque spirit the plague was called the jolly rant at Newcastle. Vide Brand vol. ii, p. 494.

writers it has been called *the great mortality*. The last epidemic of the sweating sickness which occurred in England broke out on the 15th April, 1551, at Shrewsbury. It gradually spread, with stinking mists, all over England as far as the Scottish borders, and terminated on the 30th September. The mists are thus described :—

Which unite in the countrie when it began, was sene fle from towne to towne with such a stinke in mornings and evenings, that men could scarcely abide it.

The deaths throughout the kingdom were very numerous, so that one historian actually calls it a depopulation. The malady attacked all ranks of life and raged with equal violence in the foul huts of the poor and in the palaces of the nobility. The very remarkable observation was made in this year that the sweating sickness uniformly spared foreigners in England, and on the other hand followed the English into foreign countries.

There are no local records of any of these epidemics that have come under my observation, but I think it quite possible that some mention of the last epidemic may turn up in some of the older parish registers. In the Uffcolme registers,\* Devon, the *stop gallant* or *hote sickness* is mentioned, and in Loughborough register, county Leicester, is the following entry: The swat called *new acquaintance*, alias *stoupe knave and know thy master*, began 24th June. As the duty of keeping parish registers was not established until September 29, 1538, when a royal injunction was issued by Cromwell, Vicar-General, this last epidemic of the sweating sickness is the only one which is likely to be recorded in parish registers. Subsequent to this period, epidemics of true plague frequently occurred, and important evidence of its local prevalence is found in many of the local registers. Throughout the sixteenth century the

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\* Parish Registers in England, by Robt. Edward Charles Waters, B.A. (1882), p. 72.



plague was a permanent form of disease on the Continent of Europe, and scarcely a year passed without an epidemic occurring in some country. The Calendar of State Papers, (Domestic) contain hundreds of references to it, but there are few of local interest. There are several entries of antidotes.\* Thus M. de Brummen to Sec. Walsingham.

I send you three little cushions of arsenic, to be hung round the neck, and rest about the heart, as preservatives against the plague, for you, madam, and mademoiselle. They have done great good in Italy, France, and Germany.

The first great local epidemic of which we have full record is the one in 1597-98, but from a statement in the Penrith register, which commenced about this period, it appears that the disease was in Penrith and Kendal in 1554. The Hawkshead registers have an entry under date Nov. 18, 1577: A "pestilent sickness" was "brought into the parish" by "one George Barwicke" and 38 of the inhabitants died. (C. & W. A. & A. Trans. vol. IV., p. 35). In the Penrith register there are several entries which appear to have been copied from an earlier register. Among the entries are the following:—

Liber Registerii de Penrith scriptus in anno dni 1599  
 Anno regni regine Elizabethæ 41  
 Proper nots worth keeping as followethe  
 Floden feild was in anno dni 15 . . .  
 Comotion in these north parts 1536  
 St. George day dyd fall on Good Friday  
 Queene Elizabethæ begene her rainge 1558  
 Plague was in Penrith and Kendal 1554  
 Sollome mose was in the yere . . . .  
 Rebellion in the North Parts by the two Earls of Northumberland &  
 Westmorland & Leonard Dacres in the year of our lord god 1569  
 & the 9th day of November

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\* It was not uncommon at this period to wear amulets containing poisons. They were "hung round the neck and worn upon the breast, and were supposed to have a hidden power and secret virtue to defend the breast from the venom of the pestilence."—See Tracts vol. VIII, S. ii. 22, in Dean and Chapter Library.

- A sore plague was in London notingham Derby & lincolne in the year 1593  
 A sore plagne in new castle, durrome & Dernton in the yere of our lord god 1597  
 A sore plague in Richmond Kendal Penreth Carliell Apulbie & other places in Westmorland and Cumberland in the year of our lord god 1598 of this plague ther dyed at Kendal

The above entries are copied from Jefferson's Leath Ward, p. 19. After the last entry he states that there are a few more words, now very indistinct, and the remainder of the page is cut or torn off.

I have not been able to find any further reference to the plague at Penrith and Kendal in 1554. An examination of the Calendar of State papers shows that plague was in many parts of England as well as of the Continent of Europe about this period, but it was not until 1592 that the first of a series of great plagues broke out in London. This series culminated in the terrible pestilence of 1665. In the Dean and Chapter Library at Carlisle there is a volume of tracts\* (Tracts, vol. 8, S. ii., 22) on the plague. It contains several pamphlets dealing with the several outbreaks which took place between 1593 and 1665. One of the tracts bears the name of Dr. Thomas Smyth, and it is probable that it was by his directions the tracts were bound together. From one of these pamphlets I gather that in the epidemic of 1592-93, there were in London and liberties 11,503 deaths from plague. In order to obtain correct returns weekly bills of mortality were instituted, and were continued for three years. Their publication was then suspended, but resumed in 1603 when the second great visitation broke out and 30561 deaths were recorded. The third visitation followed in 1625 and numbered 35417

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\* Bound up with the tracts there are several printed proclamations and order, relating to the plague. There are also some MSS. orders of Quarter Sessions relating to the plague at Durham. Having obtained the permission of the Chapter I have copied these orders and forwarded them to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.

victims, and the fourth in 1636 when 10400 persons died. In the great plague of 1665 I find from a tabular statement compiled for the owner of the pamphlets and written in ink, there were about 70000 deaths from the plague.\* It may be useful to bear these dates and figures in mind in connection with local visitations.

The first great local epidemic, as before stated, began in 1597-98. It probably reached Cumberland from Newcastle. Lord Hunsdon, writing to Cecil from Berwick, 8 Aug. 1570 says :—The plage is very sorry at Newcastle. 1576, again at Newcastle. The sick poor were sent out of the town and encamped on the waste grounds, 1588-89. Again at Newcastle from May 1588 to 1 January 1589-90, 1727 persons died. Business of the town was at a standstill. In 1587 it raged at Durham. In 1593 plague again at Newcastle. In 1596 plague still in Newcastle. From about the 19th August the deaths gradually increased in numbers, and the people appear to have fallen down and died in the streets, but in the autumn of 1597 it obtained its greatest rampancy so that the Judges adjourned the Assizes from Durham and Northumberland.

Our Transactions contain reference to an unusual mortality at this period at Carlisle, Penrith, Kendal, Gosforth, Crosthwaite, Great Orton, Holme Cultram, and St. Bees, and, in some instances, extracts from parish registers are given to show the extent of the pestilence. It broke out at Penrith on the 22nd September, 1597, and continued

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\* In connection with these outbreaks it may be of interest to remember that certain trades were supposed to confer an immunity from attack. It is recorded that at Derby it never entered the house of a tanner, tobacconist or shoemaker, and Hearne remarks in his *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, vol. II, p. 17, that "in the last great plague at London none that kept tobacconists' shops had the plague. It is certain that smoaking it was looked upon as a most excellent preservative. In so much that even children were obliged to smoak. And I remember, that I heard formerly Tom Rogers, who was yeoman beadle, say, that when he was that year, when the plague raged, a school-boy at Eton, all the boys of that school were obliged to smoak in the school every morning, and that he was never whipped so much in his life as he was one morning for not smoaking."

until

until December 13th, 1598. At that time William Wallis was vicar of Penrith. He notes the beginning of the pestilence in the parish register, as follows:—

1597. 22nd day of September Andrew Hodgson a foreigner was buried. Here begonne the plague (God's punishment in Perith). All those that are noted with the P dyed of the infection, and those noted with F were buried on the fell.

On December 13, 1598, is the entry:—

Here endeth the Visitation.

The foreigner most probably introduced the disease into the district and became the first victim of what must have been a disastrous calamity. At first the disease was confined to a few families, of which the most part, if not all, were swept away in a few days. Here are a few entries of interest:—

1597. The 14th day of October Elizabeth daughter of John Railton buried

The 24th day John Railton miller buried

The 1st day of November Mabel the wife of John Railton buried

The 5th day Elizabeth Railton buried

The 10th day son of Thomas Hewer buried

The 12th day Margaret daughter of Thomas Hewer buried

On the same day Thomas Hewer was buried

On the 23rd day Catherine daughter of Thomas Hewer buried

On the 27th of May in the following year thirteen burials are entered; on the 11th of August there were seventeen, and on the 2nd of September twenty-two entries.

There is an interesting record of this great epidemic in an inscription on the wall of the chancel of Penrith Church, and the same inscription is repeated on a modern brass plate. During some recent restorations a portion of the inscription in the chancel has been covered up, but copies of it have been published. It is as follows:—

A.D. MDXCVIII.

Ex gravi peste, quod regionibus hisce incubuit, obierunt apud

Penrith 2260

Kendal 2500

Richmond 2200

Carlisle 1196

Posterii

Avertite vos et vivite.—Ezek. xviii., 32.

There is no date to the inscription, and no name to show by whom it was placed there. I notice that in Chancellor Ferguson's History of the Diocese of Carlisle, Penrith Church was rebuilt during last century, and I think that probably the inscription was drawn up at the time of the rebuilding, and the figures taken from an older inscription, which, according to Bishop Nicolson, was on the church in his day. At p. 154 of the Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlisle, there occurs the following:—

On the outside of the North Wall of the Vestry, in a rude and slovenly Character :

Pestis fuit, A<sup>o</sup>. 1598 unde moriebantur apud Kendal 2500, Richmond 2200, Penrith 2266, Karliol 1196.

In this older inscription the order of the places is changed and Penrith is credited with six more deaths. In Gibson's Camden, p. 842 this same inscription is noticed. The author gives a translation of the words, the same figures as Nicolson, speaks of the rude characters of the writing and says the "passage is the more observable and worth our notice, because not to be met withal in our Histories." Much speculation has taken place with regard to the numbers on this inscription. Only 583 deaths are recorded in the Penrith register. The greater number of those who perished during the pestilence were buried in a common trench or grave on the fell; some were buried in the church yard, some in the school-house yard, and some in their own gardens. Whellan (History of Cumberland and Westmorland, p. 596) suggests that the numbers

numbers on the register represent only those who were buried in the churchyard or school-house yard. Walker, in his *History of Penrith*, thinks the numbers on the inscription may be taken as the aggregate of other parishes in the neighbourhood, and the same idea is put forward in a footnote published in Hutchinson's *History of Cumberland*, vol. I, p. 326. The Rev. H. Whitehead, who has devoted much attention to parish registers, has suggested a very reasonable explanation of this difficulty. He believes that the rural deaneries of those names are meant. We know that the disease prevailed very extensively in the neighbouring parishes. The Rev. Thomas Lees, F.S.A., in his account of the Greystoke registers (vol. I, p. 342, of Society's Transactions) says that, under date November 14, 1578:—

The same day was buried Margaret Sle of Hutton John wch child was suspected to dye of the plague.

The average mortality of the parish rose from 45 to 182 in 1597, and of this year the first seventeen days were wanting. At the same period the pestilence was severe at Kirkoswald. Jefferson, in his *History of Leath Ward*, p. 273, says that in 1597 forty-two persons died of the pestilence, and in 1598 it numbered 583 victims. Through the kindness of Canon Ransome, I have had the opportunity of examining the Kirkoswald register, and I submit that there are no entries to warrant the belief that such an extensive pestilence prevailed. In 159 $\frac{2}{3}$  the number of "buryings" is 12; 159 $\frac{3}{4}$ , 14; 159 $\frac{4}{5}$ , 7; from May 1595 to February 159 $\frac{6}{7}$  there are ten entries. From February 159 $\frac{6}{7}$  to February 159 $\frac{7}{8}$  there are 51 entries. An examination of these under the several months show the rapid rise of the epidemic. In February there were 4; March, 9; April, 13; May, 3; June, 1; July, 5; August, 1; September, 5; October, 3; November, 5; February, 2; total, 51. In 1598 only four entries occur, the last being in a different handwriting

handwriting from the others. Among the entries is the following :—

William Bowman parish clarke died 7 Nov. 1597.

Canon Ransome informs me that he is not aware of any authority for the statement quoted by Jefferson, and if such a mortality as stated did occur, a very large number must have been buried without funeral rites. The plague visited Appleby also at this time. Nicolson and Burn, (*History of Cumberland and Westmorland*, vol. I, p. 321), say that at this time the fairs and markets had to be removed on account of the infection from Appleby to Gils- haughlin,\* and that between August 1st and March 25th there died at Appleby, Scattergate, Colby, and Colby Leathes 128 persons. The Rev. A. Warren informs me that the parish registers of St. Michael's, Appleby, which began in 1582, show a larger number of entries than usual in 1598.† The earlier registers of St. Lawrence are missing, and the oldest only goes back to 1695. At Edenhall about one-fourth of the inhabitants are said to have perished of the pestilence in 1598. Through the courtesy of the vicar, Rev. W. Lovejoy, I have been permitted to examine the Edenhall and Langwathby Registers. The former commences in 1558 and is in fairly good preservation, but the edges of the leaves of that part of the book which refers to the visitations of the plague are destroyed in parts as if eaten by mice. The parish seems to have suffered severely. In the year 159<sup>e</sup> there are only four entries of burials. In the following year 159<sup>g</sup>, after recording the burials of eight people the following note occurs :—

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\* At p. 460 of Nicolson & Burn's *History*, in describing the parish of Cliburn, it is stated :—"Within this parish is a tenement, now belonging to Sir James Lowther, baronet, called Gilshaughlin (from rubbish shoveling down), where the market was held 1598, when the plague raged at Appleby."

† In his letter Mr. Warren states that in 1699 the mortality was excessive, and that the burials about this period are all certified to be "in woolen."

These

These 4 next following dyed of the plaige, Itm vii M'cii Pattrig Rowtlishe was buried w<sup>th</sup>n Flatts wall neare to his own house being knowne to dye of the plaige.

The death of his wife on the 8th of March; his servant Elizabeth Thompson on the 11th, and his infant son John immediately follow. The first is entered as having been buried "beside her husband near the said place," and the last was buried "beside his father and mother in said place." This seems to have been an isolated outbreak of the disease. No further deaths from it are recorded until the end of the following July, 1598. A baptism is recorded on the 24th March. There was another baptism on April 25, three burials between this date and August, and then at the head of the next page is this entry:—

The 42 next following dyed of the—(word wanting).

The first plague death was on July 29. Some families suffered very severely as shown by the following entries:—

Itm First August one child of Andrew Atkinson of the plaige & was buried in flatts cloose. Itm xv & xvi August Andrew Atkinson wiffe iiii other children dyed of plaige and were buried their Lodge on Edenhall Fell at a place called Shaddowbourgh.

Twenty deaths occurred in August, and eleven in September. Some were buried in the churchyard, others beside or "on the backside of their house, on Penrith Fell, or Flatts cloose." The epidemic lasted until November. The following entry closes the record:—

Examyned and signed by the Viccar & Churchwardens of Edenhall whose names are under written

Churchwardens { John Watson  
                          { Wyll<sup>m</sup> Pattinson

Per me Will<sup>m</sup> Smith vicariu ibidem.

In the latter part of the year there were no deaths, but  
one



one wedding and two baptisms. All the entries of deaths are in the same handwriting, and have evidently been entered with great care. The same handwriting continues until 1609, when the death of the vicar is announced as follows :---

Anno D'ni 1609.

The first daye of Maye was Sir Will<sup>m</sup> Smith viccar of . . . buried anno D'ni 1609.

He was evidently more precise and methodical about his register than he was about his personal appearance. In Bishop Meye's time a Court of High Commission was held, and we find him among the offenders :—

William Smyth, Curate of Edenhall, presented to wear his hose lowse at the knees.\*

There are, doubtless, many parishes from which similar records of this eventful period might be obtained. Those I have given show how widespread was the pestilence. I proceed to give some record of the shifts which were adopted about this period to avoid the infection. Nicholson, in his "Annals of Kendal," in describing Coneybeds, a fort, situated on Hay Fell, says :—

In the time of the plague which desolated the kingdom in 1597-98, provisions were brought to this spot by the country people, and deposited for the inhabitants of Kendal, which was their only intercourse during that destructive period.

At Penrith, also, the usual markets were suspended, and places without the town (now called Meal-Cross, Cross-Green,) were appointed for purchasing the provisions brought by the country people. There still remains a large block of stone called the plague stone.† It is a block of freestone, hollowed in the centre as a trough,

\* An account of this Court will be found in the History of the Diocese of Carlisle, by Chancellor Ferguson, p. 127.

† See Walker's History of Penrith.

about twelve inches square and ten inches deep, which was intended to hold some disinfecting liquid, most probably vinegar. In this trough the money from the hands of the townspeople was laid, and only when thus disinfected would the farmers receive it in payment for their goods. In Keswick there is a tradition that when the plague raged, as no markets were held for fear of the infection, the people of the dales carried their webs and yarns to a large stone, which is very conspicuous on one of the lower elevations of Armboth Fell, and there periodically met and did business with the trades. The stone still goes by the name of the "*web stone*."\* Mr. J. Fisher Crosthwaite informs me he has heard old people say that when the plague was in Keswick the country people came to "Cuddy Beck," but did not cross the little stream. The money was placed in the water and then taken, and the produce was laid on the ground for the Keswickians to take back.

The "*Chronicle of Perth*" (quoted in McDowall's "*History of Dumfries*," p. 381) says the wheat in 1598 was blasted over all Scotland, and oatmeal was so scarce that it sold for 6s. the peck, "ane great deid among the people" being occasioned by the scarcity. Dumfries also suffered severely from the visitation. The following letter graphically shows the condition of the North country, and is taken from the Calendar of State Papers (p. 347, 1597):—

Jan. 10. Complaint of Dr. William James, Dean of Durham, to Lord (Burghley?) The decay of tillage and dispeopling of villages offends God by spoiling the Church, dishonours the prince, weakens the commonwealth, &c., &c., but it is nowhere so dangerous as in northern parts. The inhabitants' arms were wont to be the strength walls, but now they are open gaps; want and waste have crept into Northumberland, Westmoreland, & Cumberland; many have to come 60 miles from Carlisle to Durham to buy bread, and sometimes for 20 miles there will be no inhabitant. In the bishopric of Durham, 500

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\* Transactions of Cumbd. & Westmd. Association for advancement of Literature and Science, No. xij. 1887, p. 70.

ploughs have decayed in a few years, and corn has to be fetched from Newcastle, whereby the plague is spread in the northern counties; thus the money goes, and the people can neither pay their landlords nor store their ground. By this decay, the Queen loses 500 horsemen, who were bound with their servants to be ready armed at an hour's warning. Also those that remain have to bear the burden of the 500 decayed. Of 8000 acres lately in tillage, now not eight score are tilled; those who sold corn have to buy, and colleges and cathedrals are impoverished, because tenants cannot pay their rents; then whole families are turned out, and poor borough towns are pestered with four or five families under one roof. I beg the setting of these ploughs again, and present this to you in the absence of the Bishop, who tenderly affects this cause.

Under date Jan. 16, Dr. Wm. James writes to Secretary Cecil :—

If corn were not brought in at Newcastle, which now has the plague, thousands would perish for want of bread.

Mr. Lees, in a letter published in Stockdale's "Annals of Cartmel," has the following note :—

The cause of this destructive pestilence is thus described by King, in one of his sermons at York. Remember the Spring was very unkind by means of the abundance of rains; our July hath been like a February, our June even as an April, so that the air must needs be corrupted. God amend it in his mercy and stay the plague of waters.

Except the inscription on the Penrith stone there are no records of the numbers affected with the plague at Carlisle, and none of the local registers go so far back. Jefferson, (History of Carlisle, p. 44) says that in 1598 contributions were raised for the diseased poor, which amounted to £209 9s. 10d. According to Gibson's Camden, quoted by Hutchinson, History of Cumberland, vol. I, p. 326, the plague broke out on October 3. He says no notice was taken of any deaths except those in the city and places quite adjacent. The lesson which the visitation taught was a severe one, and precautions were taken for preventing the city from becoming infected by strangers in the

the future. Chancellor Ferguson tells me that the Chamberlain Accounts of the City of Carlisle for 1604 contain note of payments for watching the gates to prevent any plague stricken foreigner from entering.

After this great pestilence a quarter of a century elapsed before the next epidemic in the Border district, of which I can find record. Several references to an unusual mortality in 1623 are to be found in previous volumes of our Transactions. The first to call attention to this subject was Mr. Wm. Jackson, who, in examining the Newton Reigny registers, was surprised at the great mortality in 1597 and 1623, and Mr. Lees found from the Greystoke registers that the same years had an excessive mortality. Mr. Lees' idea was that this mortality was only local, caused by a bad harvest in 1622, or a very inclement season in 1623, or perhaps both. At Greystoke the mortality in the latter year was nearly as bad as in the plague year in 1597. Further enquiry has shown, however, that the mortality in this year was very heavy over most parts of Cumberland and Westmorland, and also in the South of Scotland, and the existence of the plague as one of the causes of it is shown from the following extract from McDowall's "History of Dumfries," 2nd Ed. p. 381.

Again the two fell destroyers visited the country in 1623. At midsummer that year, Calderwood tells us, the famine was so sore that many, both in burgh and land died of hunger, numerous poor folks, who flocked into Edinburgh in a vain search for succour, falling down lifeless in the streets of the city. For several months prior to Michaelmas the mortality in Perth was at the rate of ten or twelve deaths per day: some other towns suffered in the same proportion; and Dumfries, perhaps, in a greater degree than any. Fearful must have been the condition of the burgh in that fatal year: many of the people pining for want—many more perishing under the arrows of the pestilence—some suffering from both the famine and the plague.

A tabular statement of the death rate in some of the parishes in the two counties may be of some interest. It shows

shows how widespread the epidemic was, and how great the death rate was in some small parishes:—

	YEAR	BURIALS	
Gosforth	1596	56	} average about 13
"	1597	116	
Camerton	1615	7	
"	1616	5	
"	1623	92	
Bolton, C.	1623	50	double ordinary years
Edenhall	1622	6	
"	1623	17	
Langwathby	1596	8	
"	1597	17	
"	1598	26	
"	1623	14	
Kirkoswald	1597	10	
"	1598	51	
Kendal	1622	288	
"	1623	762	
"	1624	171	
Greystoke	1597	182	} average under 30
"	1623	163	
Crosthwaite	1597	267	} average about 30
"	1598	84	
"	1623	257	
Newton Reigny	1597	30	} average 8
"	1623	35	
Saint Bees	1623	145	average 30
Kirkby Lonsdale	1597	82	} average under 50
"	1598	110	
"	1623	120	
St. Leonards, Cleator	1598	11	} average 5
"	1623	28	
Lamplugh	1597	26	average 12
Hawkshead	1597	85	
"	1623	98	
"	1777	12	
"	1752	10	
Millom	1596	22	
"	1597	13	
"	1598	17	

Millom	1599	28	
"	1622	9	
"	1623	10	
"	1624	12	
Dean	1596	7	
"	1618	4	
"	1623	54	
"	1629	11	
Ravenstonedale*	1578	25	
"	1579	39	
"	1587	29	
"	1588	30	
"	1597	27	
"	1598	16	
"	1623	45	} average 15
"	1624	34	
"	1730	53	average 17

In the West of Cumberland plague seems to have been very prevalent. Dr. Ormrod, of Workington, who has kindly examined the registers at Dean, Lamplugh, and Camerton, for me, sends the following interesting note regarding the latter register:—

The register dates from 1599, is well preserved and the writing such as you would expect from one of Queen Elizabeth's churchmen clear and stylish. A very weak imagination can picture the horrors of that time. The parish seems to have included Flimby (with a chapel) Camerton, Seaton and the hamlet of Ribton. Death seems to have treated all alike from the Curwen who seems to have been the squire (a younger branch of the Workington Curwens) to "ye poore childe and ye poore woman whom no one knoweth,"—whose deaths without a name are recorded. The clerk seems to have lived through it all, for the same scholarly hand records the whole of the dismal tale. The churchyard at Camerton is small now, and it has been enlarged, but it must have been raised in height by the accumulation of human clay, for during the year 1623-4, April to April, 92 bodies were interred.

\* In forwarding me the Ravenstonedale statistics, the Rev. R. W. Metcalfe says the mortality was especially high in June, July, and August of 1730, and the epidemic must have been very contagious judging from the frequency of the same family name occurring. There is no mention of this epidemic in any of the local histories I have seen.

## VISITATIONS OF THE PLAGUE.

• 183

In	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620
Burials	7	5	10	13	9	12
In	1621	1622	1623	1624	1625	
Burials	9	16	92	7	14	
In	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	
Burials	2 (can't make out)		1	3	5	

The year 1622 seems to have been a sickly time, but it was not till the summer of 1623 that the death cloud burst in its full fury. In the month of March and April the average was as usual, but it rose with alarming rapidity, attaining its maximum in September.

Mch & Apl	May	June	July	August
4	3	7	12	15
Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jany.
20	16	6	4	2
				3

Two and three deaths were common in a house.

Gyles Dynningon died with his wife and daughter

John Pearson died with his wife and daughter

Henry Allisan lost wife and two daughters

Geo. Bouch lost wife daughter and reputed daughter

John Moor lost son and daughter

Antony Yeoward lost wife son brother and I think more besides.

There was no time for marryings and christenings for few took place that year but the following year they were marrying and giving in marriage as usual, and the number of christenings was very large. To one who knows the district well and can imagine what it was then these bare facts furnish the outline of a ghastly picture—the idle plough—the silent spinning wheel, the melancholy hearth, and the subdued conversation as each enquired of his neighbour who had gone last and wondered who would be next.

Comparing this plague year with the last cholera visitation in 1849, Dr. Ormrod furnishes me with the number of burials in the parishes of St. Michael's and St. John's, Workington, during the following years :--

In	1847	195	burials.
"	1848	151	"
"	1849	276	"
"	1850	126	"

The

The plague of 1623 seems to have been the last epidemic year in the two counties.\* A few more instances of its presence are recorded, but it does not seem to have had any great prevalence.

Some instances of the plague are remarkable for the high station of those affected. I am indebted to Mrs. Ware for calling my attention to the fact that two successive Bishops of Carlisle died of the plague: their deaths are recorded in the Dalston registers. Bishop John Mey† who succeeded Bishop Richard Barnes in 1577, died in 1597 from the plague at Rose Castle, at eight o'clock in the morning, and was buried in the Cathedral in the evening of the same day. His successor, Bishop Henry Robinson, who became celebrated for his piety and learning, died of the plague at Rose Castle on the 19th June, 1616, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, and was buried in the Cathedral the same evening about eleven o'clock.‡ Henry Lord Clifford, writing from Appleby Castle, under date Sep. 10, 1625, to Sec. Conway, states:—

That the plague is in Lord Will. Howard's house. Sir Francis Howard's lady took the infection from a new gown she had from London so as she died the same day she took it.

In the household books of Lord William Howard, of Naworth Castle (published by Surtees Society, p. 227,) occurs this entry:—

Rewards and given to the poor (inter alia) Octob. 5. Given to my Lady for the poor at Sir Francis' Ladye's funeralls iij<sup>li</sup>.

In a foot note on same page:—

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\* Great poverty and scarcity prevailed for some years in the North about this period. In 1629 the Justices of the Peace made a representation to the Council on this subject (vide Calendar of State Papers,—Domestic, 1629, p. 450):—"Of late the price of corn is marvellously enhanced in all these northern parts, being much about the prices following,—a quarter of wheat, £4; rye, £3; bigg, 40s.; oats, 20s., after the rate of twelve gallons to the bushel, the ordinary measure of the country. Fear even these prices will be higher, except they be supplied from the south. Pray them to stay the export of corn."

† Jefferson's History of Carlisle, p. 216.

‡ Op. Cit. p. 180.



Margaret, daughter of John Preston, of the Manor of Furness, Esq., the first wife of Sir Francis Howard. Her death is recorded in Sir Francis' prayer book, in his handwriting, as having taken place on the 7th of September, 1625. The book is preserved at Corby,—(Cf Howard Memorials, of the late Henry Howard, Esq., of Corby p. 81.) She died of the plague, as we learn from a letter by Henry, Lord Clifford, to Secretary Conway, dated Appleby Castle, Sept. 10, 1625 —:“the plague is gotten unto my Lord William Howarde's house, and the first that dyed of it was, Sr Francis Howarde's lady, whoe tooke the infection from a new gowne she had from London, soe as she dyed the same day she tooke it, wherupon they are all dispersed most miserably, with the greatest terror in the worlde, since they had all bene with the lady, and all in danger by that meanes. God knowes it was a most lamentable accident, and worthy of the tenderest pytty, to have all his children and grand-children in this aparant danger, and the lady of Sr William Howarde, the hope of his house (beeinge his heyer), greate with childe.” (S. P. Dom Charles I, vi. 46).

In West Cumberland (Bridekirk Registers, vide Trans. vol. IV, p. 262,) two families seem to have been destroyed by the plague in 1647 and are entered as *peste mortui*, and in a note, p. 279, the destruction by plague of the Bromfield family is recorded as having taken place in 1648. This is the last local entry of the plague I can find. The great Visitation, as it is called, took place in London in 1665, and this was followed by the decline and ultimate cessation of the disease not only in Europe, but in the East generally. It finally disappeared from the English Bills of Mortality in 1679. The ravages, however, of the disease about the time when the English Liturgy was penned in 1547 will show the great significance which would be attached to the following words in the Liturgy:—

From lightning and tempest; from *plague*, pestilence, and famine; from battle and murder, and from sudden death, Good Lord, deliver us.

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NOTE.—Since the above paper was in type I have had the opportunity, through the courtesy of Dr. Garnett, of examining the topographical catalogue of MSS. and also the catalogue of MS treatises and papers relating to the plague in the British Museum. There  
does

does not appear to be any matters of direct local bearing but from enquires I made of the courteous keeper of the department, I am inclined to think that valuable and interesting material might possibly be found in the Court rolls of some of the manors in Cumberland and Westmorland, and also in collections of private correspondence. The kind of information which may be expected from the latter source may be gathered from an extract which I quote from the Egerton papers—Camden Society, p. 406.

Letter from Lord Dumfermline, Lord Chancellor of Scotland to the Lord Chancellor of England, dated 30 October, 1606.

“ The estaite of this kingdome in quietnes, obedience, and all other respects, is indeed better (thanks to God) at this present, nor it has been seene in ony leving menns remembrance. The only truble we haiff is this contagious sicknes of peste, whilk is spread marvelouslie in the best townes of this realme. In Edenburgh it has bene continuall this four years, at the present not werie vehement, bot sik as stayes the cowmann course of administration off justice, whilk can not be weill exercised in naa other plain. Air and Stirveling ar almost overthrown with the seiknes, within thir twa moneths about twa thousand personnes dead in ane of thame. The maist of the people fled, and the townes almoste left desolat. Dundie and Pearthe, otherwayes called St. Jhonstoun, the twa best townes in this kingdome nixt to Edenburgh, wearie wealthie and merchant townes indeed, ar baith also infected within theis twa monthes, and in great truble. Glasgow and many other townes and partes ar in the same distres. God of his mercie remove the same.”

If any of my readers having access to such sources of information as I have indicated will communicate with me, I shall be much obliged.

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ART. XVI.—*Mayburgh and King Arthur's Round Table.*

By C. W. DYMOND, F.S.A.

THE accompanying plans and sections of these ancient remains are reduced photo-lithographed copies of originals drawn to one scale from exact instrumental surveys made in October, 1889. The objects thus delineated, though not the only relics of remote ages in their district, are by far the most prominent among them. Both are on the south side of the river Eamont, close to the village of Eamont\* Bridge, and near together;—their centres being but 445 yards† apart.

Southward from the Round Table, centrally distant from it about 225 yards, and with little more than the width of a road between it and the river Lowther, there formerly existed a slight annular embankment, known as the "Little Round Table," vestiges of which were visible until about the year 1878, when, according to Mr. William Atkinson, the last traces were obliterated in widening the approaches to the new lodge-gates of Lowther park. He describes what he saw as consisting of "a low circular ridge . . . not more than 6 to 9 inches above the level of the surrounding ground, and from 3 to 5 feet broad at the base."‡ There is some difference of statement between authorities who give the diameter of this ring. Stukeley, partial to round numbers, calls it 100 yards, and says, "the *vallum* is small, and the ditch whence it was taken is outermost."§ Hutchinson, who wrongly locates it "nearer to Emont Bridge," (Lowther

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\* Locally pronounced "Yammon:" whence, perhaps, Yeoman's bridge, an old form of the name.

† Measured on the 25-inch ordnance map, which, however, is not always quite trustworthy as to the smaller dimensions and distances.

‡ *Trans. Cumbd. and Westm. Ant. Soc.*, vol. VI, p. 444.

§ *Itinerarium Curiosum*, Cent. II, p. 43.

bridge?) describes it as a "circular ditch, with a very low rampart, . . . without any apertures or advances;"\* and puts the diameter at 70 paces. It is clearly shown on a well-engraved plan in Pennant's *First Tour in Scotland*, 1769, herewith reproduced in *facsimile* on a rather smaller scale. The outer diameter measures 80 yards, after making a needful adjustment of the slightly erroneous scale attached to the plan. No ditch is shown,—the size is too small for that,—but there appears to have been an entrance, or at least a gap, through the bank, a little east of the north point, not quite in the direction of the Round Table, which is somewhat west of north. Mr. Atkinson does not mention the ditch, which may have disappeared. He estimated the diameter of the ring at from 60 to 80 yards. On a comparison of the *data*, we may probably assume that the latter figure is very near the truth. The authors of *Beauties of England and Wales*, after referring to the Round Table, somewhat obscurely describe this inclosure as follows:—"On the adjoining plain are a larger ring with low ramparts, and some smaller ones, [rings?] at present [1814] scarcely visible."†

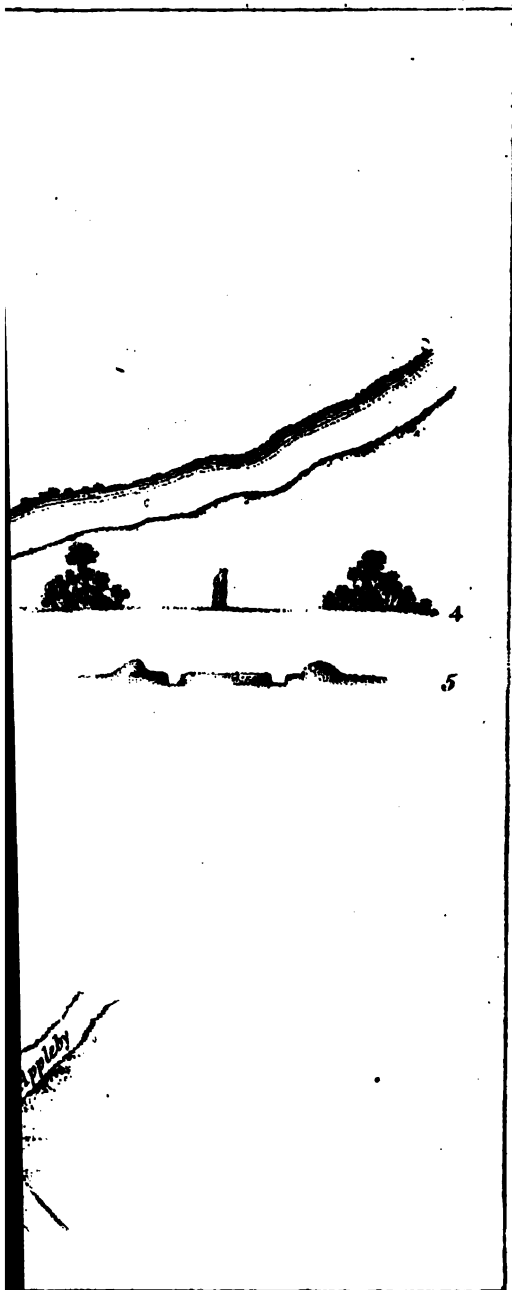
A field, until lately fenced off, on the south-east side of Mayburgh, and covering the space between it and the main and occupation roads, for no good reason that I can find, was called "High Round Table." Perhaps a curved escarpment, the western and straighter part of which is shown in the plan of Mayburgh, together with other wavy scorings of the surface, may have conjured up in some imaginative mind the idea of another artificial work like the Round Table. It is hardly likely that the name had any reference to the adjoining Mayburgh, which is self-inclosed.

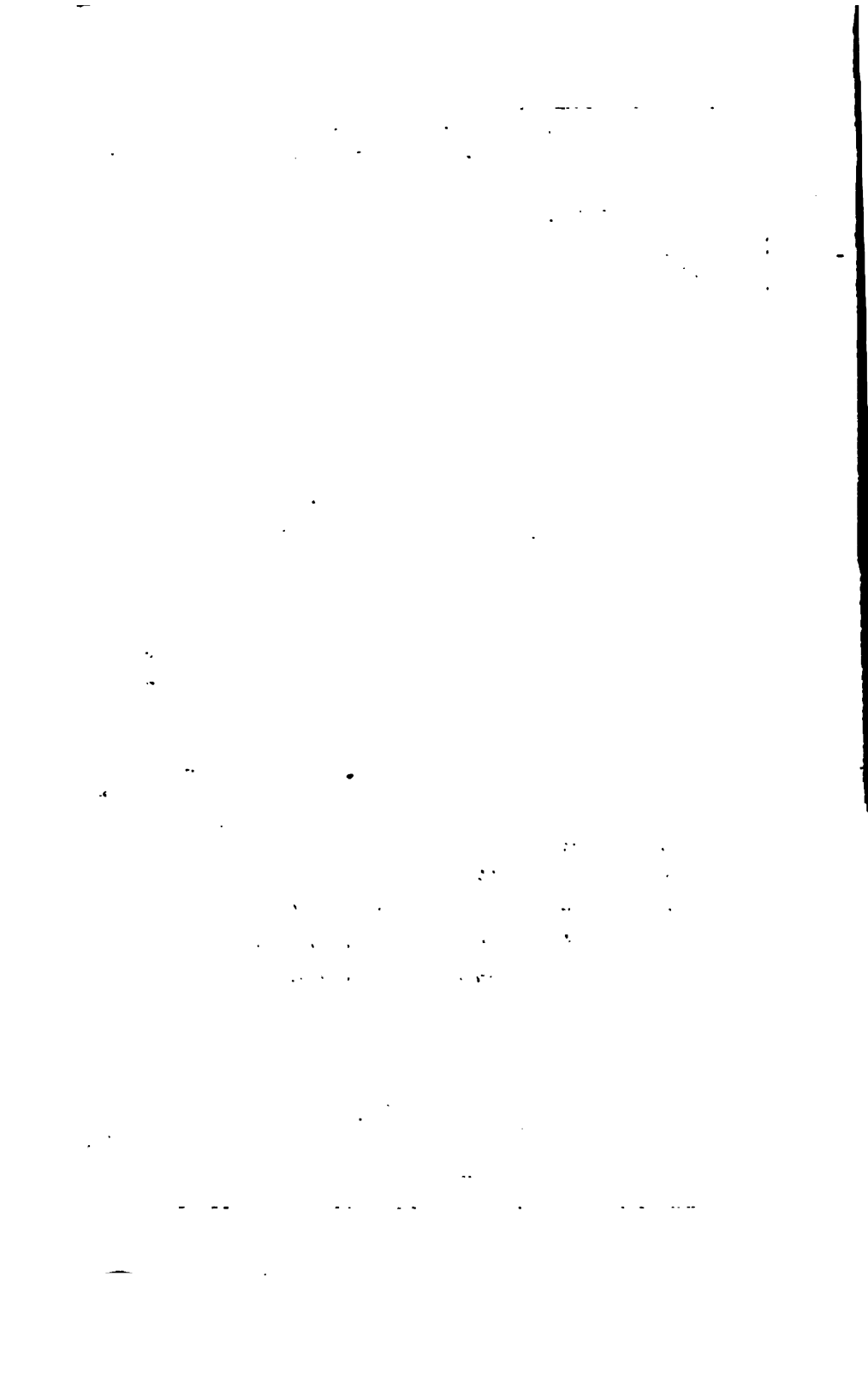
A large cairn once crowned the high northern bank of the Eamont, nearly opposite to Mayburgh. It was being

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\* *Excursion to the Lakes*, 1773-1774, p. 91.

† *Westmorland* vol. p. 111.





removed even in Stukeley's time; and, apparently, has long since utterly disappeared, unfortunately without any note having been taken of its contents. He describes it as "a very fine round *tumulus*, of a large size, and set about with a circle of stones:" from which simple record he characteristically jumps to the conclusion that "this in all probability was the funeral monument of the king that founded" Mayburgh and the Round Table.\* That this cairn was cœval with Mayburgh is, however, not unlikely, if any weight is to be attached to the fact that both were built with similar materials: for Hutchinson states that it "appears where the turf is broken, to be composed of pebbles; it is surrounded at the foot with a circle of large stones, of irregular forms, sizes, and distances, of the circumference of eighty paces."†

A mile-and-a-half due south from Mayburgh, near the top of a hill of moderate height, are the remains of an intrenched upland settlement known by the name of "Castlesteads;" and, three-quarters of a mile east of this, on the other side of the Lowther, half-a-mile south of the village of Clifton, are two standing-stones, of no great size or interest,—perhaps the only relics of a once-important megalithic work. Stukeley mentions other *tumuli* and megalithic groups in the Clifton district;—all of which, probably, have long since disappeared.

As to local ancient roads, I have not had an opportunity of gleaning much information; and therefore touch upon the subject with diffidence and reserve. One known Roman way—High Street—either traversed or skirted the *locus in quo*. Leading from Ambleside over the highest intervening mountain-ridges, it passed through Tirril to Yanwath; beyond which there appears to be some difference of opinion as to its course. In an archæological map

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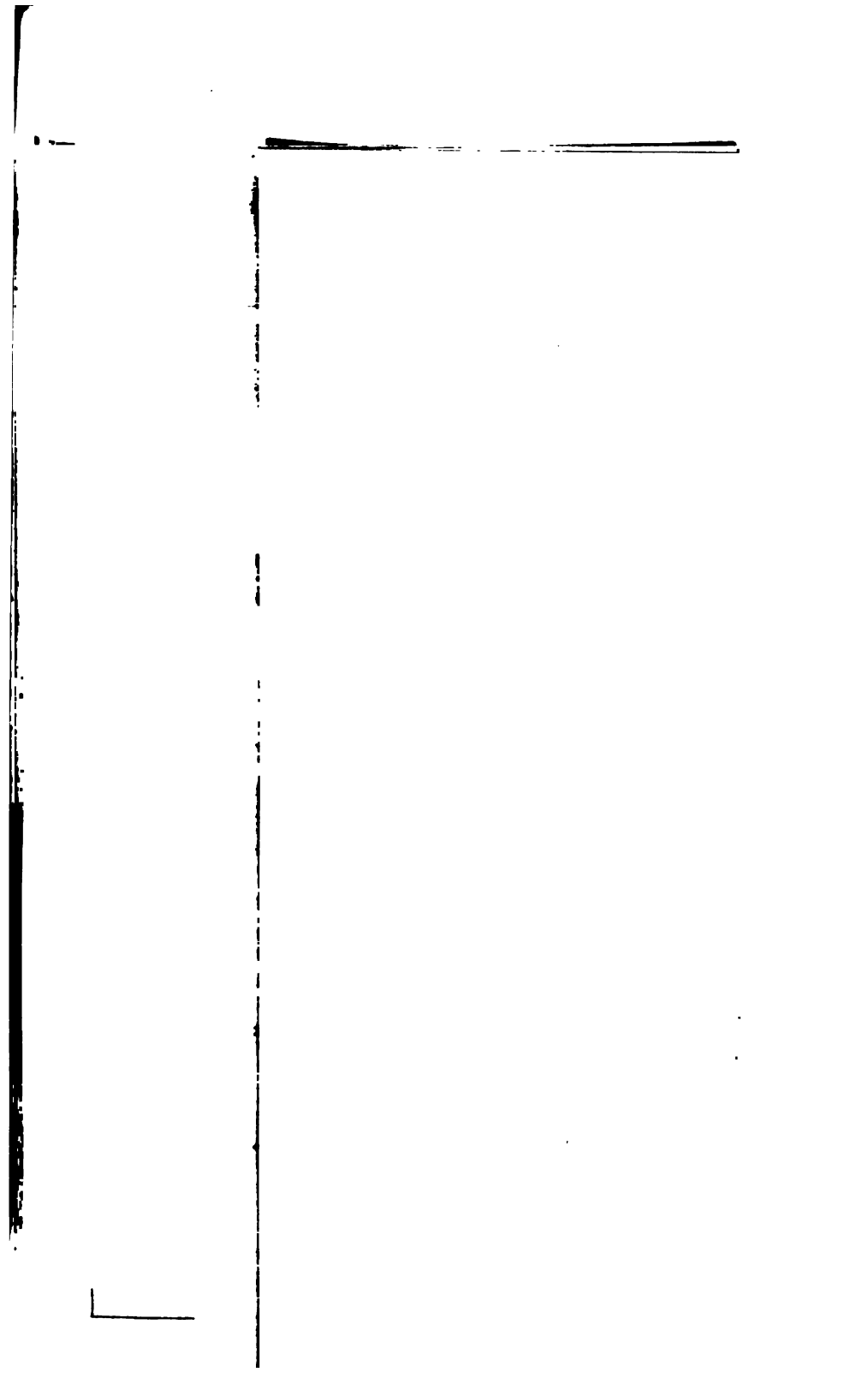
\* *Itin. Curios.*, II, 44.

† *Exc. to the Lakes*, 98.

in *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, 1875, published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and embodying the results of the best and most recent research, this part of the road is laid down as taking a north-easterly direction from Yanwath, and terminating at Brougham, a full mile east of Eamont Bridge. There it would unite with one of the great roads—that passing near Appleby and Kirkby Thore,—just south of the point where it crossed the Eamont on the way to Penrith and Carlisle. Although much of High Street on mountain and moor may still be seen, and is accurately laid down in the ordnance maps, its whole course is uniformly dotted in the archæological map as “not surveyed, but in accordance with the best local authorities.” It is, therefore, not clear what degree of trust may be placed in those portions of the indicated line which are undefined on the ground; and I am not aware that any part of the ancient road, or a branch of it, has actually been traced between Yanwath and Brougham. If now we turn to the large scale ordnance maps, we get a different testimony. In them, High Street is made to diverge from the present Tirril—Yanwath road one-third of a mile short of the bridge over the railway, and to strike the river a few yards to the west of Yanwath Hall, where there would be a ford or a bridge. It may be of some importance, in connexion with the subject of this paper, to settle such points as this: and it is evident we need more information about the history of the local roads, many of which are full of hints of survivals from Roman times. Pennant's plan does not help us; there being no indication thereon of an east and west track. The present road was, I believe, made about a century ago; and, from Stukeley's statement that “one end [of the Round Table—doubtless he means the northern end] is inclosed into a neighbouring pasture,” it may be inferred that the line of the Roman way at that part, unless lost beneath the sod, did not coincide with the present one. One thing is sure,

that,







—that, if it came in this direction, it must have passed either to the north or to the south of the escarpment extending from the Round Table about 400 yards southward. Bishop Gibson, in his "Additions" to Camden, (ed. 1695, p. 815) makes the Roman way between Brougham and Penrith, after reaching the former place, lead "directly to Lowther-bridge, and so over *Emot* into Cumberland."

## MAYBURGH.

*Site and general description.*—Mayburgh,\* seated on a wide low mound of glacial drift, consists of a rude circular cincture of small stones inclosing a nearly level grassy area, except on the east side, where an entrance interrupts the continuity of the rampart. In the midst—though not quite in the centre of the inclosure—stands a massive monolith, the only remaining member of a group, or groups, which once formed a prominent feature of the whole work.

*Dimensions.*—The following list will be found to include all the important dimensions. In so far as the reference is to that which can be accurately ascertained, and to the present state of the work, the figures may be taken as trustworthy. It is, however, impossible to say how much the *vallum* may have suffered from dilapidation, or to what extent this may, here and there, have altered its form.—

	Feet.
Height of standing stone above ground . . . . . (9 ft. 2 ins.)	9'17
Greatest girth of stone . . . . . about	18
Seat of stone above entrenched area of Round Table . . . . .	30
Seat of stone above surface of water of river Eamont . . . . .	35
Seat of stone above ordnance <i>datum</i> . . . . .	430'2
Highest part of inclosure (S.E. point) above ordnance <i>datum</i>	433
Greatest height of <i>vallum</i> (S. point) above foot of outer slope† . . . . .	21'1

\* Pronounced, and often written, Mayborough.

† And about the same height at east end of southern sweep.

Greatest height of <i>vallum</i> (E. end of southern sweep) above foot of inner slope . . . . .	19'3
Least height of <i>vallum</i> (N.W. point) above foot of outer slope . . . . .	10'4
Least height of <i>vallum</i> (N.W. point) above foot of inner slope . . . . .	7'3
Average height of crest of <i>vallum</i> above original surface . . . . .	13'8
Greatest breadth of <i>vallum</i> (S. point) . . . . .	140
Least breadth of <i>vallum</i> (N.W. point) . . . . .	102
Average breadth of <i>vallum</i> . . . . .	120
Length of entrance . . . . .	about 115
Breadth of entrance at surface of ground . . . . .	averages about 15
Average diameter of circumvallation, centre to centre of crest . . . . .	383
Average diameter of internal area, foot to foot of <i>vallum</i> . . . . .	287
Cubic content of <i>vallum</i> , with hollows filled up . . . . .	37,530 yards.
Area of inclosure to foot of <i>vallum</i> . . . . .	1a. 1r. 38p.

*The vallum.*—Hutchinson greatly under-estimated the breadth of the *vallum*, "near 20 paces"—say 50 feet. It consists of stones evidently brought either entirely from the bed of the Eamont, distant 300 yards, or partly from thence, and partly from the Lowther, distant 540 yards.\* For the most part they are of very small size,—not much bigger than a man's fist;—though boulders, 18 inches in length, with a very few as much as 30 inches, may, here and there, be seen. Save in scattered patches, the surface of the stone bank, which at first was probably left bare, has become clothed with a thin coating of soil, now grassed over. In this unpromising belt, a number of trees, chiefly ash, have taken root; their umbrage contributing

\* The opinion of Mr. Goodchild, of H.M. Geological Survey, as reported by Mr. Atkinson, (see vol. VI, p. 451 of these *Transactions*) is that "Maybrough may very well have been originally one of those great mounds of glacial drift known as Eskers, . . . and that the centre has been cleared out, and the larger stones thus obtained placed round the margin, while the gravel and smaller stones were used to form the level internal area. The large stone in the centre is one of the great bluish-grey boulders of volcanic ash, so commonly found scattered over the country by glacial action, and probably brought from the Lake District, and it would, with the others formerly existing here, in all probability be found in the centre of such a mound." That the standing stone was an erratic block, is most likely: but the rest of the theory does not altogether commend itself to our acceptance. It would be singular if this were the only ridge, out of many in the neighborhood, on which such an accumulation of stones gathered: and the theory does not seem consistent with the contours of the surface and the nature of the ground,—evidently, as the sections show, the natural top of the swell, apparently nearly, if not quite, free from stones.

to deepen the retirement within. From Hutchinson's account, we learn that the surrounding land, now almost completely cleared, was, in his day, "on every side grown with oaks and ashes,"\*—possibly the descendants of the trees of ancient woods, in the depths of which this rude hypæthral chamber was secluded.

*The area.*—The inclosed area, with an average diameter of 287 ft., may originally have been a little larger; for it is likely that, in course of time, some of the loose materials of the bank, disturbed by growth of trees and other agencies, may have slid downward and encroached upon it. Stukeley calls the diameter 300 ft., and says that, at the time of his visit, (15th Aug. 1725), the land was ploughed up and growing corn. Pennant estimated the diameter at 88 yards; which is a few feet less than the width at the narrowest part: for the field, as the plan shows, is not quite round. Hutchinson describes it as "a fine plain of meadow ground, exactly circular, one hundred paces [250 ft.] diameter."†

*The megaliths.*—The standing stone is 31 ft. 6 ins., N.W. by W., from the centre of the plot; a distance which lends support to Stukeley's theory of an inner circle; and agrees tolerably with his estimate that "this inner circle was fifty foot in diameter."‡ He proceeds to state his conviction that there "have been two circles of huge stones; four remaining of the inner circle till a year or two ago, [about 1723], that they were blown to pieces with gunpowder: . . . one now stands, ten foot high, seventeen in circumference, of a good shapely kind; another lies along. . . . One stone, at least, of the outer circle remains, by the edge of the corn; and some more lie at the entrance within side, others without, and fragments

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\* *Exc. to the Lakes*, 92.

† *Ibid.*, 93.

‡ *Itin. Curios.*, II, 44.

all about."\* So much for Stukeley's fairly trustworthy record of facts. Pennant comes next, in 1769, 44 years later. According to his measurements, the height and girth of the stone were 9 ft. 8 ins. and 17 ft. respectively. He says, "there had been three more placed so as to form (with the other) a square. Four again stood on the sides of the entrance, viz. one on each exterior corner; and one on each interior; but, excepting that at present remaining, all the others have long since been blasted to clear the ground."† Writing of the standing stone, about four years after Pennant, Hutchinson, who classes it as "a species of the free stone," gives the height as "eleven feet and upwards," and the "circumference near its middle twenty-two feet and some inches;" and tells us, "the inhabitants in the neighbourhood say, that within the memory of man, two other stones of similar nature, and placed in a kind of angular figure with the stone now remaining, were to be seen there, but as they were hurtful to the ground, were destroyed and removed."‡ West makes the curious mistake of calling the monolith "a red stone."§ Pennant's plan, upon which are marked the places of seven of the missing stones, shows the one remaining, with the seats of three others, forming a rectangle, 60 ft. by 53 ft., out of square with the cardinal points; also the seats of two other stones, 40 ft. apart, and not quite *vis-à-vis*, at the inner corners of the entrance; and of two more, 45 ft. apart, one on each side, at about the middle of its length. Little trust should, however, be placed on the accuracy of this evidence; for we are not told that the seats of the missing stones were then to be seen: and perhaps we may be justified in concluding that there is not sufficient reason for regarding this apparent

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\* *Itin. Curios.*, II, 44.

† *First Tour in Scotland*, p. 257.

‡ *Exc. to the Lakes*, 93.

§ *Guide to the Lakes*, 7th ed., p. 167.

rectangular arrangement as other than accidental. We may even go farther, and assume, with Stukeley, that a stone circle 50 ft. or 60 ft. in diameter once surrounded the central part of the ground; also that the avenue of approach was flanked by at least two great stones on each side. It is to be wished that we had stronger evidence as to the larger concentric circle imagined by Stukeley, who appears to have seen only one stone "by the edge of the corn." That such circle did once exist, is far from improbable: for in Mayburgh there is much that recalls the plan of Avebury, which exhibits a similar association and arrangement of stones and embankment. As to the weight of the remaining stone, estimates have differed considerably. It is not known exactly how deeply it is sunk into the ground. One Abraham Rawlinson, 83 years of age, told me that, with a tourist from London, he once dug down more than four feet by the side of the stone without reaching the bottom. It was found to taper downward, as though to a small extremity. A large piece was hammered off and weighed; and from this specimen the weight of the whole stone was calculated to be 15 tons. Others have put it at 20 tons. From my own measurements, I think the content may be from 155 to 160 cubic feet, and the weight 11 or 12 tons.

Camden says that Penrith castle, in the reign of Henry VI, was repaired out of the ruins of Mayburgh. Bishop Gibson, one of his editors, denies this. The statement is repeated by Nicolson and Burn, who also print a record that "in the reign of Hen. 6 there seems to have been a general contribution towards the building, or perhaps rather rebuilding of Eamont bridge,"\* for which an indulgence was granted by bishop Langley. It is not unlikely that, for this purpose, Mayburgh may have been despoiled of most of its megaliths; and that the other less

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\* *Hist. and Ant. of Westm. and Cumbrd.*, 1, 413.

probable assertion may have so originated. The authors of *Beauties of England and Wales*\* are yet wider of the mark when they make the last-named writers say that it was Kendal castle which was thus repaired :—an evident misprint.

*The berm.*—Along the southern third of the circuit of the inclosure there is a faintly marked berm, or terrace, 10 ft. or 12 ft. in breadth, and about six inches in height. It is shown in section C—D, but is too indistinct to be plotted on the plan. Whether artificial or accidental, or whether it was left as a margin in ploughing, cannot now be told. The last supposition seems to be the most probable.

*Modern work.*—To avoid the risk of future visitors erroneously assuming that certain superficial traces of human handiwork on the *vallum* are ancient, it may be well to note that the footings of fence-walls once crowning portions of its crest,—one of which was continued down the edge on the south-eastern side of the entrance, as indicated on the plan,—are still visible. These walls were removed only a few years ago. The shallow transverse gap through the top of the *vallum*, on the south-west side, was undoubtedly cut in modern times for a cart-track into the inclosure. All the hollows in the stone bank have been made either by the uprooting of trees or by the removal of material for mending the roads. For a long time men were kept here breaking stones; and I was told that hundreds of cart-loads have been taken away for that purpose. The eastern half of the *vallum* seems to have suffered little from this spoliation; and, in its present state, no doubt fairly retains the original height and contour.

*Ditch.*—The absence of a ditch is easily explained. A ditch usually connotes an earthen bank raised with the excavated material. But here, where the material of the

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\* Westmorland vol. p. 113.



bank was brought from a distance, a ditch was unnecessary. Had the *vallum* been of earth, as at Avebury, no doubt we should here, as there, have had the berm and the inner ditch.

*Time required for raising the work.*—From an approximate estimate which I have made as to the total time likely to be occupied in raising an embankment such as this, on the supposition that the materials were brought from the rivers in baskets, I find that, if 1000 men were to work industriously and continuously for eight hours a day collecting and carrying the stones, under the most favorable conditions, it would take at least six months. But the time would really be very much longer: for the material could be got only when the waters were comparatively low;—a rarer occurrence in olden times than in our own.

*Relics.*—No systematic exploration has been attempted here: nor have casual "finds" been of any importance. But two are recorded: the first by Stukeley, who says that "in ploughing at Mayborough they dug up a brass Celt."\* In 1879, "Professor Harkness exhibited [to the Society] a portion of a broken unfinished [stone] celt, which had been found by Mr. Williams, at the entrance into the Mayborough. . . . It was obtained on the surface of the soil from which a thin covering of turf had recently been cut."†

*Historic notices.*—Mayburgh cannot with assurance be connected with any historic event. Bishop Gibson has tried to prove that it was the place called "Eamotum," or "Eamotun," where, according to several chroniclers, Athelstan, in the year 926, two years after his accession to the throne, made a treaty of peace with Constantine, king of Scotland, Howel, king of the western Britons, Owen, king of Gwent, and Aldred, son of Eadulph, of Bamburgh. William of Malmesbury is alone in mentioning a place

\* *Itin. Curios.*, II, 44.

† *Trans. Cumbd. and Westm. Ant. Soc.*, IV, 545.

called "Dacor" in connexion with a similar treaty which Athelstan made with Constantine and his liege, the king of Cumberland; other parties to the pact, if any, not being named. This also being represented as sequential to that turn in affairs which immediately preceded, and issued in, the afore-mentioned treaty, it is not unreasonable to suppose that these two records refer to one and the same event; and that Dacor and Eamotum were different names of the same place. Dacor is generally identified with Dacre,\* in Cumberland, barely four miles W.S.W. from Mayburgh, and only a mile from the banks of the Eamont, or Eamot, as it was formerly called. Probabilities, therefore, do not seem strained if we assume that it was once known by a name formed from that of the neighboring river. Were it not for this (as I think) preferable theory, perhaps the vicinity of Eamont Bridge might have put in a plausible claim by reason of being not far from two—perhaps three—important passages across the river, if it could be shown to have been,—as, doubtless, Eamotum was,—in olden time an inhabited place, with a recognised name. There is, however, so far as I am aware, no evidence that Eamont Bridge, as a settlement, is as old as the time of Pennant, upon whose plan no such village is shown. That Eamotum was Mayburgh,—a spot doubtless uninhabited,—is merely a conjecture, and an improbable one. Ingram, in his edition of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*,† places Eamotum at "Emmet, or Emmotland, in Yorkshire." He evidently refers to two villages called High and Low Emmotland, two miles S.W. of North Frodingham, and 8½ miles N.W. of Hornsea. It may be mentioned that, in the same county, there are two villages or hamlets bearing the names of Dacre and Dacre Banks. They are on the

\* In Black's *Guide to the English Lakes*, it is stated that "there is a room in the castle called to this day 'the room of the three kings.'"

† Index to place-names.

river Nidd, three miles S.E. of Pateley Bridge;—for topographical reasons, a very unlikely spot to have been the Dacor of the chronicler.

*Analogues.*—Though standing apart, by reason of its vast size, Avebury has several features in common with Mayburgh. It consisted of an earthen embankment, 4442 ft. in compass, measured along its crest, and 34 ft. in height, within which was a berm about 12 ft. wide, and then a ditch, 33 ft. deep, inclosing an approximately circular area of  $28\frac{1}{2}$  acres, having an average diameter of about 1215 feet. Around the edge of this, 100 huge stones were set up in a ring; and, within the circuit, there were also two great stone circles, respectively about 325 ft. and 350 ft. in diameter. One avenue of megaliths (some think two) radiated from the ring, and probably extended to a long distance from it. There are now four gaps through the embankment; but the place has been so much injured, that it is almost impossible to say whether all of these are ancient. The only entrance as to which there seems to be any certainty, is that on the south side, at the head of the Kennet avenue, which points a little south of south-east. “*Bryn Gwyn*, or *Brein Gwyn*, at *Tre'r Dryw*, is a circular hollow of a hundred and eighty feet in diameter, surrounded by an immense agger of earth and stones, evidently brought from some other place, there not being any mark of their being taken from the spot. It has only a single entrance.”\* “There are no remains of columns in the interior part.”† Near by was “a great copped heap of stones,” and “the reliques of a circle of stones, with the *Cromlech* in the midst.”‡ Gough furnishes the following additional facts§:—That the perpendicular height of the *agger* is 15 feet; that “the people call it *Castelth*,

\* Pennant's *Tour in Wales* in 1770, vol. II, pp. 229-230.

† Pennant's *First Tour in Scotland*, p. 257.

‡ Pennant's *Tour in Wales* in 1770, vol. II, pp. 229-230.

§ Camden's *Britannia*, II, 199, Add. to Anglesey.

and suppose it to have been anciently surrounded with a town ;" that *Bryn Gwyn*, by which Mr. Rowlands designated the work, is properly the name of "a cottage, two bow shots south of it, whose gabel is formed of a monstrous single stone." "Behind the cottage is a broken cromlech. The name of *Bryn Gwyn* seems to be given also to the circle of stones," eight or nine in number, near at hand : beside which, there are ruins of other megalithic works in the immediate vicinity.

It will be most convenient to discuss the etymology of its name, and the theories about the origin and use of Mayburgh, at the end of this paper, together with those concerning the Round Table.

#### THE ROUND TABLE.

*Site.*—The site of the Round Table has been aptly described by Stukeley as "a delicate little plain, of an oblong form, bounded on "one" side by a natural declivity." On the other side flows the Lowther. The ground thus shut in is about 300 yards in length, and has an average breadth of 130 yards. The Round Table is at its northern outlet, where it suddenly expands, continuing on the same level to the banks of the two rivers. In the opposite direction, the surface begins gradually to rise at the distance of 230 yards from the Round Table.

*Description.*—This earthwork has been formed by digging a ditch nearly around an oval area ; with the excavated material forming an inclosing embankment, with a berm between it and the ditch, and raising a slight and nearly circular platform eccentrically in the inclosure. Originally, the continuity of the ditch was broken at two opposite points by leaving gangways to give access to the interior of the work ; in line with which were two passages through the embankment. The northern of these two entrances was all but completely destroyed in making the Yanwath road, about the end of last century ; only a portion of its  
inner



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inner end being left visible at the field-gate. A slice was also cut off from the eastern side of the embankment by straightening and widening the Clifton road, which appears to have been done at the same time. The inner area around the platform is nearly level; but the berm rises from the edge of the ditch to the foot of the bank. The section G—H shows what must have been the original form and height of the latter, which, in most other parts, has been much degraded. Especially is this so along the south-western side, where the bank has been scooped out and flattened almost beyond recognition. As to the material of which it is made, Stukeley says,—“the composition of it is intirely coggles and gravel, dug out of the ditch;” adding that “the inhabitants carry it away to mend the highways withal.”\* Perhaps this may account for the deformation. There is, however, nothing visible to indicate this alleged stony nature of the ground; for the whole is carpeted with fine turf constantly grazed; and not a stone can be seen on the surface. Such is the irregularity of the work on the plan, that it evidently could not have been set out even by pacing,—still less with a measuring line from a centre. I learned from the old man before-mentioned that, more than 60 years ago, to the best of his poor recollection, the then owner of the “Crown” inn, one Bushby,—either the same who built it in 1770, or his son,—deepened the ditch, and threw the earth on the banks. I do not, however, imagine that much in this way was done;—probably not enough to alter to any appreciable extent the features of the work.

*Detached works.*—Toward the northern end of the escarpment on the western side of the field, there are traces of what apparently was an inclined cart-track which, perhaps, once connected the two adjoining fields. Just south of this, two short spur-banks project from the escarpment;

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\* *Itin. Curios.*, II, 43.

and,

and, in the plain, midway between this and the Round Table, are faint traces of what may be the remains of another bank.

“*King Arthur's Drinking-cup.*”—In the inn-yard, serving as a water-butt, is a circular tank of red sandstone, 38 ins. in diameter, and about 36 ins. in depth, which has been called “*King Arthur's Drinking-cup.*” About this object, as about many another, a baseless story has been started which, unless checked, may, in time, become, by repetition, a fixed tradition of the spot. I find that even some antiquaries have been misled by confiding too easily in statements made to them, to the effect that this tank was dug up on the site of the Round Table; nay, that it had been found in the very centre thereof. I myself was told this most improbable tale, till, on closely cross-questioning my informant,—the same who had set the story afloat,—he acknowledged that he knew nothing about it; and that he had stated as a fact that which he only supposed to be so. The aforesaid old man—the most ancient authority in the village, having lived there for more than 60 years—testified that it had been in the inn-yard (though not in the same position) as long as he could remember. Of course, this tank has really never had any connexion with the earthwork over the way.

*Dimensions.*—The following is a list of the principal dimensions, &c.—

	Feet.
Original extreme length outside embankment, about	365
Original extreme breadth outside embankment, about	315
Original length, centre to centre of embankment, about	320
Original breadth, centre to centre of embankment, about	280
Longest diameter within the ditch . . . . .	168
Shortest diameter within the ditch . . . . .	144
Longest diameter of raised platform . . . . .	78
Shortest diameter of raised platform . . . . .	72
Width of crest of bank on line G—H . . . . .	4
Greatest width of berm . . . . .	20
	Least



Least width of berm . . . . .	6
Average width of berm . . . . .	12'7
Width of gangway at narrowest part . . . . .	9
Width of entrance . . . . .	21
Greatest top width of ditch . . . . .	48
Least top width of ditch . . . . .	41
Average top width of ditch . . . . .	43'17
Greatest bottom width of ditch . . . . .	26
Least bottom width of ditch . . . . .	15
Average bottom width of ditch . . . . .	19'4
Greatest depth of ditch below inner edge . . . . .	5'5
Least depth of ditch below inner edge . . . . .	4'3
Average depth of ditch below inner edge . . . . .	5'07
Greatest height of bank above original surface, (section G—H) . . . . .	7
Greatest height of bank above bottom of ditch, (section G—H) . . . . .	13'4
Greatest height of raised platform . . . . .	1
Least height of raised platform . . . . .	0'4
Bearing of S.E. entrance from centre of work . . . . .	S. 35° E.
Bearing of N.W. entrance from centre of work, about N. . . . .	41° W.

*Early notices.*—Leland (c. 1538) is the first author who has noticed this relic of the past. He says:—"Withyn a Myle of *Perith*, but in *Westmorland*, is a Ruine, as sum suppose, of a Castel withyn a slite Shotte of *Loder* and as much of *Emot* Water, stonding almost as a *mediamnis* betwixt them. The Ruine is of sum caullid the *Round Table*, and of summe *Arture's Castel*. A Myle lower metithe *Loder* and *Emot* at *Burgham Castel*."\* After a long interval, comes Stukeley, in 1725. His description is as follows:—"Upon the edge of the Louthier, where the bridge now passes it, is a delicate little plain, of an oblong form, bounded on the other side by a natural declivity. . . . On this plain stands the antiquity commonly called King Arthur's Round Table: . . . it is a circle inclosed with a ditch, and that with a *vallum*," which "lies sloping inward with a very gradual declivity. . . . The outside

\* *Itinerary*, vol. VII, pp. 49, 50.

of the *vallum* is pretty steep : it was high originally, as may be seen now in some parts ; but it is worn down, as being by the side of the common road. . . . There are two entrances into the *area*, north and south, or nearly so : one end is inclosed into a neighbouring pasture ; the *area* had a circle within, somewhat higher in elevation than the other. The outer verge of the *vallum* is a circle of 300 foot."\* Pennant's notice (1769) is very short :—"At a small distance beyond the bridge, near the road side, is a circle called Arthur's round table, consisting of a high dike of earth, and a deep foss within, surrounding an area twenty-nine yards in diameter. There are two entrances exactly opposite to each other ; which interrupt the ditch in those parts filled to a level with the middle."† These gangways have been left ; not filled in. In 1773, Hutchinson writes :—"From thence [Penrith] we went to view a place by the inhabitants called *Arthur's round Table*, near to Emont Bridge, and about half a mile from Penrith. . . . It is cut in a little plain near the river, of an exact circular figure, save to the eastern and western sides an approach is left to the common level of the plain :—the trench by which it is formed, is near ten paces wide ; the soil which has been thrown up on the outward side making a kind of theatre :—the approaches are ten paces wide, and the whole circle within the ditch is one hundred and sixty paces in circumference."‡

*Analogues.* — Many other ancient earthworks in this country are more or less similar in design to the Round Table ; and it may be well to notice in a few words those which bear the closest resemblance to it.

On the occasion of a visit paid by this Society to Eamont Bridge in 1879, attention was drawn to a description of the Round Table by Canon Greenwell and Dr. Rolleston,

\* *Itin. Curios.*, II, 43.

† *First Tour in Scotland*, 256.

‡ *Exc. to the Lakes*, 90.

(*British Barrows*, 381), after referring to which, they proceed to notice "three similar constructions (one perfect, the others more or less destroyed), almost identical in shape with Arthur's Round Table, [which] still exist at Thornborough, near Tanfield, in the North Riding of Yorkshire;" adding that "two more are to be seen on Hutton Moor near Ripon, not many miles [about four miles S.E.] from those at Thornborough."\* Stukeley mentions that Roger Gale, who accompanied him to Westmorland, "says there is such a work as the round table near his house in Yorkshire, [Scruton, about six miles north of Thornborough], with many barrows near it."† Not having seen any of these remains, I take the following particulars of the Thornborough group from the 6-inch ordnance map. It seems that the site is a low plain, of considerable extent, washed on the south-western side by the river Ure. They range in a nearly straight line, almost parallel to the river, and about 3500 ft. therefrom; their distances apart, from centre to centre, being as follow:—from the N.W. ring, (No. 1), to the middle ring, (No. 2), 2480 ft. from No. 2 to the S.E. ring, (No. 3), 2380 ft. In plan, No. 1 is identical with the Round Table; with this addition, that there are remains of an outermost ditch covering the eastern half, with an interval of about 80 ft. between its edge and the foot of the bank. The diameter of the apparently circular central area is 340 ft.; that from crest to crest of embankment, 570 ft. The plan of No. 2 is the same: but here the outermost ditch is indicated as covering only the western quarter. The two diameters of the oval central area scale respectively 340 and 366 ft.; that from crest to crest of embankment, 600 ft. No. 3 seems to differ from the other two in having now no berm between the bank and its very wide ditch,—so wide as to suggest that there may

\* *Trans. Cumb. and Westm. Ant. Soc.*, IV, 545.

† *Itin. Curios.*, II, 46.

originally have been a berm, which has been worn away and lost in the counterscarp of the ditch. The diameter of the nearly circular central area is 275 ft.; that from crest to crest of embankment, 550 ft. No traces of an outermost ditch are indicated on the map. The entrances of No. 1 point N. 35° W. and S. 35° E.—the latter exactly toward the northern entrance of No. 3. The bearings of those of No. 2 are N. 33° W. and S. 33° E.—the latter in the direction of the northern entrance of No. 3: that of the northern entrance of No. 3 is N. 35° W.—exactly in the direction of the southern entrance of No. 1: that of the southern, S. 28° E. It is curious, but perhaps hardly significant, that most of these bearings are identical with those of the entrances of the Round Table. There are four *tumuli* within a quarter of a mile of these rings,—one of them being about mid-way, and almost exactly in a line between the entrances of No. 2 and No. 3. Pennant furnishes the following description of these remains, as he saw them in 1773.—“About this common are three of those circular enclosures, which are attributed to the *Danes*, and called *camp*s. They lie in a line passing from north-west to south-east, about nine hundred yards distant from each other. . . . Their form . . . is an exact circle. The first thing observable is the outmost ring, which consists of a very small ditch: about twenty-four paces from that is a mound, or dike, of earth, of a vast size, not less than twelve or fourteen feet high, covered with sod, and sloping both outwardly and inwardly. At the foot of this a terrass, fourteen paces broad, surrounds a very deep ditch, at least sixteen paces broad at top. This incloses a circular area, smooth and even as could be formed, about a hundred and thirty-two yards in diameter. To this are two entrances, exactly in the middle, and opposite to each other. These are cut through the dyke, and fill the ditch in that part, to the level of the area. One of these circles is very entire: the other has been injured by the

the plough. I mention a third, which I saw in a survey I was lately favored with ; for I did not walk far enough to discover it. . . . All these are of the same size : their whole diameter, from outer-ditch to outer-ditch, is two hundred and sixty-four yards. . . . I must observe that the ring near *Penrith*, in *Cumberland*, is an exact miniature of these. . . . I found between two of the circles four *tumuli*, small, round, and exactly in a line with each other : and to the north-west of the middle are, noted in the plan, three others, which escaped my notice.”\*

Mr. James Fergusson has instanced two earthworks as “identical” in plan and dimensions with the Round Table,—Wood Castle, near Lochmaben, in Dumfriesshire,† and Arbor Low, in Derbyshire.‡ Though, at first sight, perhaps, there is sufficient similarity in both cases to invite comparison, they have by no means that identity of form and character with the earthwork at Eamont Bridge which Mr. Fergusson claims for them.

Wood Castle, on a hill overlooking a valley partly occupied by a chain of lochs, is an earthwork formed by surrounding an elevated circular area, 210 ft. in diameter, with an embankment, outside which is a ditch, and then another lower embankment, with one-third of its circuit covered by a second ditch, and by a third, outermost, and still lower embankment beyond that. The one feature which catches the eye in this connexion is the occurrence of two opposite entrances, like those of the Round Table ;—a correspondence much too slight to be of any significance here.§

Of Arbor Low, about nine miles S. by E. from Buxton, Mr. Fergusson says, it “consists of a circular platform, [the

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\* *Tour from Alston Moor to Harrowgate and Brimham Crags*, pp. 48, 49, 51.

† *Rude Stone Monuments*, pp. 129, 135.

‡ *Ibid.*, 139, 140.

§ *Roy's Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain*, 1793, Pl. viii. There is no letterpress description.

plan shows it as a rude oval], 167 feet in diameter, surrounded by a ditch 18 feet broad at bottom, the earth taken from which has been used to form a rampart about 15 feet to 18 feet high, [probably from the bottom of the ditch], and measuring about 820 feet in circumference on the top." No berm intervenes between the ditch and the embankment. "There are two [opposite] entrances across the ditch." These are in a line pointing nearly N. and S. "A tumulus is attached unsymmetrically to the outer vallum," not far from one of the entrances. But Arbor Low had—what none of the other examples, except Avebury, have, or, as far as can be determined, ever had—"a circle of stones on its inner platform, originally probably forty or fifty in number. . . . In the centre of the platform, also, are several very large stones, which evidently formed part of a central dolmen."\*

If we except the megaliths, and the lack of symmetry in the approaches, and forget the difference in size, the general design of Avebury, described above, is much like that of the Round Table: the level site, the earthen bank, the berm, the inner ditch, and the circular shape are alike in both: but with these the similarity ceases.

Another example may, perhaps, be brought into comparison; one which, though, like Avebury, differing greatly from it in size, resembles our Westmorland inclosure in several respects. This is "Chlorus' camp," in Wilts, a plan and description of which are given by Sir R. C. Hoare,† and a perspective view, with a brief notice, by Stukeley.‡ It is situated on high ground, commanding a wide prospect. From the former author I glean that in plan it is bluntly pear-shaped, with an embankment inclosing an area of about 15 acres, the central part of which, 550 to 650 ft. across, is nearly insulated by "a

\* *Rude Stone Monuments*, 139, 140.

† *Ancient Wiltshire*, I, 217, 218.

‡ *Itin. Curios.*, I, pp. 129, 130.

deep and irregular ditch," with a berm 70 to 100 ft. wide between it and the embankment, which is stated to be 46 ft. in height (probably measured on the slope of the scarp), and with an outer ditch around the whole. "The principal entrance lies towards the east, [E. by S.], where there are some slight traces of an outwork; it had an exit on the opposite side towards the west." The inner ditch was crossed by gangways in line with the outer entrances.

It remains to notice one more illustrative earthwork, and that of more kindred character than any of the above, except the Yorkshire examples,—Piran Round, near Perranzabulo, in Cornwall, of which I am able to give the following particulars and rough dimensions, taken chiefly by pacing, on a hasty visit paid to this spot in 1870. A circular embankment, in good preservation, about 10 ft. high from the surface of the site, and 7 ft. in width at top, surrounds a level grassy area, about 140 ft. in diameter; and the whole is encompassed by an outer ditch, about 25 ft. wide at top, 10 ft. at bottom, and 6 ft. deep, except at two opposite points, S.E. and N.W., where gangways have been left across the ditch, and corresponding entrances, 12 ft. wide, through the embankment. A straight road, 12 ft. wide, and sunk about a foot below the surface, crosses from one entrance to the other, bisecting the area. N. 60° E. from the centre there is a semi-circular recess, 9 ft. wide, in the foot of the inner face of the bank; from which a straight passage, 5 ft. wide, and sunk 12 inches, leads toward the centre into a circular saucer-shaped depression, 13 ft. in diameter at top, 8½ ft. at bottom, and 27 ins. deep, the centre of which is about 24 ft. from the centre of the inclosure. There was another smaller recess, 4 ft. wide, in the bank at a point S. 30° W. from the centre of the inclosure. It may be added here that Piran Round was undoubtedly used for miracle plays; and probably is not many centuries old.

*Historic*

*Historic notices.*—But one historic event is recorded as having occurred at the Round Table. Stukeley relates that “upon part of the plain are marks of the tents of the Scots army, that accompanied King Charles II. in his way to Worcester: they encamped here for some time, and drew a small line across part of the southern circle: this was done within memory.”\*

ETYMOLOGY.—ORIGIN AND USE.

Though the two remains from a forgotten past, which are the subjects of this paper, are herein brought together, it ought not, by any means, to be assumed, as was done by Stukeley, that both belong to one period, and were works of one people. On the contrary, it is possible that a long period may have elapsed between the dates at which they were separately founded; and, in attempting to divine the uses to which they were devoted, it will be best to consider each quite independently of the other. It ought to be borne in mind that works like these,—so notable, the one for the amount of labour expended upon it, the other for its evident adaptation to some established requirement,—are not likely to have been executed for any merely temporary purpose. Their founders must, in the one case, have had in view that which to them was a great and worthy end; and, in the other, some special and continual use to which the special form was suited.

*Etymology of the name Mayburgh.*—This word, as is common in such cases, has been spelled in a variety of ways;—Maburg, Maburgh, Mayburgh, Maybrough, Mayborough;—and, as is usual too, speculations on its signification have been numerous, and sometimes wild. Bishop Gibson, the earliest writer I can find treating upon the subject, says that the place is “call’d by some King

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\* *Itin. Curios.*, II, 43.



*Arthur's Castle*,\* and by others *Mayburgh* (or as vulgarly *Maybrough*) which probably is but a modern name."† Pennant pronounces the name "Saxon, and given long after its construction."‡ Hutchinson quotes from *Magna Britannia* an observation of Dr. Hicks "upon the Saxon and *mago, magu, &c.* that it signifies, affinitas, kindred."§ He also says that "the name of *Maybrough* [at first] induced us to believe, that" . . . it was "a corruption of *Maiden Burg*," but the standing-stone "confounded this conjecture, and prompted an idea, that the name" was "*Mayberie*, or *Maleberge*."|| In a note, he adds this quotation from Lord Coke:—"Antiquarians have frequently confounded *Bury*, for *Berie*;—the one implying the tomb of some personage; the latter, *Berie*, being the name of a plain or vale, surrounded with groves and forests, and held sacred by the ancient Britons." West, borrowing from Rowlands' *Mona Antiqua*, p. 84, says:—"If the present name be a Saxon corruption of the ancient name, which probably was *Myfirion*, by the Saxons pronounced *Maybirion* or *Maybir*, and to bring it still nearer to their own language, *Mayburgh*, then this conjecture being admitted, it will signify a place of study and contemplation."¶ The authors of *Beauties of England and Wales*\*\* accept the opinion that "its present name is Saxon, and signifies the *Virgin*, or *Maiden's Fortress*." I am tempted to add one more guess to the above, but only by way of suggestion. May the word be of British instead of Saxon origin, without going so far out of the way as Rowlands has done for

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\* Probably we may thus correct Leland, quoted *ante*, where he says that the Round Table was called "of summe Arture's Castel." He appears not to have seen *Mayburgh*; but, hearing one of its local designations, confounded it with that of the other ring.

† Camden's *Britannia*, 1695 ed., p. 817, Add. to Westm.

‡ *First Tour in Scotland*, 257.

§ *Exc. to the Lakes*, 97.

|| *Ibid.*, 94.

¶ *Guide to the Lakes*, 7th ed., 167, 168.

\*\* *Westmorland vol.*, 114.

an explanation? A plausible etymology might be made by combining the Welsh *ma*, a place or space, with *bur*, an intrenchment. Little change would be needed, but in the pronunciation of the *a* from the Celtic to the English sound;—such a change as has actually taken place in parallel cases, which could be cited. Another, but much less probable derivation might be that from *magwyr*, an inclosure, a wall. There are two words with so much likeness to Mayburgh, that they deserve to be mentioned here. One of these is *Mawburgh* or *Malbray*, the name of the ruins of a fortified post on the coast of Cumberland. The other is *Avebury*. If we could get over the difficulty presented by the initial M, there is sufficient similarity between some of the various forms of Avebury and Mayburgh to suggest comparison between them: and the force of this (if it has any) is perhaps increased by the analogy between the works themselves. Avebury (now pronounced, and often written, *Abury*) has, at different times, been spelled variously, thus:—*Avreberie* (Domesd.), *Avebury* (Sarum Regist.), *Abery* and *Aubery* (Valor Eccl.), *Anebury* (Monast.), *Aubury* (Aubrey), and *Abury* (Stukeley). It seems probable that the first part of the word is kindred to *ea*, *ey*, *ay*, signifying water. The second part is probably *bury*, (not *bery*), a fort.

*For what purpose designed.*—When we come to speculate upon the purpose for which Mayburgh was probably founded, we find the subject involved in even more than the usual depth of obscurity; for the page of authentic history is here totally blank; the voice of tradition, if not altogether dumb, is errant and misleading; the form and arrangement of the work are very uncommon, if not unique; and there has been no systematic exploration of the place with the spade. Bishop Gibson, in his Additions to the *Britannia*, calls it, in one place, “a great Fort of Stones,” in another, “a Danish Temple.” Stukeley, “a great British temple.” Pennant, unaware of any tradition,  
follows

follows Rowlands in regarding it as "a supreme consistory of Druidical administration." Hutchinson, after mentioning "the traditional account given of this place, . . . in nowise to be credited: That it was a Roman theatre, where criminals were exposed to wild beasts; and that those stones were placed for the refuge and respite of the combatant," concludes that it was "a druidical monument," "a temple of the druids." Nicolson & Burn, "a place of worship in the times of the ancient Druids." West says that it "has the circumstances of a British fort; but the rude pillar inclines some to believe it the remains of a druid temple." Gough, "plainly British and Druidical." We may at once brush aside as baseless the fancies in which less known writers were wont to indulge when contemplating Mayburgh as a scene of awful Druidic ceremonies;—such as that the standing-stone supported the wicker colossus in which the holocaust of human victims was offered to the gods.

Now the megaliths in Mayburgh forbid us to regard it as having been a fort: and the supposition, based on tradition, that it was a Roman theatre, is even more untenable. The "Danish" temples, from early times, seem to have been walled and roofed, and were commonly rectangular, with no resemblance to a stone circle. Nor can we now rest satisfied, as our forefathers were, with an indiscriminating application to these cases of the theory which attributed all such works to the Druids. To what, then, must we go for an explanation? In this case, the name affords no clue to the solution of the problem. "Arthur's castle" is, of course, nothing but a fanciful designation, as devoid of authority as is the wholly imaginary mediæval setting of the life of a personage about whom we may truly be said to know nothing. Nor does the name "Mayburgh" help us farther. It evidently embodies the idea of a later time that it was a fortified, or, at least, a fenced place.

If we seek the testimony of relics, there are none, save two—the bronze and stone celts already mentioned as having been accidentally turned up in the inclosure. It is rather startling to read in the *Transactions* of this Society (vol. IV, p. 545) when the latter solitary specimen was exhibited, that, upon its sole evidence, the inference was reached that “this circular enclosure perhaps protected a settlement of Neolithic men.” If similar articles were never found save in these inclosures, there might be force in the conclusion: but many antiquaries are scarcely aware how widely dispersed such objects are. A friend of mine—a specialist in this line—can hardly cross a field in many localities without picking up something of this kind.

We are then left to question the work itself, its situation, and its surroundings. The argument, handled with great ability by the late Mr. Fergusson, that nearly all such remains are solely sepulchral; and that, of those which are not sepulchral, the greater part are merely memorial; has, perhaps, been rather overstrained by him and by others who adopt his conclusions: and there may be some danger of our yielding too absolutely to the extreme reaction which has long set in against the absurd extravagancies which discredited, if they embellished, the Druid hypothesis. Now Mayburgh is not such a monument as would be likely to be raised in memory of some great victory; nor has anything yet been found which marks it as sepulchral.\* What, then, could it have been? We learn that, in olden times, certain religious, legal, and other public and private acts or ceremonies, have not uncommonly been associated with conspicuous stones, either single, or grouped by

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\* Nothing seems to have been found in the *vallum* while the extensive burrowings therein for road stone were in progress. So far, the evidence against a sepulchral use may be regarded as positive: but it is negative in the case of the area, which, as I have already noted, has never been excavated. Until this shall have been done, the testimony of the spade must be regarded as very incomplete.

nature or by man. Among these, stone-rings have held a prominent position. Upon a review of the whole subject—dimly lighted as it is—I am hardly able to avoid the conclusion that in Mayburgh we have that which suggests that its founders had some such purpose in view. It appears to me to rank with remains, such as Bryn Gwyn, which stand apart, bearing the marks of a *locus consecratus*. By what people established, we know too little to venture to guess; whether it be the work of the Northmen who over-ran and settled in these parts; or of those whom they dispossessed; or of some yet earlier race of whom we have a still more shadowy conception. Is it possible that the ash trees which flourish on the spot have a more than accidental connexion with it? And again, is it possible that the spring which wells forth between it and the high-road may have been one of the ruling incidents which determined the selection of the site?\*

*The Round Table: What was its use?*—We are now on much firmer ground; and the limits within which we may wander are much narrower and better defined: so that, for once, the conclusions of those who have written on the subject are in close accord. Leland (admiring believer in Arthur though he was) has not ventured to speculate on this spot, glorified, as it has been, by association with the name of that hero of chivalry. He contents himself with simply recording that the earthwork is “a Ruine, as sum suppose, of a Castel.” Bishop Gibson says, “‘Tis possible enough that it might be a *Justing-place* ;” adding,—“That it was never design’d for a place of strength, appears from the trench being on the in-side.”† Stukeley writes:—“At first sight we may see that it was intended for sports, but not on horseback, because much too little.” After giving

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\* It is hardly necessary to remind the reader of the sacred character which the ash bore in Scandinavia. In Iceland, *dom-rings* and springs are nearly always found associated.—*Viking Age*, I, 371.

† Camden’s *Britannia*, ed. 1695, p. 817.

particulars of the southern ring-embankment, he remarks that "these two circles and the interval make 1000 foot in length; and there is just room enough without them, next the river and next the bank, for a *circus* or foot-race, according to the old manner of the Grecian, which were always celebrated by the sides of rivers; . . . and probably British chariots had here their courses." "After the religious duties [at Mayburgh] were over, they went down to the *circus* to celebrate their games: and I could not but admire the fine genius of these people in chusing places for their sports; for upon the verge of the acclivity, along the *circus*, an infinite number of people might stand to see the whole without the least inconvenience, besides those in the plain between the two circles; and these two circles admirably well executed the intent of the *meta's*, but much better than those in the Roman *circus's*." He adds:—"This is used to this day for a country rendezvous, either for sports or military exercises, shooting with bows, &c.)\* Pennant says:—"Some suppose this to have been designed for tilting matches, and that the champions entered at each opening. Perhaps that might have been the purpose of it; for the size forbids one to suppose it to be an encampment."† Four years later, however, on seeing the similar but larger rings at Thornborough, which, from their size, and in other respects, were much better suited to such exercises, he had seen reason somewhat to modify his opinion. He then says:—"The intent of these rings is cleared up by *Saxo Grammaticus*. [Lib. iii., p. 48, and Notes, p. 97]. Among the northern nations duels were fought within circles: if the combat was sudden, the spectators themselves formed the ring, as is customary with mobs from the days of Ajax to the present time. If

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\* *Itin. Curios.*, II, 43, 44. There is a perspective view of the Round Table and the southern ring, in both of which men are wrestling, while horse and foot races are in progress outside.

† *First Tour in Scotland*, 256.

the combatants were men of rank, and the cause important, then the ring was inclosed with pales, or with stones, or earth. This placed was called, in the old Danish, *Holmur*; a single combat, *Holm-ganga*; to enter into the ring *at gange a holm*; and the laws of duel *Holm-ganga leg*. The terraces were allotted for the numerous spectators, who sat round this arctic *amphitheatre*; the entrances placed opposite to each other, for the champions to enter at, to divide the field; and on the signal given by the heralds, to rush on each other, to make their *congressus*." "I daresay the ring near Penrith, in Cumberland, was formed for the same purpose."\* Hutchinson says:—"We were induced to believe this was an antient tilting ground, where justings had been held: the approaches seemed to answer for the career, and the circle appears sufficient for the champions to shew their dexterity in the use of the lance and horsemanship; the whole circus being capable of receiving a thousand spectators on the outer side of the ditch."† West held that the Round Table "may be presumed to have been a place of public exhibition for martial exercises."‡ Nicolson & Burn, that "it seems to have been a justing-place;" adding the rather amusing and superfluous supposition,—“and perhaps the knights, after justing and exercise, might dine here.”§ “Mr. Albert Way, who visited Arthur's Round Table, described it as a Roman castrensian theatre in connection with the camp at Brougham.”|| Dr. Simpson “held that the table was indeed for a hoam-gang of the Norsemen, and was probably constructed a considerable

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\* *Tour from Alston Moor to Harrougate and Brimham Crags*, 49, 50, 51.

† *Exc. to the Lakes*, 90. Stukeley estimated that the annular space between the ditch and the top of the *vallum* “would hold at least 10,000 people.” This is too large an estimate, as Hutchinson's is much too small. The real number who could stand closely packed in the space (leaving unoccupied a width of 50 ft. at each gangway) is 5,000.

‡ *Guide to the Lakes*, 7th ed., 167.

§ *Hist. and Ant. of Westm. and Cumb.*, I, 414.

|| *Trans. Cumb. and Westm. Ant. Soc.*, IV, 545.

time before the Norman conquest, as a place on which duels were fought."\*

Now it is easy to decide what the Round Table was not. Clearly it was not a camp. To Mr. Way's theory, it may be objected, (1) that it is a mile from Brougham, where a good site could easily have been secured; (2) that it does not resemble most other castrensean theatres with which we are acquainted; (3) that its form is identical with that of the group at Thornborough, which, I believe, are not near any Roman military station. The occurrence of the raised platform in the midst of the inclosure, as well as the narrowness of the limits, forbid us to suppose, with Gibson, Pennant, (first impression), Hutchinson, and Nicolson & Burn, that it was a tilting-ground. Nor do its interior arrangements seem such as to make it suitable for a "thing." We are thus left to accept either or both of the two remaining alternatives: for no more rational supposition has been, or is likely to be offered. The particular view ultimately taken will turn very much upon questions of date. It is said that many wrestling matches have been held within memory on this spot. Stukeley speaks of "sports and military exercises" as being practised there in his own day. Among these, boxing is likely to have held a prominent place: and if we can but go back far enough, what more likely than that we should find this a scene of the bloodier encounters of the *holm-ganga*? Now it is recorded that duelling was abolished in Norway (may we suppose also in our own country?) while Knut was on the throne of England.† Whether the Round Table was in existence before that time, who shall say? Judging from its state of preservation, my own impression is that it is not nearly so ancient. As to its age, there are but two sources from whence we can expect to get any light.

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\* *Ibid.*

† *Viking Age*, 1, 576.



One would be the opening of the *tumuli* at Thornborough and at Scruton. Should these yield evidence of their probable connexion with the neighboring rings, the problem would be sufficiently solved; and we should have to carry these earthworks back into the earlier centuries of our era; and, perhaps, might safely attribute them to a Scandinavian origin. The other possible (though, I fear, now very improbable) source of information would be the discovery of the Roman road (if there was one) from Yanwath to Brougham. If it should be found to have taken (as most likely would be the case) the line of the present road,—having afterward become grassed over and lost;—then, it would follow that the Round Table, the northern end of which was destroyed in making the modern road, is *post-Roman*.

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ART. XVII.—*An instance of Infant Marriage in the Diocese of Carlisle.* By MRS. HENRY WARE.

*Communicated at Ambleside, Sept. 4th, 1889.*

MY mind has been turned towards the subject of infant marriages by my acquaintance with Rukmabai, the Hindoo child-wife, and by the efforts which are now being made to bring about some modifications of the marriage laws and customs of India.

It is probably not generally known that infant marriages of a certain kind have been recognised in our own land within comparatively recent times. It seems certain that during the 16th and 17th centuries such marriages, or at all events betrothals, or contracts of a legal and permanent character, were not uncommon, and that there was a recognised way in which such contracts could be voided, if either party so wished, on arriving at the age of consent.

I am indebted to the Dean of Carlisle for the Canon law on the subject, which he has gathered from Lyndwood, as follows :—

There can be no marriage without mutual consent. Therefore, infants, *i.e.*, children under 7 years of age may be espoused to each other, but such espousal is not binding, either for espousal, unless confirmed by the parties after 7 years of age; or for marriage, unless confirmed after the marriageable age, *i.e.*, 14 for a boy, 12 for a girl. At the age of 14 and 12 a contract of espousal may be cancelled; but this effect will remain that neither of the two can marry a blood relation of the other. Espoused children may be married when one or both are under the marriageable age, on occasion of necessity, *pro bono pacis*, *i.e.* it is explained for the union and reconciliation of persons or families, acquisition of wealth and friendship.

A paper read by J. P. Earwaker, Esq., during the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Chester, but not

not yet published, gave several interesting particulars on this subject; the writer called attention to the fact that information must be sought in the records of the Consistory Courts and not in the parish registers, inasmuch as there is generally no notice in the older church registers of the ages of parties recorded as having been married. I have not been able to obtain a sight of his paper, which was of great interest, and which I hope may be published in some form, but, so far as I can remember, he stated that young children were contracted in marriage and the form of service was gone through; they then returned to the care of their respective parents, and when the time came for fulfilling their engagement, if both consented, no further ceremony was necessary; but if one of the parties objected the matter was taken into the Consistory Court, and the Chancellor either ratified or annulled the contract. Mr. Earwaker quoted many extracts from the records of the Chester Consistory Court in proof of his statement, some of them very funny ones, such as that the bridegroom had never been a consenting party, that he had had to be enticed to the altar with promises of sweetmeats, and had never kissed his baby bride or given her any cakes or toys since. Many of these so-called marriages seem to have been annulled. I have searched the records of the Carlisle Consistory Court, beginning with the year 1606 down to 1684, but, unfortunately, the volumes between 1608 and 1663 are missing, (they were probably destroyed during the Commonwealth); this is specially disappointing as the only reference to a case of infant marriage occurs in the volume for 1608, in which the defendant was ordered to appear before the Court at its next sitting for the hearing of matrimonial causes, and it would have been interesting had it been possible, to follow the cause to its conclusion. The entry to which I refer is as follows:—

Kirkby

Kirkby Stephen.

Eisdem die et loco comparuit procter Mergera Dowthwait et allegavit quod fuit contracta in ejus impubertate cum quodam Thomas Ffawcett cum condicione sequenti Vizt. that if she should refuse to marrie with him when she came to lawfull yeares of consent it should be lawful for the said Ffawcett to take the forfeiture mentioned in the condicons or articles of the same, and if Ffawcett should refuse her then she to take ye like forfeite, et petiit indicat (?) ut solemnizetur cum dicto Ffawcett alledging that she was willing to have him to her husband according to ye said articles Et quia dictus vir non comparuit dominus (i.e. the Chancellor) decrevit diem citandi fore in proximo hoc in loco in causa matrimoniali.

As the parish registers at Kirkby Stephen do not commence so early I have not been able to find the entry of this marriage or contract.

In Bishop Nicolson's Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlisle (p. 108) referring to the Register at Threlkeld there is a passage which may possibly have a bearing on this subject. He says:—"Before we shut this Book, we must observe one extraordinary Custome of the place, to be proved by it. Formal Contracts of Marriage are herein Recorded; and Sureties enter'd for the payment of five Shillings to the poor, by the party that *draws back*." This custom may be connected with the contracts between children. It is improbable that so accurate a man as Bishop Nicolson should have made a complete mistake, but I am informed by the present Incumbent that there is nothing whatever to be found of this nature in the registers at Threlkeld, the entries of which date from 1572. (It has been suggested by Mr. Lees that the Bishop mistook some entries of the loan of the Poor's Stock, but it seems to me more probable that the Bishop made an error with regard to the parish in which he saw the Register to which he refers.)

There is a notice in the Chronicle of Lanercost which has an undoubted bearing on the subject of this paper. It runs as follows:—

A.D

A.D. 1313.

Eodem anno dominus Thomas de Multuna, dominus Gilleslandiæ, sexto kalendas Decembris [ ] obiit, unicam filiam heredem, nomine Margaretam, post se reliquit, quam Robertus de Clifford, filius Roberti de eadem, septimo suæ ætatis anno, apud Hoffe, *ipso lecto decubante*, desponsavit. Et vivente dicto Roberto, Ranulphus de Daker filius domini Willelmi de Daker, eundem Margaretam nupsit, quia jus habuit ad illam propter pactionem factam ante priores nuptias, inter Thomam de Multuna, patrem dictæ Margaretæ, et Willelmum de Daker.

The Dean of Carlisle thus renders the passage :—

“ In the same year 1313 on Nov. 27 Lord Thomas of Multon, Lord of Gilsland died, leaving an only daughter, Margaret, his heiress, whom Robert of Clifford, son of Robert of Clifford betrothed at Hoffe, being in his 7th year, he himself lying in the bed, and though this Robert was alive, Ranulph of Dacre son of William of Dacre married this Margaret, for he had a right to her on account of a contract made before her first marriage (*i.e.*, betrothal) between Thomas of Multon father of the said Margaret and William of Dacre.”

From this it would seem (see also Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society, vol. IV, p. 469), that the betrothal or marriage of Margaret to Robert de Clifford (“ ipse lecto decubante ” is an allusion to one of the ceremonies which accompanied the hand-fasting in these infant weddings) was void by reason of her “ priores nuptias ” with Ranulph de Dacre, and her elopement with him (at the age of seventeen) was justified.

A curious account of marriage and betrothal customs will be found in Brand's Popular Antiquities (vol. II, p. 54) but there is nothing bearing specially on infant marriage.

I cannot but feel that this essay on Infant Marriage is of a somewhat meagre kind ; it is the result, however, of not a little searching and enquiry. It is not my fault that the harvest has been thin, and it may possibly

possibly suggest to persons in other dioceses to examine the records of the Consistory Courts for the purpose of obtaining more information and evidence. I can only wish them more abundant success than I have met with myself.

I began this paper by a reference to the Hindoo lady Rukmabai; in closing it I cannot refrain from suggesting that perhaps a partial cure for the miseries attendant upon infant marriage in India might be found in permitting persons contracted in infancy to obtain a release from their contract by sentence of a competent Court to which, as in England, application might be made by either party on reaching the age of consent.

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#### APPENDIX.

The following letters from the Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A., and from Professor Clark, F.S.A., refer to the translation of the passage from the Lanercost Chronicle.—

Wreay, Decr. 9th, 1889.

Dear Ferguson—That passage from the Lanercost Chronicle is an old friend, and has long been a puzzle to me; but, at last, I think I see my way to its true meaning. This I take to be a true interpretation:—

In the same year (i.e. A.D. 1314) Lord Thomas de Multon, Lord of Gilsland, on the 6th day before the kalends of December [ ] died, he left behind him an only daughter as heir whose name was Margaret, whom Robert de Clifford, son of Robert of the same ilk, in the 7th year of her age, betrothed at Hoff, he himself lying on the outside of the bed. And during the life-time of the said Robert, Ranulph de Daker, son of Lord William de Daker, married the same Margaret, because he had a right to her on account of a compact made before her former nuptials, between Thomas de Multon, father of the said Margaret and William de Daker.

The man lying outside the bed of his betrothed, may have been one of the customs of the time. When Marie de Valois, Duchess Burgundy, in 1477, was married by proxy to the Archduke Maximilian, the Duke of Bavaria (Maximilian's substitute) slept with the princess after the custom of the times. Both were in complete dress, watched by four guards, and separated by a naked sword. Evidently Margaret's marriage with Robert de Clifford was never consummated; or she

she could not so easily have been wedded to William Dacre, without apparently any ecclesiastical proceedings in the way divorce or dispensation. THOMAS LEES.

“Remove the bridegroom,” said Aladdin to the genie. . . . On Aladdin being left alone with the princess. . . . he then laid himself down beside her, putting a drawn scimitar between them.

ARABIAN NIGHTS.

Newnham House,

Cambridge, Dec. 13th, 1889.

My dear Ferguson—On the whole I think I agree with Lees, except that I render *sua* of *his* age, which the other records require, and the Latin will bear; and I translate *ipso lecto decubante* “he himself lying *apart* from her in the bed.”

*Decubare* is not a very common word, but the passage quoted in the Lexicons from Fabius Pictor (apud Aulum Gellium, x, 15), suits this passage. The Flamen Dialis never sleeps three continuous nights *away from* his proper bed “de eo lecto trinoctium continuum non decubat.” I think, however, it must be here “*away from her, in the bed.*” I do not think *decubare* ever means to lie *ill* in bed, tho’ possibly *decumbere* may have once or twice borne that sense.

The most extraordinary piece of Latinity is the transitive *nupsit*, of which I can find no other instance, but for which I see no help.

ART. XVIII.—*The Dacre Stone.* By the REV. CANON MATHEWS.

*Read at Dacre, July 5th, 1889.*

THE stone, of which the accompanying sketch is given, was found during the restoration of Dacre church in 1875, imbedded in the east end wall of the church, when that was being pulled down for the insertion of the new east window. It is a pink gray sandstone of a grit very similar to the local quarries. The length is 3 ft. 2 inches, greatest breadth at the bottom 14 inches, and least width near the top 11 inches. Its thickness is 4 inches; the back roughly chipped, the sides ornamented with a rope-work border. It has obviously formed a portion of a larger whole, from the broken edge at the top, just as it begins to spread out from its narrowest width; but the sculpture on the front appears complete, from the fact of the bordering line being returned across the top.

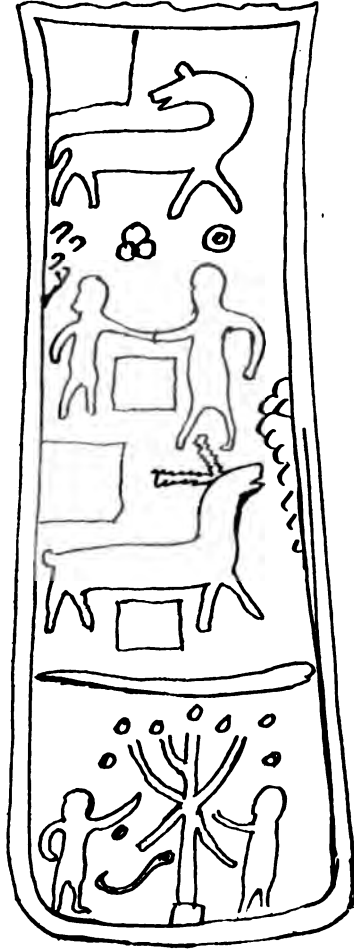
The carving on the front is both interesting and difficult to decipher. There is first a figure which Mr. Calverley says is a lamb, but I had taken to be a horse:—then a little foliage to the left, a trefoil, and circle with pellet. Then two figures, a larger and smaller seemingly striking hands over a rude altar,—the branches of a tree to the right with a stag reaching to nibble them, and below a curving line which I think is a serpent. Below is a tree with spreading branches, with pellets (perhaps fruit) all round it, two human figures reaching each a hand to the tree, and a small snake clearly marked curving under the lower branches.

Upon the symbolism I do not like to pronounce. The first general assumption was that it represented Adam and Eve, and Cain and Abel, and that the stone was the lower limb of a rude cross, of which it does give a very strong impression.

The



*Dacia Stone*



*Scale 1 1/2 inch to 1 foot*



The objection to this is that there is not a single distinctly Christian emblem on the whole stone: while every one of the figures has a symbolic meaning in Norse paganism. If (*pace* Mr. Calverley) the upper figure is a horse, that is the sacred animal of Freya,—the three pellets represent Thor, Odin, and Frey,—the circle with pellet Freya. Then we have the sacred ash Yggdrasil, with the stag nibbling its shoots, and the serpent Nidhog at its roots. (The stag also a sacred animal to Frey). Below we have again a sacred tree and serpent, with (?) Thor gathering its fruit.

If, however, the upper figure is that of a lamb, it undoubtedly will represent Christ, and its position in the sculpture generally would shew the triumph of Christianity over Paganism. The central scene of the two figures and what seems to be a rude altar I cannot pronounce upon. Their attitude is that rather of amity than hostility,—which is against the theory of Cain and Abel. I should like to think that it could have been carved to represent the treaty made at the monastery which stood on this spot between Eugenius (Owain) the last independent king of the native Cumbrians, and Athelstan, in 926: when “the barbarians without delay coming to a place called Dacor surrendered themselves and their kingdoms to the sovereign of England. Out of regard to this treaty, the King himself stood for the son of Constantine,\* who was ordered to be baptized at the sacred font.” (Wm. of Malmesbury.) The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle says of this, that “they confirmed the peace by pledges and by oaths at the place which is called Eamot (the river Eamont which flows within a mile of Dacre) on the 4th before the Ides of July (this day 963 years ago), and they renounced all idolatry and submitted to him after that in peace.”

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\*King of Scotland, who accompanied Eugenius. The large hall at Dacre Castle adjoining is still called “the room of the Three Kings.”

If it is legitimate to think that this stone represents this treaty, and the triumph of Christianity over the Paganism which still lingered among the Cumbrians after so many conversions, it will be one of the most interesting memorials that we have in the country of Strathclyde. I can only submit it as a conjecture to this meeting, without any doubt that there will be "*quot homines tot sententia.*"

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NOTE BY THE REV. W. S. CALVERLEY, F.S.A.

The Dacre Stone, of which I give a drawing, is the shaft of a cross almost complete. The head has been broken away. The sculpture of the whole face of the shaft is seen. The plaitwork of three strands on the edge terminates correctly. We may not say what form the head and arms took, but the upper figure, which is a lamb, corresponds in position and very closely also in form, with the upper figure on the much larger and very differently shaped cross at Penrith, the head of which is itself decorated with a raised cross having a central boss. The head, and it may be a few inches of plain stone at the bottom, is all that is wanting of this remarkable and most interesting piece of work, perfect in proportion, and of very great merit in conception and design.

The artist has divided the surface of the stone into four panels above each other. In the lower panel he has figured the temptation; in the centre stands the tree bearing fruit in groups of threes, a fruit bearing branch hanging down on either side; to the left Eve, draped, takes the fruit, whilst one apple falls, and the serpent raising itself with open mouth appears as the tempter; to the right Adam stretches out his hand to the tree. In the next panel, the stag is hunted by the hound, a fit picture of the life of effort in a fallen world. The hart has held its place in symbolism through all the ages. In the panel above, two men join hands in peaceful compact over a square stone\* font standing on two short supports, and over them the sun sign, or a three limbed sign is seen (this part of the work is damaged). In the uppermost division the Lamb walks triumphant, for the world, the flesh, and the devil may not compass the abiding death of him who is alive through Christ.

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\* Such a square stone font may be seen in Gilcrux Church.



DACRE CROSS SHAFT



This, I think, is the reading of the picture writing—the regeneration of christian baptism is placed in apposition to the fall; the lamb once slain but ever living as our Blessed Lord, is placed in apposition to the hunted stag. Baptism and the resurrection of the dead is the teaching. Outside the real design there is no attempt at ornamentation, or very little indeed.

The workman whose skill may be seen in his treatment of the horns, shape, and movement of the stag, and in the general proportions of his figures, has not cut away the stone at the sides, between the legs of the animals, and in other places; but has left his work in simplicity, to tell its own story without adornment of any kind.

In searching for facts which might bear upon the history of the Penrith crosses, the circumstances of Athelstan's visit to Cumbria were forcibly brought to my notice, and about the same time Canon Mathews sent me his notes upon this Dacre cross shaft, which I had not seen. Now that I have seen the stone, I find no reason to alter my opinion, namely, that the whole thing is christian, that it commemorates the compact of the kings, and that the date 926 is not too early for its production.

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ART. XIX.—*Pre-Norman Cross Fragments at Aspatria, Workington, Distington, Bridekirk, Gilcruix, Plumbland, and Isell.* By REV. W. S. CALVERLEY, F.S.A., Vicar of Aspatria.

*Communicated at Penrith, July 4th, and Ambleside, Sept. 6th, 1889.*

**H**EREWITH I give ten pages of drawings, all from photographs taken for me by our member, Mr. W. L. Fletcher, of Stoneleigh, Workington, to whom I desire to express my gratitude and the thanks of the Society.

Dimensions.—I., II., III., shew Aspatria cross, still standing in its own socket stone measuring 30 ins. by 26 ins., level with the ground surface in the churchyard, forty yards to the south of the church. Height 4 ft. 6 inches, width at top beneath the curve of the circular head which has been destroyed,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches, width at bottom where the shaft enters the socket, 18 inches, thickness at top  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, at bottom  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Red sandstone.

IV.—Shews the face and reverse of a fragment of a cross shaft 12 in. by 12 in. by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick, with a smaller fragment of one of the arms of the same or of a similar cross, 7 in. by 4 in. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. Light coloured sandstone. I refer to the upper drawing as shewing the Distington Triskele fragment, the sign appearing to the right.

V.—Gives the greater part of a cross head having arms and central boss with raised ring, 16 in. by 14 in. by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. Also a part of a cross head, which has been knocked off square by the builders for walling purposes when it was bedded into the old church wall. The lime mortar obscures the ancient carving, but the boss, raised ring, and the meandering spiral work in relief are sufficiently clear to fix the type, 9 in. by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 5 in. thick. Light coloured sandstone. Distington.

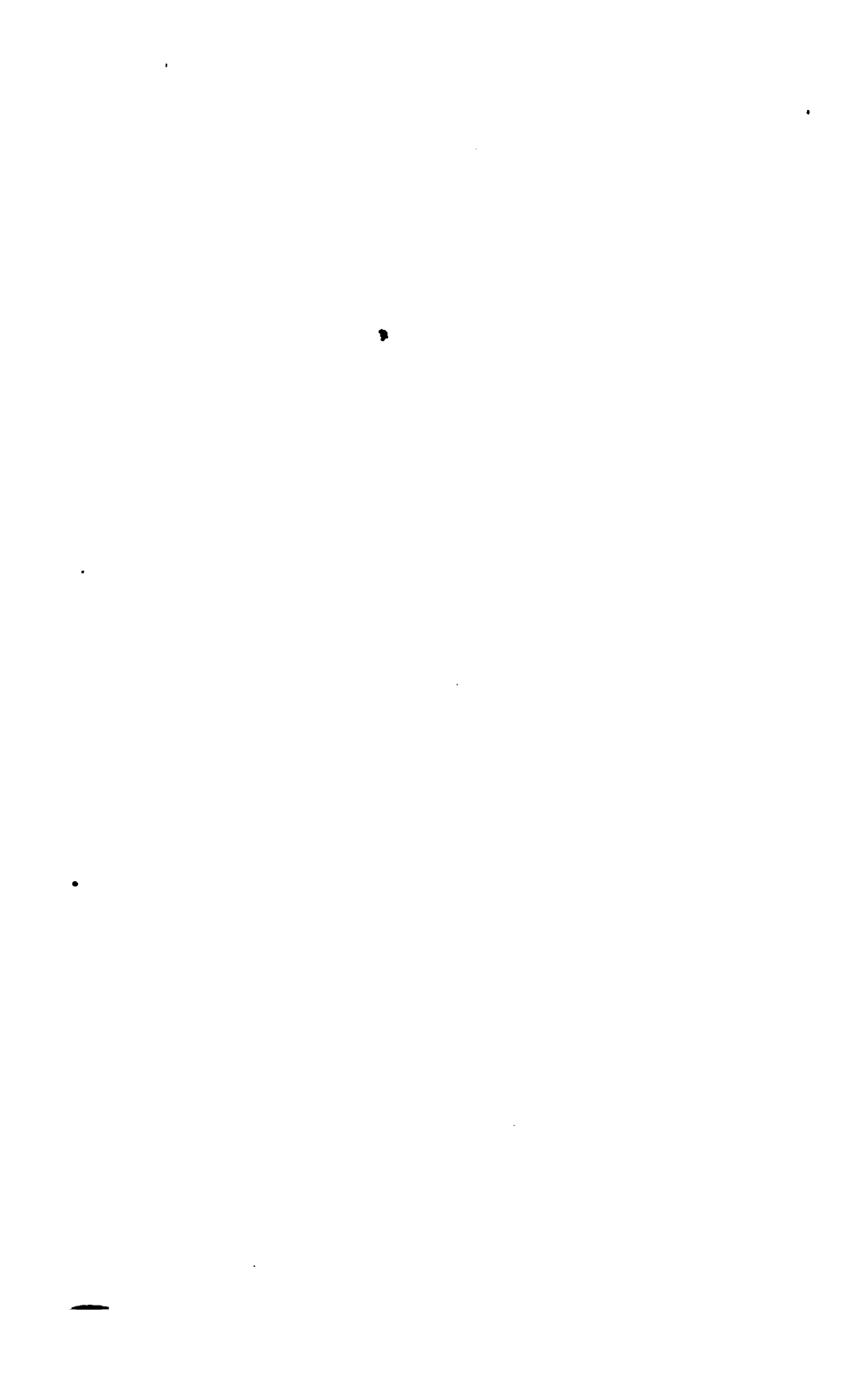
VI.



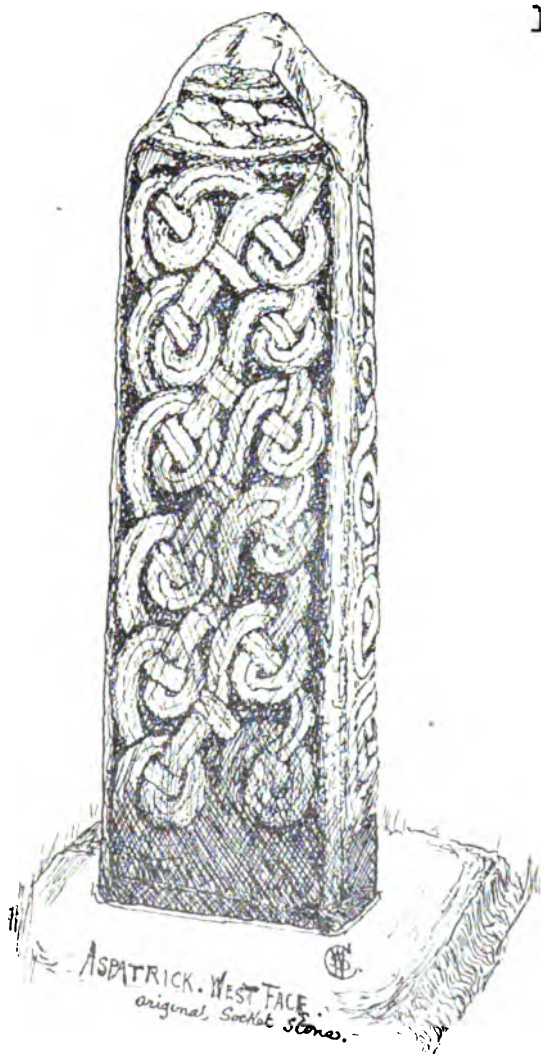
No 1.



ASPATRICK EAST FACE:  
in situ.



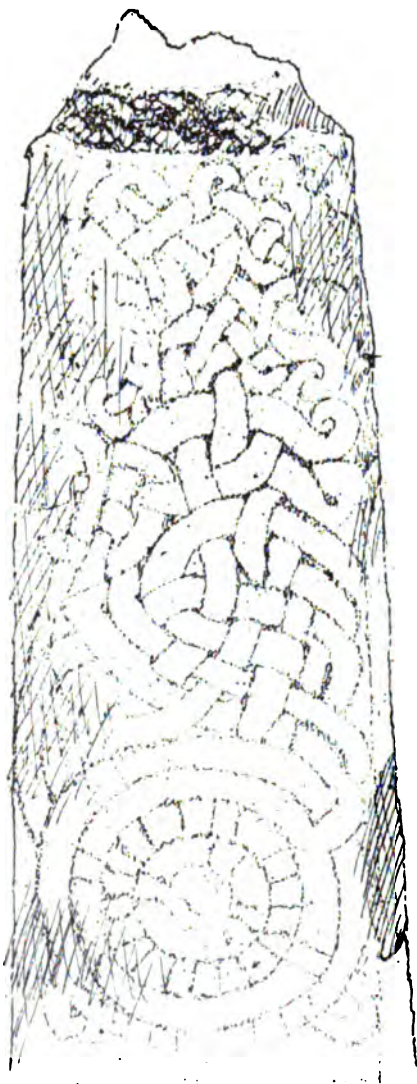
No. II



ASBTRICK. WEST FACE.  
original, Sockat Stone.



No. III



EAST FACE. outline of Design as seen.



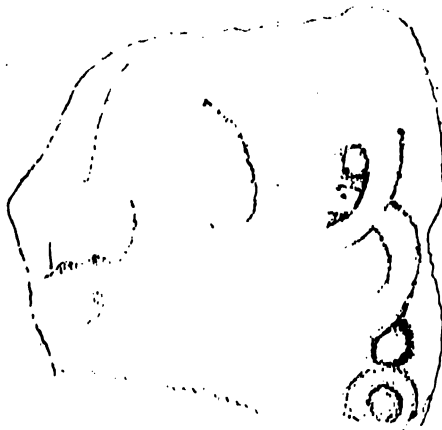




No. IV.



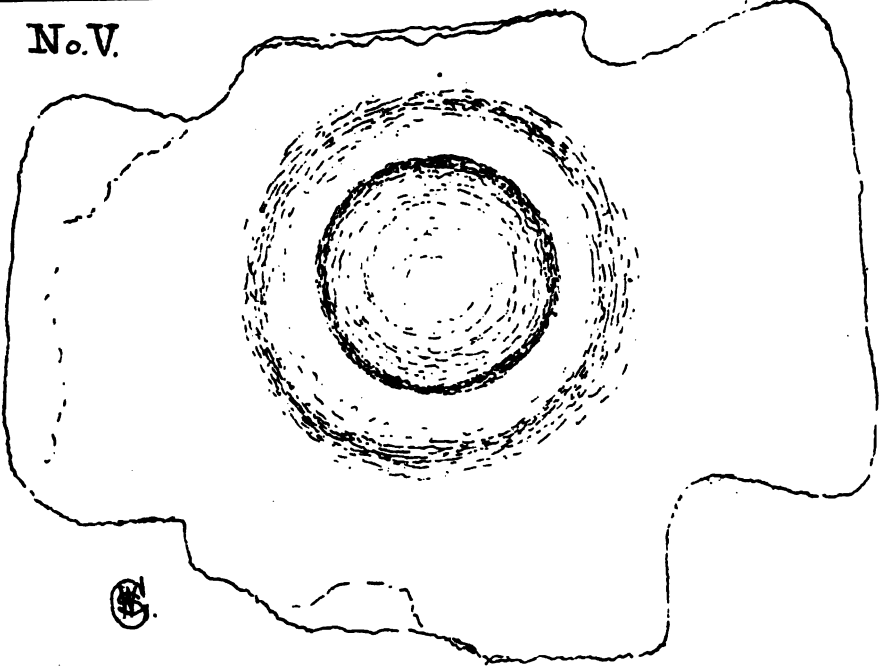
CROSS FRAGMENTS, DISTINGTON.



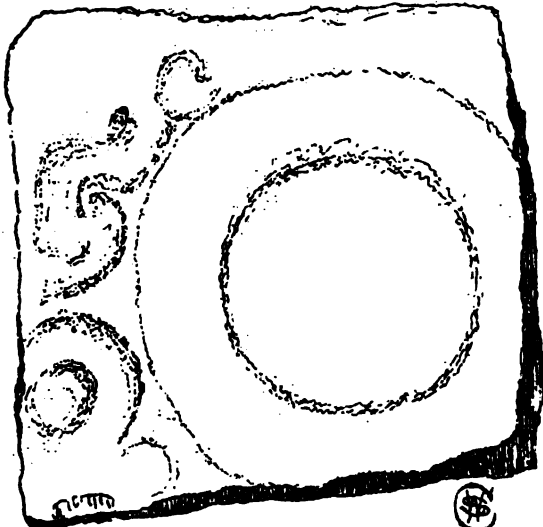




No. V.



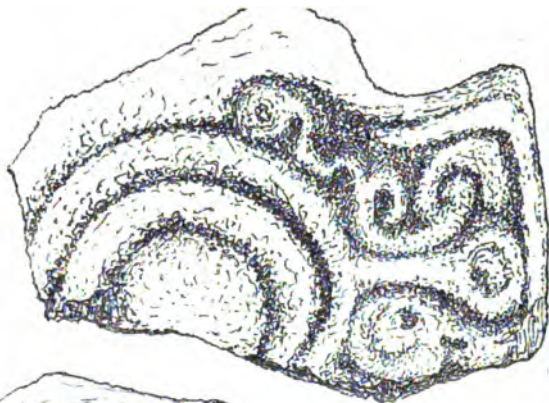
FRAGMENTS OF HEADS OF CROSSES.  
DISTINGTON



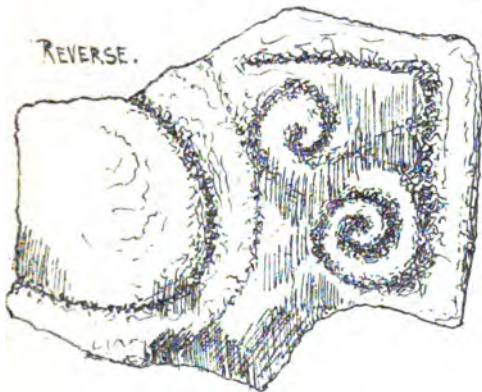


VI.

FACE.



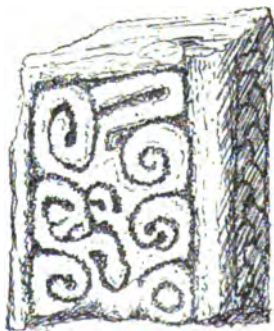
REVERSE.



FRAGMENT OF CROSS-  
-HEAD AT  
BRIDE KIRK.



CROSS-  
SHAFT

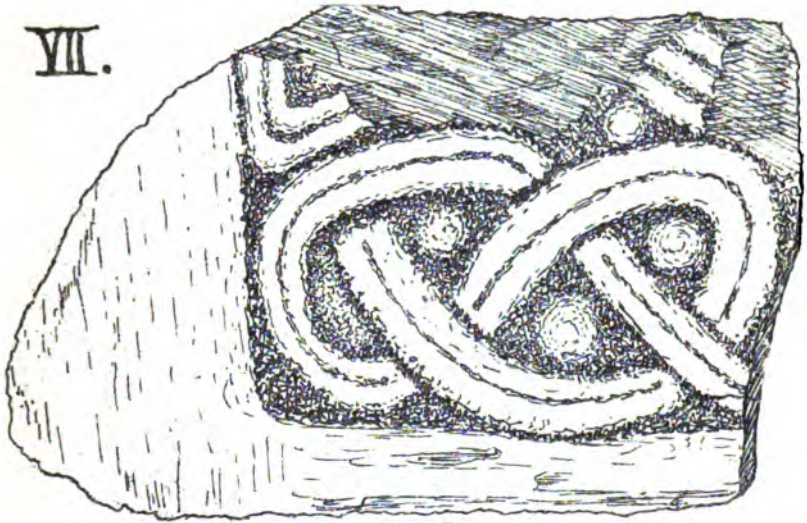


FRAGMENT OF CROSS SHAFT. two sides.

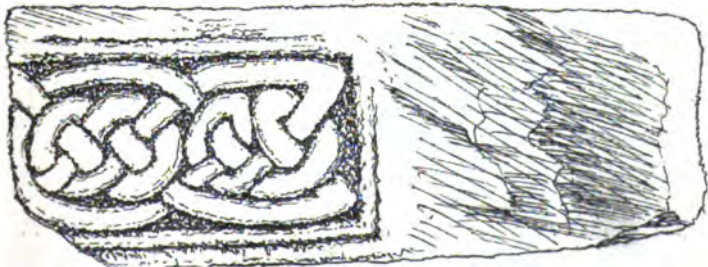
ISELL

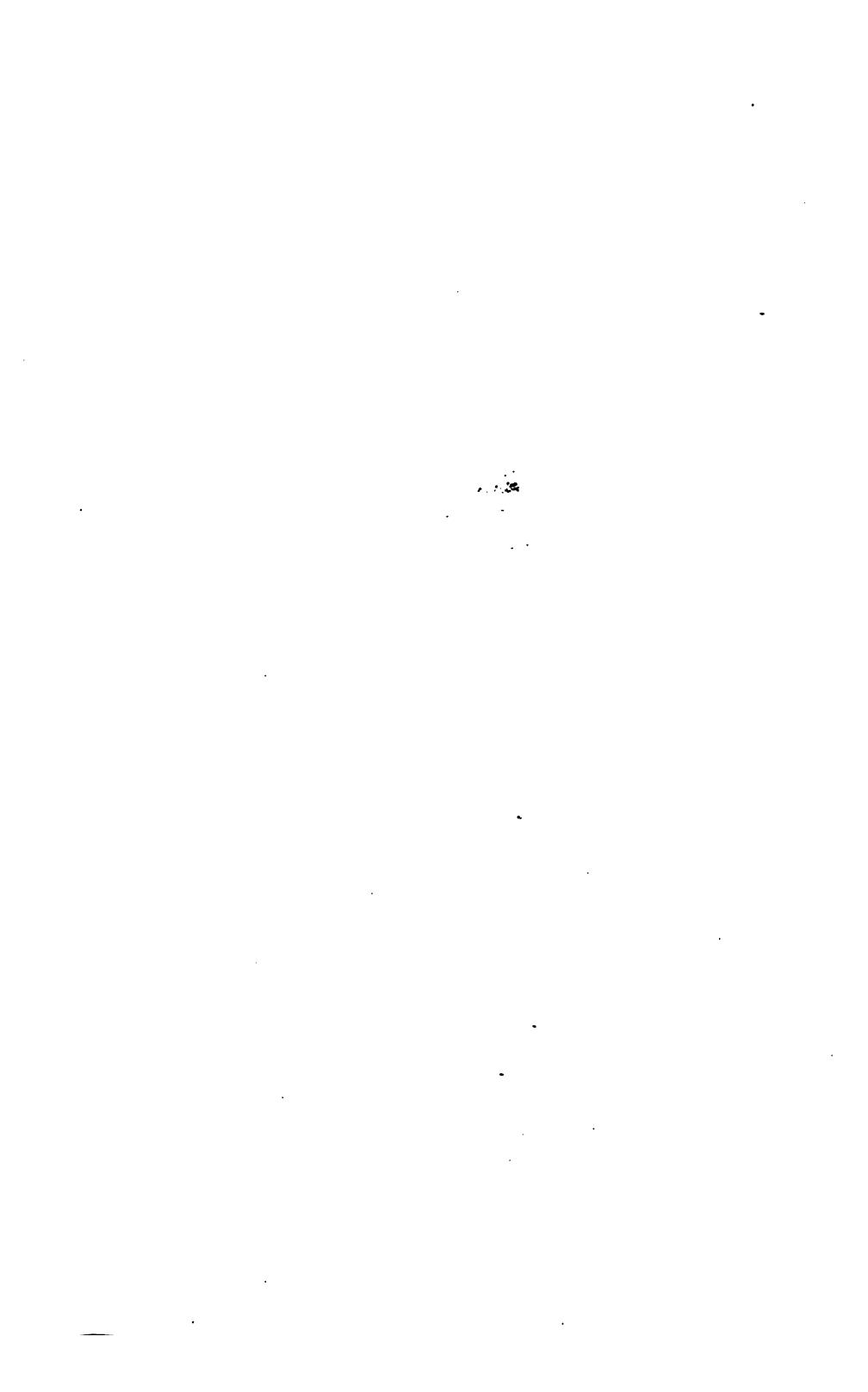


VII.

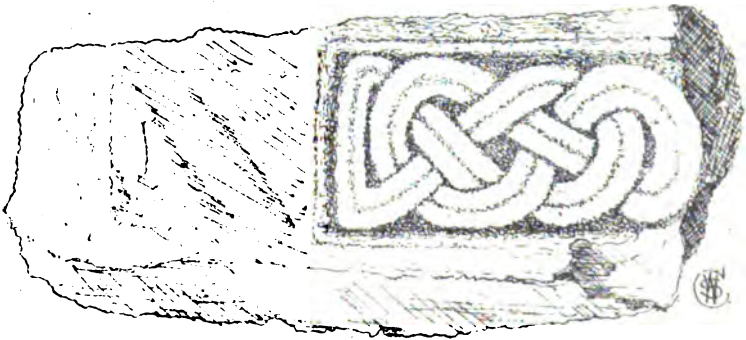
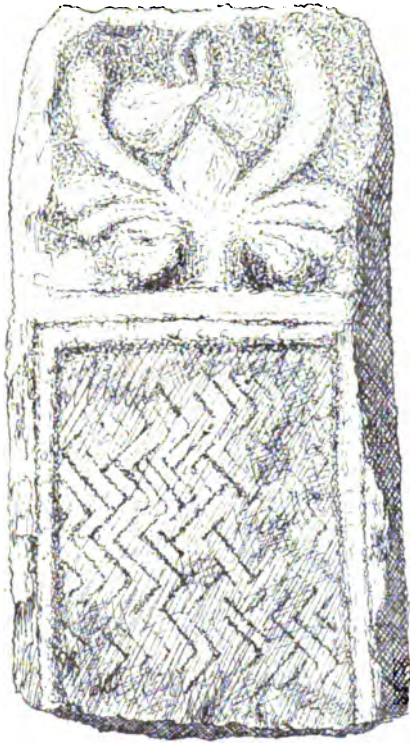


Workington  
Parish Church.





VIII.



PARISH CHURCH WORKINGTON. S. MICHAEL.

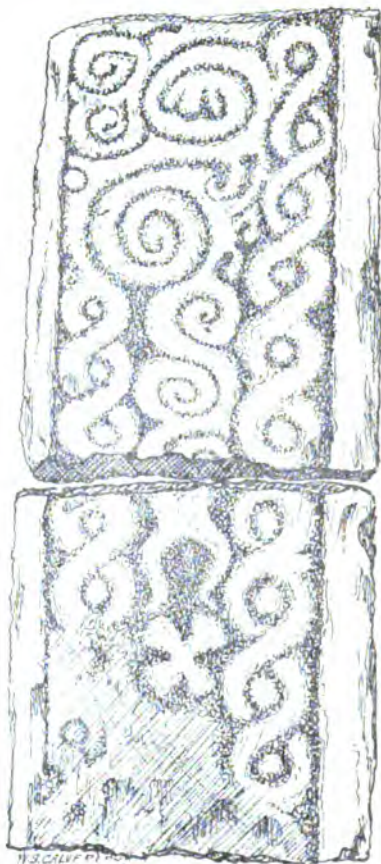






W.S. CHERRY

CROSS SHAFTS



W.S. CHERRY

ASPATRIA FORMERLY  
ASPATRICK

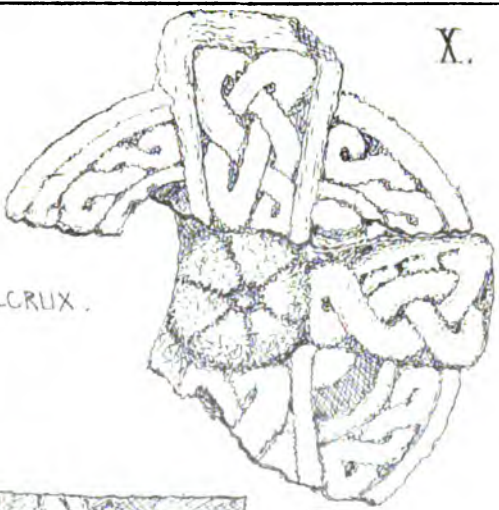


PART OF SMALL HEAD LATER.

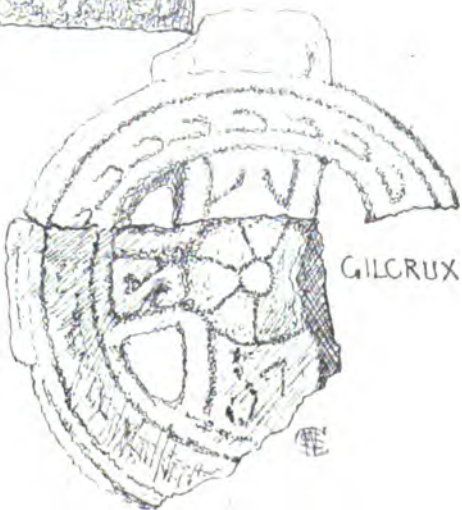


X.

GILCRUX.



PLUMBLAND.



GILCRUX.





VI.—Two sides of boss and arm of a cross head at Bridekirk :—double raised ring and projected arm with small boss at the end, surrounded with raised spiral work on the face ; flatter boss with single raised ring and spirals on the back. White sandstone.

The two arms with boss, raised ring and lateral extensions in the arms, at Cross Canonby. White sandstone.

The two sides of a fragment with rather rough and flat spiral-like design at Isell. White sandstone. 19 in. by 16½ in. by 6½ in. thick.

VII.—Two sides and one edge of white sandstone, 20 in. by 13 in. by 5½ in. thick. Also one edge of the fragment figured in VIII. white sandstone, 14 in. long, 5½ in. thick at the lower sculptured end, tapering to 5 in. thick at the opposite end, to the left in the drawing. Workington.

VIII.—Upper part of cross shaft with arms and top broken off. White sandstone. 14 in. by 7½ in. Also one edge of the same 14 in. by 5½ in., tapering to 5 in. Workington.

IX.—White sandstone cross shaft, broken across, length 3 ft. 9½ in. by 16 in. in widest part. Two pieces of a white sandstone cross shaft, the lower fragment 16 in. by 15 in., the upper one 20 in. long by 15 in. across the lower, and 13½ inches across the upper end ; thickness six inches. Also a small piece. Aspatria.

X.—Two sides of broken red sandstone circular cross head at Gilcrux. Greatest diameter 15½ inches. Also Triskele fragment of shaft from Plumland. White sandstone, 17 inches by 14 inches. Built into tower wall within.

Reference to these dimensions is necessary as the photographs could not be produced on a uniform scale.

Here are twelve relics from pre-Norman times, which have never before been engraved or made known ; the

Cross

Cross Canonby head alone having been noticed. (Part I, vol. V, p. 154.)

They furnish specimens of at least six styles of art and ornamentation, and they appear to spread over a period beginning soon after the close of the Roman occupation, and embracing periods of settlement or colonization by Teutonic peoples on the Solway coast at a very early date. They may also serve to remind us of a more purely Northern influence, for at the base of the east face of the Aspatria standing cross, beneath the tangled strands and convolutions which appear to have been woven into a pattern or web (of life) which might have been copied from one of the ancient MS. Gospels, we see the devouring wolflike progeny of mankind's enemy (death or hell, Fenris or Helia) bound, unable to hurt where the cross triumphs. This cross has been copied and set up at Bowness in memory of the Rev. S. Medicott.

The circular head, the curve of which may be seen, and which would be something like the head of the Dearham standing cross, has been purposely knocked off, but the stem was so strong that it withstood the mad storm, and, indeed, served for long (it is said) as a pillar to which horses and cattle could be tied to be claimed on the Sunday; even this usage failed to overthrow the silent witness of the Truth of the ages, which stands firm to-day in its own native red sandstone socket stone.

Whoever set up this cross quarried a great block of living stone; they did not even weaken it by squaring down to get a perfect surface, but worked upon the face almost as it left the quarry. Notice the hollowed surface beneath the north-east shoulder.

The north edge bears broad rings, with two crossing bands as its ornament.

Two of the predecessors of this cross (IX) are in sorrier case, but enough of them is left to furnish interesting links  
in

in our christian pedigree. The remains of each of these two earlier crosses consists of two pieces.

One shaft shews spirals near the bottom, massed in a manner reminding one of the curved svastika on the Dearham fragment (Vol. VII, p. 290,) with two pieces of plaitwork of three double strands having bosses worked in every available space; this seems to have been a tall, broad, and thin cross fixed in the ground without a socket stone. The line marking off the carved from the uncarved part is not horizontal, and the work is irregular. It is the lower part which remains.

The other shaft has two broad bands passing round bosses similar to the back of the Dearham stone (Vol. VII, p. 292,) along each side of a central scroll; in the lower part are the body and legs of a man above a svastika of of solid form; the man is hoisted up in the air a sacrifice to the God of heaven, to heathen minds it might be a victim hurled to Odin, to christians the God man (the sun of righteousness)—the svastika is the sun sign—raised on the cross. In the upper part the scroll enlarges, and the space to the left is filled with spirals which take the place of the bands and bosses. A portion is missing between the two pieces of this shaft. The scroll work in the centre of the upper fragment, if continued downward would appear like the work on the Dearham stone before-named. A precisely similar raised scroll ornaments the edge of this cross, and the reverse is covered with spirals.

This work is such as might be the result of the free-working of British native artists following their idea of the scroll work and plaited patterns on Roman pavements, &c., in the years following the decay of the Roman civilization consequent upon the retirement of the legions.

The very small piece of redstone interlacing shewn is probably of much later date.

The Distington stones, IV, V, are parts of three cross heads and of a shaft. All are of the type having central  
boss

boss with rings. One (V.) is so much weather worn that no tracing of older design is found upon it, it thus resembles the newly discovered Bromfield cross. (Art. XII, p. 120 of this vol.)

Another shews the meandering raised twining work like that on the Dearham head (Part I, vol. V,) and so well shewn on the Bridekirk relic (VI.)

A third shews the round bossed end of the projecting central arm within the cross arm (IV) with an S shaped curve alongside; this may be part of the cross of which the piece figured with it formed a part, and which is of later date than the other two heads; its ornament contains the triskele sign, an 8 shaped figure and a large boss with central depression within the divisions formed by the broad bands of a three stranded plait. At the break in the lower portion may have been a svastika within another space, so little remains of the sign that I can only express the opinion.

I think we have here the very early British cross heads followed by a later but still early cross, of a period when the Saxon "ton" (tun) had become a part of the place name Distinguon, through the settlement there of men to whom the symbol with the three curved legs and other signs as the 8 shaped figure, and the boss with hollow centre were familiar. (The triskele is used here no doubt in place of the well known triquetra form at Gosforth, part II, vol. VI, p. 394, Aspatria, part II, vol. IX, p. 466, to signify the Trinity). This sign is cut in relief at Isell, pt. I, Vol. IX, p. 29., and at Plumland.

The spirals of the early crosses arrange themselves in threes and in the S form, as though it were the aim to lead the mind to the christian doctrines by the use of symbols already recognized.

These fragments were brought to our notice by the Rev. W. G. C. Hodgson, vicar, after the rebuilding of the church: they have all been used as building stuff, and the weathering



weathering is the work of the centuries before they were imbedded in the old church.

The Bridekirk head (VI) has much lime sticking to it. It is a good illustration of its type, and seems to link the old Norman church from which it was taken with the far past of the times of the saint of its dedication,—St. Bridget.

The spirals on both sides of the Isell stone are very noticeable. The work is unfinished, being picked out rather than worked in relief. A piece of the same cross has been built by the vicar, Rev. W. H. Sharpe, into the west wall of the porch, within. At the bottom of the drawing to the left hand will be seen a broad arrow, point downward; this would be the sacred emblem of Woden. In Gautrick's saga,\* the "sacrificer marks the victims breast with a spear point, and devotes him to Woden, while the halter is round his neck, after which he is hanged." The ceremony of marking to Woden is noticed both in Yuglinga and elsewhere by Ari. The spear is as characteristic of Woden as the hammer is of Thor. The cross itself is the gallows on which the victim is hanged. The tree, the ash Yggdrasil, is the horse of the hanged one—the gallows. The cross of Christ and the ash Yggdrasil of the northern tribes bore a like meaning, at a certain time, to the mixed peoples on this coast.

At Waberthwaite near Muncaster, towards the more southern limit of Copeland which was filled with Scandinavian settlements, you may see the churchyard great cross with the horse clearly sculptured on its face. Lord Muncaster has lately had this cross shaft taken from its false position of lintel to the church porch, and fixed upright in its own socket stone, which stood waiting for its owner's return, near by. A smaller shaft lies in the vestry.

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\* The Rev. T. Lees, M.A., F.S.A., very kindly drew my attention to the extract from Vigfusson. The subject must be treated separately when other remains are at hand.

The more northern parts of Copeland, the border of the Strathclyde whose southern boundary was the Derwent, abound in sculptures of a less pronounced northern type. It would appear that the native races and anglic or so called Saxon colonies chiefly held sway here.

During the work done at the parish church of Workington, S. Michael's, since the fire, two fragments have been taken from the vault of the Curwen family, where they had been used as building material. They are both of white sandstone. A plait with bosses in the spaces is seen on one side (VII) whilst on the edge is the key pattern ending in a curve, and on the other side part of an uncommon design of spirals.

The (paradise) tree appears in the upper part of the other fragment (VIII) above a finely worked geometrial pattern such as seen in the book of Kells and other early MSS. formed of H shaped lines set diagonally.

On either side of the tree, the arms of the cross formerly extended; these have been cut away, most likely by the workmen who built up the vault. The two edges have knotwork finishing off square beneath the cross arms, see horizontal drawings VII, VIII, where the uncarved portion shews the position of the cross arms.

The fragment which was formerly built into the tower (vol. IX, p. 458) has been taken out, and proves to be worked on all sides with plait work of wythes. The building committee intend to fix up these valuable sculptures in the west porch—tower—of the church. The Rev. T. Hackworth and the clerk of the works have been very careful of all historic finds.

Several years ago workmen engaged in Gilcrux churchyard found the upper part of the Gilcrux circular cross-head X. It was broken into two small pieces which they hid in a drain, and afterwards took to Mr. Robinson of Maryport, who made a cast, which I now possess.

At

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N.B.—The members of the Council and the Officers whose names are marked with an \*, form a Committee for carrying out the provisions of the Act for the Protection of Ancient Monuments.

At the alteration of the chancel lately, the Rev. J. C. Pigott, vicar, discovered beneath the altar, the lower part of a head, being the boss, the greater part of two of the arms and a quarter of the wheel; on placing the casts and the newly-found stone together, more than half the cross head was revealed. It resembles the Dearham Standing Cross, but it is much smaller, very roughly worked and apparently unfinished. This cross has been reproduced as a foot stone to the grave of the late H. A. Spedding, of Mirehouse, in Bassenthwaite churchyard, with a copy of the Dearham Standing Cross as a headstone.

The Plumbland triskele fragment was walled into the church tower at the time of the rebuilding and has remained unnoticed. It bears a rude spiral running scroll between pieces of plaitwork of divided strands, having triskele signs, 8 shaped figure, bosses, and svastika-like raised surface between the strands, and points I think to a Teutonic settlement at a very early time.

These and other remains when illustrated and thus brought together, for comparison, &c. may give valuable testimony to a history which has so far only been written in stone.

The evidence of the various settlements of Northmen and Teutons in Strathclyde, as well as that of the earliest missions amongst the native races cannot fail to be interesting and useful.

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ART. XX.—*The Dalston Transcript of 1589-1590.* By the  
 REV. JAMES WILSON, M.A., Vicar of Dalston.  
*Communicated at Appleby, July 3rd, 1890.*

**I**N the year 1887 the attention of the Carlisle Diocesan Conference was directed to the desirability of completing "the duplicate copies of our church registers in the Bishop's Registry," with the result that a committee was appointed "to consider the whole question of parish registers and to report to the next Conference."

In making their report, the committee divided "the duplicate copies or transcripts of registers, as they are more properly called, now in the Bishop's Registry, into two classes," *viz.* transcripts made "prior to the passing of Rose's Act (52 Geo. iii. c. 146) which came in force in 1813" which are on *paper*, and transcripts made since 1813 which are on *parchment*. On the present condition of the paper transcripts the report says:—

These transcripts under the Canon law are of great value and have been at different times the turning point in important suits at law. Those belonging to the ancient Diocese of Carlisle, which with few exceptions are extant from about the time of the Restoration, are at present well kept in proper cupboards, and tied up in brown paper bundles.

But the most important feature of the report is the recommendation that certain measures should be taken to make these transcripts more accessible, and less liable to injury or accident.

The committee are of opinion that it would be a most valuable undertaking, if in the case of each parish, its patron, leading proprietors, or other persons interested, would cause to be mounted and bound the loose sheets which constitute these ancient records, after the manner  
 in



in which the transcripts of the parishes of Newton Reigny, and of Lanercost have been treated. They would then become more generally accessible, and more easily handled; the sheets could not get out of consecutive order, or into wrong bundles.\*

Pursuant to this report of the committee, which was adopted by the Diocesan Conference of 1888, I received in the November of that year the following communication from the Bishop of the Diocese:—

With reference to the recommendation of the committee on parish registers on page 8 of the Conference report, I shall be happy to bear the expense of mounting and binding the transcripts of the Dalston Registers, if you on your part look after the process. Perhaps you would communicate with Mr. Mounsey on the subject.

It is not necessary to say that I hailed his Lordship's offer with pleasure and took steps at once to have his wishes carried out. I made application to our courteous Registrar who put me in possession of a bundle of loose papers of all shapes and sizes which I brought home for examination. They did not cause much trouble as I found them in excellent order, and almost ready to put into the hands of the binder.

These transcripts cover a period, with few omissions, from 1666 to 1812. There is not much to be gleaned in the way of local information, except the bare record of baptisms, marriages, and burials: the only variation is certain presentments for the usual offences, in 1678, 1681 and 1692. But the chief feature of the bundle is a solitary transcript, worn, water-stained, dilapidated and almost illegible, bearing date 1589-1590, which, as far as contemporary knowledge goes, is unique in our Bishop's Registry. It is apparently in the handwriting of Thomas

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\* Carlisle Diocesan Report for 1888, pp. 8-9.

Nicholson,\* the vicar † (1586-1594), who signs his name in two places and it is witnessed by six of the parishioners, doubtless churchwardens ‡ each of them making "his marke."

The first sight of this document stimulated my curiosity, as its form and condition seemed to evidence more vicissitudes than any of its fellows. It was neatly folded like a lamp-spill and must have remained in that shape for generations, as when opened out it was ready to fall into a dozen strips and looked as shattered as the colours of some crack regiment which had passed through many campaigns. The character of the writing hastened my eyes to the heading of the paper, where I read:—

The names of all those that have bene b...ed w<sup>h</sup>in the pishe of Dalston from the x<sup>th</sup> of Julie in the yeare of God 1589 unto this xxxi of Julie in the year of God 1590.

\* Joseph Nicholson, who wrote the account of Dalston for N. & B's *History of Cumberland and Westmorland*, spells this name "Nicholson" like his own; it may have been from the known or fancied reason of kinship. In the register as well as in the transcript it is spelt as above. Another vicar William Nicholson (1727-30) was the historian's elder brother; both sons of John Nicholson, of Hawksdale Hall, and buried with other members of this family, on the south side of Dalston Chancel, where a mural tablet records the particulars.

† The commencement of his vicariate is thus noted in the register:—

Baptismes noted by Syr Thomas  
Nicholson a primo eius ingressu in  
hanc vicariam post obitu Edgar  
quis fuit 13 Septemb 1586

His burial is recorded under the date 1594 "Octobris 19 Thomas Nicholson vicar."

It will be seen that there is a slight error (errors of this kind are numerous) in the county histories which give 1596, arising no doubt from a note further down the page of the register:—

Burialls noted by Mr. Robert  
Collier vicar of Dalston  
post Nicholson defunctu  
1596

There was usually an interregnum of a year or two between successive vicars, the Bishop's chaplains undertaking the charge. Is it true that they were licensed to the vicar, acting in the double capacity of curates of Dalston and chaplains of Rose?

‡ The traditional number of churchwardens for the parish of Dalston is still six, that is, one for each township. The incumbent has not the luxury of nominating any of them; they are all elected in vestry by the parishioners. This has been the custom from time immemorial.

It

It did not take much reflection to convince me that I had unearthed an interesting document, which might turn out, as far as this diocese was concerned, to be an important discovery.

In the first place, it is a transcript which must have been made from the original paper register \* ordered in 1538 by Thomas Cromwell, King Henry's minister, but superseded † in 1597 by the parchment books now in the parish chest. The earlier entries in the first volume of these parchment registers are copied from the same source and agree substantially with the transcript in question. It stands alone: it has no predecessor: it has no successor till 1666. How it has escaped when those of the succeeding seventy-six years have perished, and where it came from, when the diocesan registry was overhauled and arranged, one cannot tell; at all events, its existence is certain, but to explain why so early a transcript should ever exist at all—*hic labor, hoc opus*.

Writers on parish registers seem to think that transcripts were originated by the canon ‡ of 1603, or at the very earliest by the Elizabethan injunction of 1597. For instance in an article on the preservation of parish registers in the *Standard* newspaper (Dec 27th, 1888), it was stated that

The parish registers, as an institution, date from about 1538, and the transcripts were *first* ordered in 1597.

This is the commonly received opinion, gathered no doubt from the well-known text-books, on the history of "Parish

\* The injunction is found, among other places, in Bp. Burnet's *Collection of Records*, vol. i. pt. 2, pp. 274-9, Oxford edition, 1816.

† The mandate of 1597 was voted by the Canterbury convocation, sanctioned by the Queen in council, and made applicable *utriusque Provincie, tam Cantuariensi quam Eboracensi*. The change from paper (*ex veteribus libris cartaceis*) to parchment (*libri ad hunc usum destinati ex pergameno sumptibus parochianorum in posterum conficiantur*) is emphasized in the last article (*Sparrow's Collection of Articles &c.*, p. 256, black letter edition, 1684).

‡ Canon 70, which embodies this particular of the 1597 injunction.

Registers in England," by Southerden Burn and Chester Waters, who give no hint that such a practice existed prior to 1597. But it is quite evident that the current opinion is open to review: the Dalston document is proof positive against it, and shows in one instance at least that the custom of sending in transcripts at the Bishop's visitation was in force in this diocese some ten years before the injunction of 1597 was formulated by the Canterbury clergy.

Since the discovery of the Dalston transcript the Rev. H. Whitehead writes to me:—

There is another piece of evidence that in this diocese copies of the registers were exhibited at the visitations, even before 1597. It occurs in the old *paper* registers of Holme Cultram, which has the following entry:—"Here endeth all the burialls w<sup>ch</sup> hapened in this pish 1586. Registered by me Edward Mandeville cleri. This cobby of these christenings, burialls, and weddings exhibited in to the court at Espatyre the xix of July, 1587." This, you see, is in support of your opinion that what you showed me at Mr. Mounsey's office is a veritable transcript, perhaps the sole survivor of a lot of ancient transcripts no longer extant.

But I am not dependent on the testimony of one witness, or the custom of one diocese. In order to make out a stronger case against the 1597 limit, I shall put in the box Mr. J. M. Cowper, well known to be interested in these matters, who wrote to the *Standard* at the close of the year 1888 to rebut the statements which have been just quoted from that newspaper:—

The writer of the article seems to imply that no transcripts were made prior to 1597. According to my experience they generally date back to between 1560 and 1570. I have one before me now dated 1559, and the series to which it belongs is nearly perfect until we approach the troublous times preceding the Commonwealth. From about 1640 to the Restoration, no transcripts were made as far as I have been able to ascertain. It is hardly possible to place too high a value  
on

on these transcripts. That mentioned above belongs to a parish whose first register begins in 1634. With the aid of the transcripts I shall issue the volume practically complete from 1559. Of course there was an earlier volume, but it is lost, owing to the neglect of the clergy, some may say who are not aware into what hands the parish registers fell when Cromwell was in power. Sometimes the "minister" was the sworn "register," sometimes the parish publican, and some times the books were in the keeping of the clerk of the Peace for the county. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that many of our earlier registers are missing.

We have to deal, then, with the palmary fact that transcripts were an institution in England, and that the bishop of Carlisle required them to be sent in at his visitation before the Elizabethan mandate of 1597. How came the custom to be observed in this diocese, or any diocese without some authoritative sanction to compel it?

The history of the parish register is plain enough; it originated in the monastic custom of keeping chronicles and chartularies, and when Henry VIII plundered the monasteries, Cromwell transferred † the institution to the parish churches and made what was hitherto only an intermittent custom into a compulsory law. As the parish register sprung naturally out of the monastic chronicle, it seems likely enough that transcripts grew gradually out of the increasing value attached, as time went on, to the

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\* It is interesting to note that in the Carlisle Registry duplicates of parish registers exist for the period of the Usurpation e.g. Lowther 1645-1660, and Clifton 1644-1665. The Lowther documents consist of two sheets of paper written on both sides in the same hand and covering the period in question. The second sheet only is subscribed thus:—This is a true copy of the register at Lowther.

William Smith, Ministr *ibid.*  
 John Wilkinson, }  
 John Powley, } Churchwardens.  
 Tho. Smith, }  
 Chi. Warkman, }

The practice of Lowther and Clifton is enough to show that the omissions during the troubles were made up after the Restoration probably by the insistence of the Bishop. It is clear, then, that the earlier transcripts of this diocese did not perish under "the curse of Cromwell," as they must have been in existence in 1660. Else why start making duplicates from the year 1644?

† Burn's first chapter "of the origin of parish registers" should be consulted in order to appreciate the difference between parish registers and the chronicles, and obituaries kept in monasteries, (*Parish Registers in England*, pp. 1-16).

parish

parish register. This conjecture will appear sufficiently reasonable if we collate the different injunctions issued to the clergy from 1538, when registers were instituted, till 1603, when transcripts were regulated by canon law. Though a digression of this kind would be foreign to my present purpose, it may not be considered out of place if I instance one example. In 1597, when the transcripts receive definitive recognition, the register, *quorum permagnus usus est*, is required to be kept not merely in "one sure coffer with two locks and keys" as provided by the injunctions of Edward VI in 1547, *sed in cista publica eaque trifariam obserata reservandum putamus*.\* Thus it will be seen that as the value of the parish records became more apparent, greater precaution was taken for their proper custody and preservation. That the idea of transcripts was "in the air," if not actually on *terra firma*, may be gathered from the fact that a Bill was before Parliament † in 1562-3, for the purpose of creating Diocesan Registries, where duplicates of the parish books might be kept—a project which marks a distinct advance in the precaution exercised to preserve the register by assuming the necessity of the transcript. Upon the significance of this abortive Bill, Mr. Whitehead says:—

This Bill, though it never became law, serves to show that the project of requiring transcripts of registers to be sent to the Bishops was no new idea in 1597, when it took a prominent place in the constitution then made by the Canterbury Convocation and afterwards approved by the Queen in Council. Moreover the fact of the injunction originating with convocation shows that the Bishops and Clergy, at all events of the province of Canterbury, were of their own accord fully impressed with a sense of the use and value of the proposed transcripts.

With this statement in mind and fortified with the experi-

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\* Sparrow's *Collection of Articles &c.*, p. 256.

† Burn's *History*, p. 20.

ence of Mr. Cowper as referred to above, we must look in the first instance to the province of Canterbury for some indication of their existence. Nothing rises in view, as far as I can learn, till 1569, when archbishop Parker makes by commission his metropolitanical visitation in consequence of letters from the council as "things began to look black and cloudy upon the realm." In this visitation the *eureka* of our search is contained.

XIII Item. Whether your ministers keepe their registers well, and do present the copy of them once every yeare by indenture to the ordinary or his officers. And teache the articles of the fayth and the tenne commaundementes and the Lorde's prayer, as is prescribed them in the catechisme.\*

Having thus traced the transcripts to the diocese of Canterbury to find them in full swing in 1569, we have a step or two further to go. When do we find them in the northern province, and how were they introduced into the diocese of Carlisle? In order to answer these questions we must turn to the career of Edmund Grindal, a distinguished Cumbrian, who became bishop of London in 1560, the year after Parker was raised to the primatial see of Canterbury. During the ten years they remained neighbouring prelates in London an intimacy sprung up between them which was not broken off when Grindal was translated to York in 1570. "About August this year" (1571) says Strype "the Archbishop of Canterbury had some business with his brother our archbishop. For being old friends and fellow-commissioners in ecclesiastical matters, this distance brake not off their friendship ;

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\* Cardwell's *Documentary Annals* Vol. i. p. 358, where the visitation articles are given *literatim et verbatim* out of the register of archbishop Parker. Strype mentions the visitation but omits the articles. The above article ought to be compared with the similar article of 1560 where the archbishop makes no allusion to the existence of transcripts :—

Item. Whether your ministers keep their registers well. Teach you the articles of the Faith and the Ten commaundments, and the Lord's prayer.

The articles of the 1560 visitation are found in Strype's *Parker*, Book ii, Appendix xi, p. 19, folio edition, 1711.

now he sent to him a book \* of articles and discipline, seasonable for his intended visitation." These articles Grindal did not use in their entirety, some of them in his judgment incurring *Premunire*, † not having been "ratified by her majesty's royal assent *in scriptis*:" he preferred to formulate injunctions of his own according to the necessities and requirements of his province.

In May 1571 he commenced "his metropolitane visitation of the province of York as well to the clergy as to the laytye of the same province." Amongst the articles of this visitation, twenty-five in number, we find that transcripts of the parish registers were enjoined :

16 Item. Ye shall keep well the registers of all weddings, burials, and christenings within your parish, according to the order prescribed in the Queen's Majesty's injunctions and shall present a copy of them every year once, by indenture, to the ordinary or his officers.‡

It was customary at this period for the archbishop to have a closer connection with his province than he claims to have in modern days. Before Parker began his visitation in 1560, he inhibited all his suffragans from visiting that year as ordinary, at the same time commissioning them to visit *vice & auctoritate Reverendissimi Patris Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis*, that the same articles might be delivered simultaneously in every diocese of his province. That Grindal adopted at York the procedure with which he was familiar in London, we have every reason to believe. In that case he would require bishop Barnes to visit the diocese of Carlisle under his commission and to enforce his injunctions.

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\* The well-known *Liber quorundam Canonum disciplinae* of 1571, drawn up by Parker, and subscribed by the bishops of the southern province. It is found in Sparrow's *Collection* p. 223.

† Strype's *Grindal* p. 166, folio edition 1710.

‡ Remains of Abp. Grindal p. 325, Parker Society. It may be noted that the Parker Society gives Grindal's injunctions *in extenso*; Strype and Cardwell only in fragments and omitting the required article.



In the absence of direct documentary proof, what circumstantial evidence have we that the destructive hand of Grindal may be traced in the religious life and ceremonial of this diocese? If the York injunctions were put in force with the accustomed energy of their author, so drastic and so protestant were they that in a diocese like Carlisle, "ignorant and lawless, and replenished with papists," we may well expect some notices of their application and results. Without apology I shall subpoena the Rev. H. Whitehead again, and seek my "findings" in the direction he indicates:—

Bishop Barnes had been chancellor of York and retained\* his chancellorship for a year after his appointment in 1570 to the See of Carlisle: in which year Grindal who had been bishop of London, became archbishop of York, and at once issued a number of injunctions to his own diocese. One of Grindal's injunctions was an order in 1571 to substitute "decent communion cups," for "massing chalices" (Cripp's *Old English Plate*, 3rd edition, p. 159). We know that Barnes sent a similar injunction in 1571 to the churchwardens of Crosthwaite (Whellan, p. 334): and from the number of communion cups of that date remaining in this diocese, it may be inferred that he issued injunctions of a like kind throughout the diocese (Church Plate in Carlisle diocese, p. 194).

But the acts of bishop Barnes were not confined to this department alone: his general method of procedure bears a close resemblance to that of Grindal, not only in its hostility to "massing chalices" but to "all other relics and monuments of superstition and idolatry," which were to "be utterly defaced, broken, and destroyed."† A cursory comparison of cause and effect will satisfy the most

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\* Barnes had a weakness for holding what he had got. Grindal, who did not relish his pluralism, writes to archbishop Parker in 1575 and implores him to help him to stop it. This is what he says:—

"The bishop of Carlisle hath *in commendam* a benefice of my patronage, named Stokesley, till the first of August next: if he makes suit to have his *commendam* renewed, I pray your grace stay for Stokesley. It is a market town, and hath been very evil served ever sith he had it. I would place a preacher to be resident upon it" (Grindal, p. 354, Parker Society).

† Remains of Abp. Grindal, p. 136.

incredulous

incredulous that the havoc \* in Crosthwaite vestry can only be explained by the enforcement of the York injunctions: Barnes bent the bow but Grindal provided the bolt. Besides, bishop Barnes "held the first recorded visitation of the cathedral,† under the statutes of Henry VIII" where he admonished those of the petty canons who were suspected of papistical proclivities; "he also enjoins a newly-appointed *theologiæ prelector* to preach *ad clerum* every year, as well as at other times": this is exactly what Grindal was doing at the same time in York. The effect of the various articles of Grindal's injunctions to the clergy, to the laity, and to the cathedral, may be traced in some portion of this diocese: so much so, indeed, that one is forced to the conclusion that bishop Barnes was visiting under his commission and carrying out his mandates. The archbishop was the moving spirit of the ecclesiastical commission sent by the Queen to put down papism in the north: and it is not likely that the diocese of Carlisle should be overlooked so soon after the Dacre raid of 1569.

I confess that I am not satisfied with my account of the origin of transcripts; the most I can expect for it is that it may suggest further inquiry. It would be better if we could lay our finger on a synodal, order of convocation, or royal decree of much earlier date than 1597, which some may consider necessary to explain the action of the two most famous of Elizabethan primates in requiring them. On the other hand, if transcripts came into existence after the Topseian fashion, not by the creation of some supreme authority, but by natural growth from their inevitable surroundings, what I have stated may be taken as a sufficient explanation. At all events, we have got

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\* Whellan's *History of Cumberland*, pp. 334-5.

† S.P.C.K. *History of the Diocese of Carlisle*, p. 126. Compare Grindal's injunctions "unto the Deane and Chapter of the cathedrall church of Yorke" (Remains of Abp. Grindal, pp. 146-153).

behind the Dalston document in showing that the York injunctions of 1571, which required transcripts, were operative in the diocese of Carlisle—a fact which is sufficient to explain the existence of the institution in after years. The Dalston transcript is one of singular interest, and if it happens to be a solitary survival of transcripts made before 1597 in the ancient diocese of Carlisle, the parish of Dalston is to be congratulated on having supplied it.

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ART. XXI. *The Parish Registers of Orton, Westmorland.*

By J. HOLME NICHOLSON, M.A.

*Read at Orton, July 3rd, 1890.*

IT would, I fear, be indulging in a too sanguine hope to look forward to a day when the registers of every parish will be printed. Here and there, notably in one parish within the range of this Society's investigations, *viz*: Ulverston, there has been sufficient public spirit to undertake such a work. I suppose when "time's effacing finger" has completed the work of destruction, there will be a general feeling of regret that the opportunity has been lost of preserving these interesting records of our forefathers, not a few of which afford glimpses of local customs, modes of life, and noteworthy events. Failing a realization of such a desirable work, the next best thing I think is to make a systematic investigation of the registers in each parish, draw up an analysis of their contents, and record the result in the Transactions of our local Antiquarian Societies. A considerable number of parishes in Cumberland and Westmorland have been thus dealt with by our Society, and I hope the work will be prosecuted until, in time, we have an authentic account of all the registers in the two counties.

Far removed from the busy world, in a wild secluded district, with a sparse population scattered amid the bleak Westmorland fells, or in small hamlets along the valley of the Lune, the inhabitants of the large parish of Orton were little affected by stirring public events, and it occasions no surprise therefore to find that there are no allusions to these in the registers. We should have been glad however of even the slightest reference to such events as the passing through the parish of Charles II and his  
army

army of Scots, who, after refreshing themselves at the "Black Dub" on the Crosby Ravensworth fells, moved southward towards the fatal field of Worcester, or to the incident recorded in a letter from Richard Braithwaite to Col. James Grahme of Levens, in the following terms :—

Lord Lonsdale's father would not have made so great a figure in life if I had not largely contributed to it. At the time of the Revolution, Sir John Lowther wrote a tragical letter to me late one night, saying that the disbanded Irish were coming upon us, and desiring me to meet him at Orton the next morning. I marched to that place with about 500 horse and foot, and so to Kendal, while Sir John was at Kirkby Lonsdale. So again at the regulation of the coin [in 1696], the mob at Kendal threatened to burn Lowther, which put him in great fright. I then joined him at Rownthwaite [near Tebay], with above 200 horse to suppress the mob, he having not above forty.

Or again to that "Sunday Hunting" on the 15th of December, 1745, when the advanced guard of Prince Charlie's Highlanders, consisting of above 100 hussars under the Duke of Perth, attempting to make their way into Scotland by the eastern bank of the Eden, were met on Langwathby moor by the Penrith men, who mobbed them out of Cumberland and into Westmorland, when they made their escape over Orton Scar, and first drew rein and refreshed themselves at Orton, from whence they rejoined the main body of the army at Kendal.\*

The Orton registers indeed contain nothing but a bare record of christenings, weddings, and burials, in good preservation, methodically kept, and quite lacking in material for an entertaining paper. I must therefore content myself with a mere description of the books and their contents. Dr. Burn, the historian of the county and vicar of this parish from 1736 to 1785, makes no mention of the registers, indeed he curiously enough seems to have

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\* These Transactions vol. x, p. 196, n.

ignored such records all through his history of Westmorland. The only reference to them in print, as far as I know, is that made by Bishop Nicolson in his visitation in 1703. Under date of July 12th, he says:—

The register book begins the 28th of *Mar.* 1654 which is said to be A° 6<sup>to</sup> Car. 2, and so it goes on, 1655, A° 7<sup>to</sup> &c., Mr. *Fothergill*, a true cavalier, being then vicar.

The bishop seems only to have been shown the volume then in use, and to have been ignorant that there was a still earlier one in existence. The earliest volume is a long narrow book measuring 15 $\frac{3}{4}$  in.  $\times$  5 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. in thickness; it is in full brown calf binding, which, judging by the style, I should take to be of the time when Dr. Burn was vicar. Probably when the bishop was in Orton it was a loose collection of paper and parchment leaves. In its present form it consists of both paper and parchment leaves much intermixed. The first page of the book contains the following entry;—

The names of the sworne men of Orto' Anno d'ni 1596.—

George Sharpp  
 Thomas Birkbecke  
 Edward Thorneburrowe  
 Arthure Twhaite (*sic*)  
 John Parke  
 Edmound Atkinson  
 Thomas Potter  
 Willia' Gawthropp  
 Robert Crosbie  
 Christofer Branthwait  
 Jeffraye Whorton  
 John Thorneburrowe  
 Edward Foster  
 Myles Powlaie

*Imprimis* that thes be diligent and careful to see and provide that the people be . . . and behave the'selves honestlie . . . feare of God accordinge to the Holie Word of God and the good and whole-  
 some

some lawes of this land. *Secondlie* to se that the churchwardens be careful and diligent in executinge their office ioyne with thes in suppressinge of sinne and such as behave the'selves inordinatlie to reprove and rebuke those wh be founde offenders and if they will not amend to p<sup>s</sup>ent the' to be punished. *Thirdlie* to se that the church and churchy<sup>d</sup> be decentlie repaired and mainteyned. Also we ar agreed y<sup>t</sup> everie p<sup>s</sup>onnis beinge found faultie by the churchwardens and p<sup>s</sup>ented to the sworn me' shall paie xij<sup>d</sup> to the poore m'as box. And that whosoever doth not come p<sup>s</sup>ent the'selves lawfull warning beinge given eyther of the xij or churchwardens to the place appointed shall loose xi [j] to the poore m'as box without a sufficient cause to the co'traire whereof thes ar to certifie the rest assembled at. . . . appointed of their meetinge. *Lastlie* that the churchwarde's . . . . and take the sam forfat . . . p<sup>s</sup>ent the offenders.

\* \* \* \* \*

The margin at the bottom of the leaf has perished and the words which should fill the blanks are therefore missing. The clause following the third admonition is a little obscure. I take it to mean that any person being deemed by the churchwardens to be guilty of disorderly or immoral conduct should be presented to the court of the 12 sworn men [the list given comprises 14 names, perhaps the two churchwardens have been included] who should, if the accused is unable to clear himself, thereupon inflict a fine of 12d. payable to the poor's box, and that if he fails to attend and answer to the complaint, being duly summoned by either the 12 or the churchwardens, or fails to send sufficient excuse for absence, the same fine should be imposed. Page 2 commences with the following heading:—

A Register booke of all christeninges, weddings, and buriales from the yeare of our Lord God 1596,

And the earliest entries are :

Christeninges	Julii Jacob <sup>s</sup> filii John po <sup>w</sup> ley	25	} primo die.
	Augustii Edward filii John Haisthwithe		
	Agnesa filii ( <i>sic</i> ) Ric. Atkinson		

There

There were no manorial lords or territorial magnates resident in the parish at this or any other time. The chief personages were the substantial yeomen living upon and cultivating their own freehold or customary estates. Amongst these were the families of Adamson, Atkinson, Birkbeck, Bland, Branthwaite, Byndloss, Crosby, Denison, Fawcett, Hastwith or Haisthwith, Hayton, Holme, Overend, Park, Potter, Powley or Pulley, Sharp, Thornborrow, Wharton, Whitehead, Wilson, and Winster. Some of these may have represented the parent stems, or perhaps only have been offshoots, of well known county families, such as the Birkbecks in relation to the Birkbecks of Hornby in the parish of Brougham, the Blands to the Blands of Kippax Park in Yorkshire, the Byndlosses to the Kendal merchant, Sir Christopher Byndloss, progenitor of the race who settled at Borwick Hall, Thornborrow, sometimes spelt Thornburgh and Thornbrowe, to the Thornburghs of Selside, Whartons to the Whartons of Wharton, and Kirkby Thore. From the prominent manner in which some of the entries relating to the Birkbecks are made in the earliest volume, these being written in Old English characters, I infer that they were regarded as the most influential people. They resided in the old house in Orton which we shall visit to-day, now called Petty Hall, and at Coatflat Hall, about one mile south of Orton. That they enjoyed some social position may be assumed from the fact that amongst those who were "disclaimed" at the assize held at Appleby in 1666 for not obeying the summons of Dugdale, when he made the last Herald's visitation of the county were—

*Thom. Birkbeck of Coatflat, and T. B. of Orton.*

The family of Branthwaite also enjoys the distinction of an entry of christening written in larger characters than ordinary:—





to be examined and their correctness certified at the bottom of each page by the clergyman and churchwardens, should be forwarded annually within one month of Easter by the respective churchwardens to the registrar of the diocese, that they might be faithfully preserved in the episcopal archives. This constitution was approved by the Queen under the great seal of England, and ordered to be observed in both provinces of Canterbury and York. As this order imposed unprofitable labour on uninterested parties it is not surprising that it was frequently disregarded. If the marginal notes refer to this order it was better obeyed here than in many places.

Following the christenings comes the heading

Weddings 1596, Anno Regni Reginæ Elizabethæ xxxvij<sup>th</sup>

The number from the 15th of June, 1596, to the 15th of November, 1598, is 14. Amongst the familar names the following occur :—

1599	June	Christopher Thornbrow and Sycill Bland	xxiiij <sup>th</sup>
„	August	Robert Thornbrowe and Isabell Whitehead	xxvij <sup>th</sup>
1600	Nov.	James Birkbeck and Isabell Bland	..... xvij <sup>th</sup>
1601	July	Phillippe Thornbrowe and Genet Watters	v <sup>th</sup>
„	„	Leonard Birkbeck and Genet Thornbrowe	xvj <sup>th</sup>
1602	June	Robert Birkbeck and Isabell Houlme	..... xxiiij <sup>th</sup>
1603	July	Michaell Branthwaite and Elsabeth Winster	xxiiij <sup>th</sup>
1604	July	Richard Barlowe and Isabell Birkbeck	..... j <sup>th</sup>
1611	Nov.	William Thornbrowe and Jane Skaiffe	..... vij <sup>th</sup>
1614	Jan.	Cuthbert Thornbrowe and Margret Powson	xxiiij <sup>th</sup>
„	Feb.	Robert Lademan and Mabell Thornbrowe	ij <sup>nd</sup>
„	April	Richard Tubman and Elizabeth Willson	xvij <sup>th</sup>
„	June	William Thornborowe and Agnas Hewitson	xxiiij <sup>d</sup>
„	Nov.	Leonard Thornborowe and Elizabeth White-	
		head	..... xxiiij <sup>d</sup>

Richard Barlow and Isabel Birbeck mentioned above were the parents of Thomas Barlow who was born at Langdale (not Lang-hill as stated by Mr. Atkinson in his "Worthies of

of Westmorland") in this parish, and who in the course of his career attained to the following honours—Fellow and Provost of Queen's College, Oxford; Keeper of the Bodleian Library; Commissioner for restoring the members ejected from the University in 1648; Doctor of Divinity, and Lady Margaret Professor; Archdeacon of Oxford; and finally Bishop of Lincoln. Though unboubtedly a man of great learning, I dont think Orton has much reason to be proud of him if all that is said of him is true. Like the vicar of Bray, let who will be king, he did not intend to give up the good things he had got. The following entries relate to the christening of the Bishop and his brother:—

1607 April Tho. the son of Ric. Barlow	----	.....	xxvj <sup>th</sup>
1609 July Robt. the son of Ric. Barlow	----	.....	xxv <sup>th</sup>

The mention of the name of Scaife in the foregoing list recalls an ancient family scattered in this and the adjacent parishes of Ravenstonedale and Kirkby Stephen, two of whom served in Parliament as burgesses for Appleby, in the reigns of Edw. II and Edw. III. Their later descendants, among whom was Major Scaife an active officer under Oliver Cromwell, who obtained a considerable share of sequestered estates, resided for several generations at Winton Hall, near Kirkby Stephen. No weddings are recorded between 28th August, 1616, when the parchment leaves end, and the 24th February, 1619, when the paper leaves begin, the entries are then continued regularly up to the 15th October, 1628, when they cease until May, 1635. A curious name occurs on the 28th July, 1636,

“Willm Prestcosine and Mabell Thompson.”

The weddings and burials for the year 1644, 1645, and 1646, are contained on interpolated leaves of parchment like the christenings for the same years. John Corney the vicar who had held the living for 48 years, had died in  
1643.

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1643. The national dissensions, Dr. Burn informs us, had made themselves felt in this secluded parish, and for some time the parishioners could not agree on a successor. The entries for these three years are in a good clerical handwriting differing in character from those which precede and those which follow them. The sheet which contains the burials is signed, but in a later handwriting :

Thomas Robinson, Parish Clerk, 1742.

After the weddings come the entries of burials ; the first of these is

1596 Julii Henry Wharton, ..... xxvij

From September, 1597, to the end of 1598, is the period when the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland were ravaged by the plague. We have evidence of the visitation in Orton. I give in the following table, the number of burials between July 1596, and November, 1598 :—

1596-7, July.....	1	1597-8, March.....	2	1598, April .....	2
August ....	3	April .....	4	May .....	4
September	1	May .....	14	June .....	1
October ....	1	June .....	12	July .....	0
November	4	July.....	3	August ....	0
December	4	August .....	4	Sept. ....	3
January ....	3	September ....	9	October ....	0
February	4	October .....	5	November	2
Mar. to 25 <sup>th</sup>	3	November ....	6		*
		December ....	3		
		January .....	2		
		February.....	1		
		March to 25 <sup>th</sup>	1		

The average monthly burials in the ten months preceding May, 1589, was three, in the seven months May

\* The paper leaves end here, and there are no burial entries until March, 1602, when they are resumed on parchment.

to November 1598 it was 7-57. The following entries have a special mark set against their names, the first an index hand, and the others the letters *ec* :—

<b>ES</b>	1596	Dec.	Uxor Richardi Blande	.....	.....	.....	xx
	"	"	Roberte Hodgson	.....	.....	.....	xxiv
	1597	May	Henry son of George Birkbeck	.....	.....	.....	xxviiij
	"	"	Leonard Birkbeck	.....	.....	.....	xxxj
	"	"	June Margret filia Steven Thompson	.....	.....	.....	vij
	"	"	Janet daughter of George Birkbeck	.....	.....	.....	xij
	"	"	Isabell daughter of George Birkbeck	.....	.....	.....	xiiij
	"	"	July Bryan Birkbeck	.....	.....	.....	j
	"	"	Sept. Uxor Richardi Holme	.....	.....	.....	xxix
	"	"	Robbi Atkinson	.....	.....	.....	xxix
	"	"	Oct. Rowland Thornbrowe	.....	.....	.....	xxvj
	"	"	Nov. Uxor Wil'mus Sympson	.....	.....	.....	xv
	"	"	Jan. Margret filia Oliv <sup>r</sup> Whitehead	.....	.....	.....	vij

These marked names may indicate deaths from the plague and the letters *ec* burials in the church, *in ecclesiam*. Considering the great mortality in the months of May and June, 1598, there must have been more deaths from that cause which have not been specially marked. No burials are recorded after the year 1598 until March, 1602, from that time they are continued regularly until September, 1617, when a blank occurs, they are resumed again in January 1623-4 and continued until 1646. In the year 1623 the plague broke out again with great severity, in many places in Cumberland and Westmorland; the burials are not recorded for the 5½ years preceeding January, 1623; in the 14 months which follow, the numbers were :—

1623-4 in January, eight; February, eight; March, four. 1624-5 March, two; April, five; May, one; June, nil.; July, five; August, two; September, two; October, three; November, five; December, five; January, five; February, one.—Total, Sixty-one. Comparing these numbers with those of the years preceding and following this period, for instance in 1612-24, in 1616-20, in

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in 1625-16, in 1635-19, it will be seen that the mortality was nearly three times the average rate. In Dr. Barnes' article on the "Visitation of the Plague in Cumberland and Westmorland," (Trans. C. & W. Antiq. Soc. Vol. XI part 1.) it is stated that the mortality in the adjoining parish of Ravenstonedale was especially high in the months of June, July, and August, 1730, in Orton it scarcely exceeded the average, 1727, twenty-eight; 1728, twenty-eight; 1729, nineteen; 1730, twenty-three; 1731, thirty; 1732, twenty-eight. Amongst the burials in this volume, the following occur emphasized in one form or other:—

1603 Feb.	Thomas Birkbeck, eldest of Orton	.....	xvij
1607 July	M'ris Grace Corney the wyfe of Mr. John Corney Vicar of Orton	.....	xxij
1624 Nov.	Mr. George Birkbeck	.....	iiij
1626 April	Philippe Winster	.....	xxv
1633 April	Mr. Edmond Branthwaite	.....	xvij
1635 January	Georg Whitehead de Orton (Old Eng).*	.....	iiiij
1641 July	Edward Birkbeck the younger son of Edwd. Birkbeck, of Orton Townehead (framed in lines)	.....	xx
1643 July	Mr. John Corney (Old Eng.) late vicar of Orton	.....	xv
1646 May	Bryanus Birkbeck de Orton (Old Eng.)	.....	xi

\* I had omitted when examining the registers to search for the entry of christening of a native of the parish, George Whitehead, of whom Chancellor Ferguson ("Early Cumberland and Westmorland Friends"), says that "he was the most famous of all the early missionaries of Quakerism, and, after George Fox, the chief founder of that society, whilst from the great age he attained, and the lead he took in the society's business he might be deemed, to a great extent, its father." At my request the vicar kindly looked through the registers from 1630 to 1644 but failed to find his christening recorded. It is stated that he was born about 1635, and died in 1722-3, and was buried in Bunhill Fields, London. The entry of burial given above, which is made in Old English letters, I assume would be a member of his family, perhaps his father or grandfather. I may perhaps here be allowed to refer to another parishioner, who was noted as an almost equally zealous preacher amongst the Methodists, Stephen Brunskill. The banns of marriage between him and Sarah Hewetson, of the parish of Ravenstonedale, were published on the 5th, 12th and 19th September, 1773, the marriage probably took place at Ravenstonedale. His burial took place at Orton, July, 1836, his age being 87 years.

The remaining portion of the volume consists of 111 pages of the churchwardens' accounts; they are kept with great regularity and method. I give the first as a type of the rest :—

The Accompts of the churchwardens given att Easter, 1645.

Received by Edward Bland.

Imp'mis	Ust money	.....	.....	.....	0	11	08
Itm	polr money	.....	.....	.....	0	10	00
Itm	for burialls	.....	.....	.....	0	12	02
Itm	head silver	.....	.....	.....	0	11	00
Sum'a totals					02	04	10

Disbursed by him :—

Imp'mis	for bread and wine	.....	.....	.....	00	11	00
Itm	prisoners	.....	.....	.....	00	02	02
Itm	to the glazier....	.....	.....	.....	00	01	04
Itm	for work att ye porch	.....	.....	.....	0	01	04
Itm	to Willm. Wharton	.....	.....	.....	00	18	00
Itm	to Willm. Birkbeck for ye clock....	.....	.....	.....	00	01	04
Itm	for three days to Appleby	.....	.....	.....	00	01	00
Itm	for casting the porch work	.....	.....	.....	00	00	06
Itm	to an Irish preacher	.....	.....	.....	00	00	04
Itm	for a copy for the Register book....	.....	.....	.....	00	00	06
Itm	for putting of itt into the Court....	.....	.....	.....	00	00	08
Itm	for going one day to Penrith	.....	.....	.....	00	00	04
Itm	to the Mosse	.....	.....	.....	00	04	00
Itm	to the Ropemaker	.....	.....	.....	00	05	04
Itm	for a qehcon	.....	.....	.....	00	00	06
						<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
						<i>d.</i>	
Sum'a totals					02	13	10

“ Polr ” in some places “ Poulr ” I take to mean hire of pall ; “ Ust money ” use of money, *i.e.* interest paid on poor stock lent out, “ Head silver ” church rates or dues of some kind, “ Tax money ” in another place probably means the same thing, the last item in the disbursements is I think a “ cushion ” to write which as locally pronounced

has

has been too difficult a tax on the writer's orthographical skill. The preceding account is out of its place, for the next dates back to 1608. I give a few items from succeeding accounts :—

Received of Thomas Hasthwithe for his late cominge to			
	Eveninge prayer ... ..		xijd.
Disbursed for	Souldiers and prisoners .....	ixs.	ixd.
	For a foxe head .....		xijd.
	For writing upp the accompts .....		vid.
	For oile for the bells .....		iiijd.
	To Georg Wilson for 5 ravens heads .....		vd.
	To John Benison for a hedgehogg .....		ijd.
	For going to Kendall .....		iiijd.
	To Thomas Birkbeck for a wilde cat .....		ijd.
	To Thomas Birkbeck for keeping the clock .....		vij.
	To Jas. flayrey for 4 pyots .....		ijd.
	To the clerk for registering .....		vid.
	For a brock head .....		is.
	For killing of a bustard.....		ijd.
1659	Itm of Anto Thornbr for his grandfather's burial .....		iijs. ivd.
	Itm of Rob Thornbr for his uncle John's burial .....		iijs. ivd.
	Itm for Ringers upon ye Coronation day .....		xijd.
	Itm at Court at Appleby and his own travell .....		is. ivd.
1662	Itm with Webster when ye king's Armes should have been feht [fecht] .....		xd.

Payments for the relief of soldiers and prisoners, and for destroying vermin are frequent. At the end of the first volume there is a statement of poor stock, &c. transferred from the old to the new churchwardens in 1618-19. The names of the churchwardens are appended, but all in the same hand writing, in some cases however they have attached their marks.

The second volume is bound in full calf, size 13 in. × 9 in. ; the fly leaf bears the following inscription :—



A True and p'fect Register Booke of all the Christenings, Burialls, and Weddings Att o' Parish Church att Orton alias Overton, beginning at the Twenty-eighth day of March, in the yeare of o' Lord God one Thousand six hundred and ffifty fflower, 1654.

Thoma' Birkbeck  
(?) Churchwarden ibid.

The next page is headed

Christenings Anno Regni Caroli se'di nunc Angliæ, &c., sexto Ano' dom'i 1654.

This is the volume which was shown to bishop Nicolson and which elicited the remark on the vicar's loyalty. The christenings are carried on uninterruptedly until the 3rd August 1743, and appear to be in the same handwriting up to 1679, or perhaps later. As George Fothergill the vicar, was ejected in 1662, I think the entries must have been made by some other person, perhaps the parish clerk who might have been also the schoolmaster. The burials are from March 1654 to Feb. 1744. The letters *ec* appear in the margin against some of the names in 1654, and are repeated frequently afterwards. This volume contains the record of the burial of two vicars of the parish, the first of whom succeeded George Fothergill and enjoyed the living for 41 years, and the latter for 33 years.

1703	January	Mr. Roger Kenyon, Vicar of Orton the	14th
1736	July	Mr. Thomas Nelson, late Vicar of Orton	18th

Mr. Kenyon's death took place in 1704, as the year was then reckoned from March to March. Bishop Nicolson at his visitation on the 12th July 1703, speaks of him thus :—

The present vicar (Mr. Kenyon), is 85 years of age, and has been marry'd to his present wife, now liveing, 60 years.

The date inscribed on his tombstone in the vestry states that he

Departed

Departed this life February the 11th day, 1703.

which is at variance with the register. Between July and March 1742-3, "small pox" is noted against eight of the burials, and, in some cases, the ages are this year inserted for the first time; they mostly relate to very old people, 94, 90, 88, 84, &c. The weddings from 1654 to 1744 follow, the numbers average from 12 to 15 a year. Dr. Burn's entries commence in 1736, and are in a clear bold handwriting. Volume 3 measures 13 in.  $\times$  9 in. and is about two inches in thickness. It begins with christenings 12th April, 1743, continued to 7th December, 1801. The names of both parents are now given, and beginning with 1786, the mother's name before marriage as well. A *Nota bene* states that the christenings for the year 1802, &c. are entered in the latter end of the register near the entry of burials. The weddings come next beginning May 1st, 1743, and the residences of both parties are given. With 1754 the entries are fuller, publication of banns being mentioned and the parties sign the register. This plan is continued until 1812; then follows a record of publication of banns from 1814 to the beginning of 1826. After this the book has been turned upside down and 21 pp. are filled with the christenings from January 1802, to December, 1812. Then the book is again reversed and the burials from 26th April, 1743, to 28th December, 1812, are entered. These end the 3rd vol. and what may be called the old registers. The act 52 Geo. III c. 146 (known as Rose's Act) enacts that new books of registers with new forms should be used by all parishes after the 31st December, 1812, that the baptisms, marriages, and burials should be entered in separate books, and that copies were to be furnished to the Bishop's registrar of the diocese, who was likewise to be furnished with lists of extant register books.

Whilst fully acknowledging the advantages which the more precise and methodical registration of the modern system

system has given us, the antiquary may perhaps be pardoned a feeling of regret that it allows no scope for the quaint details and comments on things in general, which are to be found, not in these I am sorry to say, but in many of our old parish registers.

I must not close my paper without expressing my best thanks to the vicar, the Rev. Edward Holme, for his courtesy in affording me full opportunity for making my investigation.

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ART. XXII. *Notes on the Roman Itinera in North Westmorland, compared with modern measurements.* By the REV. CANON MATHEWS.

*Read at Appleby, July 3rd, 1890.*

I MUST premise that I have no novel suggestions to offer on this subject, but as we shall have our attention drawn tomorrow to the Roman roads, it may be of some interest to point out what correspondence is to be found between the *Itinera*, or way books, of those roads and modern measurements. Often there seem to be difficulties in the way of our identifying the Roman measurements with modern maps; which arise partly from the Roman mile or *mille passuum* consisting of 1000 paces of 5 feet, or about 100 yards short of our statute mile, and partly from the fact that their miles were actually stepped, while our maps present a plane surface, on which the distance from point to point sometimes differs a good deal from the actual pacing over uneven ground.

Happening to possess an old coaching waybook\* in which the distances along all the principal roads are given according to actual measurement, and not map measurement, I have been struck with the correspondence I have found in parts of the country with which I am acquainted, between the distances of the *Itinera* and those of the coach roads which follow them. And if we bear in mind (1) the slight difference in the length of Roman and English miles; (2) that the coach roads often slightly deviate from the Roman ways, when following them generally; (3) that the Romans did not set down fractions of miles, but allowed for them under the saving clause *plus minus*,—more or less; we shall not be surprised when

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\* Patterson's Roads, London, 1826.

we find a close coincidence—one difference balancing the other. This we do find if we apply the test to our North Westmorland *Itinera*,—the routes variously given as II and V along the great road which leads from York to Carlisle.

Taking *Iter V* first, for a reason which will appear after, we find the distance thus given, compared with the coaching miles.

<i>Eboracum</i> to		York to	
<i>Isubrigantum</i>	xviii	Aldbrough	16 miles
<i>Cataracto</i>	xxiv	Catterick	23 "
<i>Lavatræ</i>	xviii	Bowes	20 "
<i>Verteræ</i>	xiii	Brough	13 "
<i>Brocavum</i>	xx	Brougham	19½ "
<i>Luguvallium</i>	xxii	Carlisle	20 "

The slight excess generally of the Roman mileage being due to the shorter length of the Roman mile. The one instance to the contrary being probably due to deviation of the coach road from the old *via*.

If we now turn to the other *Iter II*, we have

<i>Eboracum</i> to		York to	
<i>Isurium</i>	xvii	Aldbrough	16 miles
<i>Cataractonium</i>	xxiv	Catterick	23 "
<i>Lavatræ</i>	x(v)iii	Bowes	20 "
<i>Verteræ</i>	xiv	Brough	13 "
<i>Brovonacæ</i>	xiii	Kirkby Thore	13 "
<i>Voreda</i>	xiii	Plumpton Wall	13 "
<i>Luguvallium</i>	xiv	Carlisle	13½ "

The differences here are curious, and I think instructive. Clearly a V has dropped out by a scribe's error from the day's march to *Lavatræ*, if given as xiii; it must be xviii as in the other *Iter*. And the march from that station to *Verteræ*, variously given as xiii and xiv, it may have been to make up for dropped fractions; and so the *Itinera*, up to Brough are harmonised. But the differences to Carlisle are

are marked, not in the total mileage, which is substantially the same and agrees closely with the actual measurement but the 40 miles are divided into 3 marches of about 13 miles in the one, with stations at *Brovonacæ* and *Voreda*, instead of two marches with one station at *Brovacum*, as in the other. What does this point to?

I should like to suggest, towards the elucidation of this, that (1) neither route indicates the well marked camp at Redlands; and (2) that we find in all the marches through Westmorland half-way forts, not indicated on the *Itinera*, which roughly divide each day's march, partly to keep open the communications—partly to afford a secure mid-day halt. Thus we have the fort at Maiden castle, on the pass of Stainmoor, six miles from Bowes and seven from Brough, and a well marked fort at Coupland beck, six miles from Brough, and seven from Kirkby Thore. and as Redlands is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Brough and nine from Brougham, I am inclined to think it was a half-way fort on that day's march, when Carlisle was to be reached in two days from Brough with a night's rest at Brougham, instead of three.

We may argue that when the road was first made from York to the Wall, the troops were ordinarily required to make 20 miles a day; which was the distance, we know, commonly made in a Roman Legionary march. The *Iter V* averages 20 miles a day, with the exception of the route between Bowes and Brough, and when we consider what sort of a march it must have been in those days to cross Stanemoor, they may well have been excused if they only made 13 miles, with the burdens that a Roman Legionary had to carry, or if they were inclined to call it 14, as in *Iter II*, instead of 13. But when the country was subdued and opened up, and cross roads made, one joining from Keswick at Plumpton, and the Maiden Way crossing at Kirkby Thore, then the important permanent stations of *Voreda* and *Brovonacæ* were made, which divided

divided the route into three instead of two, Redlands remaining a *castra æstiva*, or camp solely for soldiers on campaign, and Brougham becoming a half-way fort seven miles from Kirkby Thore, and six from Plumpton Wall, like Maiden castle or Coupland beck forts.

On this reading of the curious circumstances that two varying Itinera have been preserved of exactly the same main road we should take Iter V as possibly the older way bill,\* or one preserved for troops in actual campaign when it was an object to push on to the great wall, and save a day's march, while Iter II was the route for ordinary marching with *impedimenta*. At least by this hypothesis we preserve both intact, without doing violence to either, and make the vexed questions as to *Brocavum* and *Brovonacæ* intelligible, by fixing each where actual measurements place them, at Brougham and Kirkby Thore respectively.

If however we try to apply the same solvent to the Xth Iter, we find ourselves, alas! no nearer than we were. All we can say with any certainty, is that it ran somewhere through North Westmorland from Manchester: but the road measurements (which are the basis of my paper) only give the following very meagre results:—The mileage from *Mancunium* to *Coccium* agrees with the position of Blackrode on the Lancaster road, where some authorities have placed *Coccium*: and roughly the mileage to *Galacum* and *Alone* corresponds with road measurements to Overborough and Low Borrowbridge. No mileage makes any station agree with the position of Lancaster, Kendal, or Ambleside, and no known station on the Maiden way coincides with the mileages of *Galava* or *Glanoventa*. (Either a V has dropped out the mileage from *Alone* to *Galava*, or it was an exceptionally hilly road, for only xii miles to be required of Roman soldiers on march

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\* By the II<sup>nd</sup> Iter, *Isubrigantum*, the Aldborough of the native Brigantes had become Roman *Isurium*.

in a regular route.) Roughly again the total mileage to *Glanoventa* agrees with the position of either Whitley Castle, or Old Carlisle : which was the true termination, as our president rightly says, will probably never be known until it is revealed by the spade.

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ART. XXIII. *The Appleby Chained Books.* By CHARLES ROBERT RIVINGTON.

*Read at Appleby, July 3rd, 1890.*

LAST Easter, whilst inspecting the registers at St. Laurence, Appleby, I came upon two volumes of chained books of some antiquity, which upon closer inspection appeared to be worthy, and in want of some attention. The volumes had evidently been cast on one side many years since, and lost sight of, as well as the benevolent intention of the donor. In several parishes throughout the the country chained books are still preserved. At Wimborne several are to be seen in the library of the minster, but the largest collection now in existence is probably at Hereford.

The eminent printer Mr. William Blades, whose recent death is much to be deplored, was at the time of his fatal illness compiling an account of all the chained books now preserved, which will shortly be published. The first translation into English of the entire Bible appeared in 1535, and was published by Miles Coverdale ; it was undertaken at the instance of Cromwell but was very imperfect, Tyndal had previously published his translation of the New Testament and the Pentateuch, and some of the prophetical books, but Coverdale's version appears to have been the first translation of the entire book. In 1539 appeared Cranmer's Bible, which was the first Bible printed by royal authority in England, and in the following year a royal proclamation was issued ordering a copy to be placed in every parish church throughout England. The book was a large and costly one and was usually chained to a lectern. Half a century after this royal proclamation had been issued, Richard Moore the orphan son of Anthony Moore, a tailor of Appleby, went to London and  
was

was apprenticed to Matthew Lownes a well known printer, and a member of the Stationers Company for nine years and a quarter from Michaelmas, 1598. Moore served his time with his master and on the 2nd November, 1607, was admitted to the freedom of the Company. He at once commenced business as a stationer or bookseller, and on the 28th March, 1608, he entered at Stationers hall "A most sightly and merry conceited comedie called who-would-a-thought-it or Lawetrykes." On the 29th June, 1616, Moore was admitted to the livery or cloathing of his company, and paid a fine of £20. In 1631 he was chosen renter warden, and again in the following year, but on that occasion he "made his humble request unto the table to be dispensed withall for serving the second yeare renter and the table admitted him to fyne, and they imposed xxiiij<sup>li</sup> and so freed him." In this yeare complaint was made to the Stationers Company, that John Foxe's Book of Martyrs which was first printed in 1562-3 was out of print, and that a fresh edition was urgently needed. Mr. Hansard in *Typographia* states that Richard Day, the son of the eminent printer John Day, was "concerned in Foxe's Book of Martyrs," and in the records of Stationers Hall the book is referred to as "in Richard Day's privilege" Day's interest in the book had however been acquired by the Company, who owned the copyright. The Company had printed a sixth edition in 1610, and being unwilling to print another out of their own funds, they entered into an agreement with sixteen members of the Company of whom Richard Moore was one, for an edition, or as it was then called an *impression* of 1600 copies. The partners were to have three years to dispose of the *impression* and the use of a warehouse in Stationers Hall.

The price to the partners was to be 45s. 8d. every book, delivering 25 books to every quarterne of a hundred according to the custom of the country, copies delivered after Ladyday, and before 1st September, to be paid for at Michaelmas

Michaelmas next following, or within one month after, and copies delivered after Michaelmas and before 1st March to be paid for at Ladyday, then next or within one month after, "and the like tyme to be allowed from Midsummer and from Christmas, and soe from six months to six months."

It was also agreed that "if any shall take up but 12 of the said books at one tyme, that notwithstanding he shall have the next tyme delivered unto him of the said books, 13 to the dozen."

The partners were not themselves printers and the *impression* bears the imprint of A. Islip, F. Kyngston, and R. Young. Richard Moore who carried on his business in or near Fleet Street, must have at this time attained a considerable position in his trade, and it is gratifying to find that in his success he did not forget his native town, for the same year that he entered into this partnership, he presented a copy of this *impression*, comprising the three large folio black letter volumes now preserved in St. Laurence, to the parish, on the first volume of which is inscribed on the cover "The gift of Richard More, Stationer of London, to the Parish Church of Aplebye, in Westmorland, 1632."

These volumes were formerly chained in the church, and the iron ring to which the chain was attached is preserved on the cover of the first volume.

On the 2nd October, 1633, Moore was chosen into the court of assistants, but it does not appear that he ever attended any court meeting.

In addition to the book before mentioned, the following works are entered in the Stationers registers under his name.

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|--------------|---|
| 1608 Sept. 6 | The life of Galeaggo Garacciolo Marquis of Vico, &c.                          |
| 1609 Oct. 10 | A Sermon preached at Paules Crosse the 7th of May 1609 by George Benson, D.D. |

- 1610 May 8 Ffrudigraphia the Synopsis or Epitome of Surveigh methodized.
- 1611 May 18 Ignatius his Conclave or his enthronization in a late Election in Hell, &c.
- 1612 May 19 Doctrinall and Morall—Observations concerning religion, &c. by John Copley Semynary priest.
- 1612 May 19 An Introduction to an old—&c. (*sic*)
- 1613 Dec. 20 Googes husbandry Englandes helicon.
- 1617 Feb. 10 The Parable of Poyson by William Crashawe.
- 1618 Dec. 11 A Treatise of Hawkes and Hawkinge by Edmond Brett.
- 1620 April 11 A feast for worms set forth in a Poem in the history of Jonah written by Francis Quarlesse Gent.
- 1620 May 4 Via Recta ad vitam longam or a plaine Philosophicall Discourse of the nature, faculties &c. of all such things as by way of nourishment make for the preservation of health by Tobias Venner Doctor of Phisick.
- 1620 Sept. 23 A Brief and accurate treatise concerning the taking of the fume of Tobacco wrtten by Tobias Venner Doctor of Physick in Bath.
- 1620 Jany. 10 Hadassa or the history of Queene Hester with Meditacon divine and Morall written by Francis Quarlesse Gent.
- 1620 March 6 Musgraves motives or his reasons for his cessacon from the Doctrines of the Church of Rome.
- 1621 March 26 Certain selected Odes of Horace with other Poems annexed and translated by John Ashmore Gent.
- 1626 March 6 The principles of saving truth.
- 1627 April 10 Omen Roonæ Authore John Robathan.
- 1627 Novr. 15 The Hautye heart humbled by Master Jerome.
- 1628 Octr. 4 The Devout Christian Communicant by N. H.
- 1628 Octr. 9 All Sermons and other Tracates as the Right Reverend Father in God Lancelot Lord Bishop of Winton deceased (Bishop Andrews) left perfect and fitt to be published.
- 1631 April 29 A Book of Praiers and Meditacons called the Christian Storehouse by John Gee.

Several of the above Books will be found in Mr. Bullen's Catalogue of early English books in the British Museum Library.

Moore

Moore did not live long after his admission to the governing body of his company, for in April, 1634, he died at the early age of 50, leaving a widow and four sons. The following is a copy of his will, which was proved in the Commissary Court of London, in May, 1634, by his widow.

In the Name of God Amen. I Richard Moore Stationer of the Parish of St. Dunstons in the West being sick in body but of pfect mind and memory blessed be God doe constitute and make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form as followeth Imprimis I commend my soule into the hands of God my mercifull Father in Jesus Christ my Redeemer by whose meritts alone I believe I am justified from all my sines and shall be saved from death hell and condemnation And I will that my body be buryed devoutly at the discretion of my Executor in sure and certain hope of a blessed resurrection unto eternal life Item I bequeath to my four sons John Godfrey Joseph and Jonathan one thousand pound to be divided among them in four equal porcons And if any of them shall dye before they come to the age of twenty and one years then his or their part to be divided equally among the survivours Item I bequeath forty shillings to be distributed to the ancient poore people of Appleby in Westmorland Item I doe give twenty shillings to the poore people of this parish I doe make my dear and loving Wife Anne Moore full and sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament And my desire is that if this my Will be not in all points set downe according to forme in lawe yet that it may be interpreted according to my true and simple meaning as is before expressed in the best manner I could— In wittnes whereof I doe set my hand and seale this 15th of Aprill in the yeare of our Lord One thousand six hundred thirty and fower— Richard Moore—Signed and sealed in the presence of us —Henry Burton—Henry Hood.

It is evident from the bequest to his sons that he must have been as successful and prudent as most north country men who go south ; the last record I can trace relating to him is in November, 1636, when his widow applied to the court of the Stationers Company to allow her " Livery part in the English Stock " of the company to be conferred upon Mr. Chappell. The application was unusual, as the " English Stock " was a trading partnership amongst certain

certain members of the Company, which yielded very large profits in which the widows of deceased partners were permitted to participate during widowhood, but in this case it was granted.

The late Mr. Blades ascertained that there is at Bowness a copy of "the paraphrase upon the Gospels" dated 1516-20, on the cover of which is the iron ring to which a chain was formerly attached, but he was not aware of the existence of any other chained book in Westmorland.

The following is a list of all the Westmorland boys (other than Richard Moore), who were bound at Stationers' hall, between 1560 and 1640.

- 1564 Feby. 21 John Ellirye the Sonne of Peter Ellyrye of Windermarre in the County Westmerlonde husbandman was bound apprentice to Garrad Dewes from the Feast of Purification of the Virgin Mary 1563 for "tenne yerres."
- 1565 July Edward Haryson the Sonne of Cuthberte Haryson of Banton in the County of Westmoreland husbandman was bound Apprentice to Olyver Wilkes Citizen and Stationer of London from the Feaste of Saynte John Baptiste 1565 for 8 yerres.
- 1567 Thomas Baglay "Sonne of Robert Baglaye late of Kendall in the Countye of Yorke deceased" was apprenticed to Robert Hackforth from the Feast of Pentecoste 1567 for seven yerres.
- 1586 Aug. 8 Mathue Warcop son of Richard Warcop of Cowley in the Countie of Westmorland husbandman was apprenticed to Abell Jeffes for seven yerres.
- 1588 Jan. 16 Thomas Halle Son of Henry Hall of the parish of Musgrave in the County of Westmorland husbandman was apprenticed to William Leeke for eight yerres from Michaelmas 1588.
- 1593 June 23 Richard Atkinson Son of Reynold Atkinson of Kendal in the County of Westmorland Cordwainer was apprenticed to Thomas Stuckey for seven yerres from that day.
- 1600 Feby. 4 Joseph Morrys Son of Joseph Morrys of Lower Most Hilton in the County of (?) Westmorland Yeoman was apprenticed to Bonham Norton for seven yerres from that day.

Immediately

Immediately after the entry of this binding is a note  
 " Provided always that this apprentice is not to be trayned  
 in the Stationers' trade nor any facultie belonging to the  
 Companye of Stationers."

- 1602 June 7 Edward Grangier Sonne of William Grangier of  
 Soulbie in the County of Westmorland Y'man  
 was appd to Nicholas Linge for eight yeres from  
 that day.
- 1603 Oct. 25 Edward Jackson Sonne of Thomas Jackson of Ken-  
 dall in the Barrondey of Kendal Yeoman was  
 appd to Richard Brockbank for eight yeres from  
 Saint John Baptist last past.
- 1605 March 3 Guilbert Wharton Son of Richard Wharton of Shape  
 Abbey in the Countie of Westmorland Gent. was  
 appd to Richard Ockold for eight yeres from  
 Xmas 1604.
- 1615 Augt 21 Lancelot Barnett Sonne of Wm. Barnett of Brough  
 under Stane-moor in the Countie of Westmer-  
 lande Sho Maker was appd to Geo. Ward for nine  
 yeares from that day.
- 1619 Nov. 3 Anthonie Wetherell Sonne of Anthonie Wetherell of  
 Kirkby Steven in the County of Westmorland  
 Clarke was appd to George Edd for seaven yeares  
 from Christmas then next.

But subsequently this entry was crossed out of the book  
 by order of the Court of Assistants

- 1620 Aug. 7 "William Washington Sonne of Randall Washing-  
 ton of Regill in the County of Westmorland Gent.  
 was appd to Anne Helme widdowe of John Helme  
 for eight yeares.

He was made free the 3rd Septr., 1827, and carried on  
 a business as a Bookseller and Publisher, in London, and  
 in 1628 published an edition of Sir Francis Bacon's  
 Advancement of Learning.

- 1623 Jany. 19 William Jackson Sonne of Joh Jackson of Brough  
 in the Countie of Westmd. Yeoman was appd  
 to John Bennett for eight years.

- 1624 Jany. 17 John Atkinson Sonne of Richard Atkinson of Farleton in the Countie of Westmerland Yeoman was appd to Thomas Gubbins for seven yeares.
- 1626 Novr. 6 John Applegarth Son of Thomas Applegarth of Underley in the Countie of Westmerland Yeoman was appd to Hugh Derrye.
- 1627 Sepr. 3 George Hutton Sonne of William Hutton of Aggerford in ye Countye of Westmerland Yeoman was appd to Michael Sparkes for eight yeares.

He was made free 4th May, 1635 and traded as a Bookseller and Publisher, and entered in the registers, on the 23rd April, 1638, "Meditacons called a Spiritual Spicery, translated out of Latin by Richard Braithwait, Esquire," and on the 23rd Sept., 1639, "a tragedy of Albertus Walenstein late Duke of Friedland by Henry Glapthorne."

- 1629 Novr. 2 Joseph Range Son of Moth Range of Kendall in the Countye of Westmerland Miller was apprenticed to John Hairlond for ten yeres.

On the 9th March following the binding was erased and the Indentures delivered up.

- 1633 June 22 Samuel Hutton Sonn of Wm. Hutton of Farleton in the County of Westmland Yeoman was apprenticed to Hen. Eve for seven yeares.
- 1637 Decr. 9 "Roger Smith the Sonne of James Smith of Kendall in the County of Westmorland Yeoman" was apprenticed to John Willmott for seven yeares.

Thus it appears that prior to 1640, twenty Westmorland boys were apprenticed to the trade of Booksellers and Publishers, and of the three who, having served their Indentures, commenced, to trade *viz*: Richd. Moore of Appleby, Wm. Washington of Aggerford, and Geo. Hutton of Farleton, the former attained considerable success.

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ART. XXIV. *The Appleby Charters.* By W. HEWITSON,  
Town Clerk of Appleby.

*Read at that place, July 3, 1890.*

“APPLEBY hath been a Town Corporate of very ancient time.” Thus Nicolson and Burn in their *History and Antiquities of Cumberland and Westmorland, 1777*. How long we do not at this day know any more than did they, as the original charter of incorporation has been lost or destroyed, and no record of its date remains in the possession of the corporation. The same historians, referring further to Appleby, say:—“It is in fact evident that they were governed by a mayor and other corporation officers, perhaps as early as any other corporation in the kingdom.”

The statute 13 Edward I, c. 1 (1285), which relates to the acknowledgment of a statute merchant, runs in the original Norman French (the legal and parliamentary language of the period), that the merchant shall cause his debtor to come before the mayor of Appleby or some chief warden of a city or other good town “*Face venir sun dettur devaunt le meyre de Appelby.*” The English translation of the act however mentions the mayor of London and not the mayor of Appleby.

The earliest Royal Grant now in the possession of the corporation is a charter of Henry II. It is undated, but I am informed by Mr. Norcliffe, of Langton Hall, near Malton, Yorkshire (who has gone through the town chest and either copied or taken extracts from every document therein, and whose assistance I gladly acknowledge) that it was granted in 1179, as, he says, is certain from the pipe rolls, published by the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries in 1847. The burgesses paid 40 marks for it. By this charter  
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the king granted and confirmed to his burgesses of Appleby, all the liberties and privileges which his burgesses of York had. I would point out that this is not a charter of incorporation, but a grant of privileges to an existing corporation.

I next come to a charter of king John, dated at York, the 26th day of March, in the first year of his reign (1199), and which cost the corporation 100 marks. This charter, like that of Henry, grants and confirms to the burgesses of Appleby, all the liberties and privileges which the burgesses of York had, and specifies those privileges as freedom from toll and stallage, and pontage and lastage throughout England except in the city of London, and goes on to state that if the burgesses of York should afterwards have that exemption in the city of London, the burgesses of Appleby should have the same. By the same charter king John granted to the burgesses the borough of Appleby, to hold in their hands, rendering to the sheriff of Westmorland the rent due for the same, one moiety at Michaelmas and the other at Easter.

The burgesses soon had occasion to test the validity of the charter of John, for we find them, in the 4th Edward I (1276), bringing a special writ against Roger de Clifford and Isabella his wife, and Roger de Laburne and Idonea his wife, alleging, amongst other things, that the aforesaid Roger and Roger did not permit the said burghers to take stall rent in all markets and fairs at the said town, nor customs of such merchants as did traffic there, as they and their ancestors, in time past, were accustomed to do; and did distrain them day by day, to compel them to do fealty to the said Roger and Roger, for their tenements in the town aforesaid, as if they were their homagers, of whom they did not hold anything at all, nor of any other but their lord the king; to the great damage of their lord the king and the aforesaid burghers. By the answer of the defendants it appeared that they laid claim to the borough, by  
virtue

virtue of a charter of King John, granting to Robert de Veteripont, great grandfather of the said Isabella and Idonea, "Appleby and Burgh with all their appendages, with the sheriffwick and rent of our county of Westmorland, and the services of all our tenants, who hold not by knights service." This charter was granted in the 4th year of the king's reign, and therefore subsequently to the grant to the burgesses. Issue being joined, inquiry was made by jurors of the counties of Northumberland, Durham, and York who were considered as less likely to be biassed than local jurors, and who found that neither Robert de Vetripont nor any that succeeded him as heir, ever had seizin of the borough of Appleby, in which the burghers dwelt; but that king John gave to the said Robert, "old Appilby where the bondmen dwell" (*Vetus Appilby ubi villani manent*), now Bongate, with the appurtenances, which lands the king had in his hands, by reason of the trespass committed by Hugh de Morville, who being attainted for the part he took in the death and beatification of that "rebellious prelate" of whom Henry II had wished to be rid, (Thomas a' Beckett), had forfeited the castles of Appleby and Brough held by him. Judgment was therefore given in favour of the burgesses.

The next charters in order of date, are those of 16 Henry III (1232), 14 Edward I (1286), and 5 Edward III (1332), confirming that of king John. The charter of Edward I, however, provided that the burgesses might if they thought fit, pay the rent for the borough into the exchequer by the hands of their own bailiffs, instead of through the sheriffs; probably in consequence of the defendants in the suit above mentioned having laid claim to the homage of the burgesses; at any rate the burgesses readily availed themselves of the privilege, as appears from the vouchers for subsequent payments of rent. That of Edward III having recited that the borough had been seized by Edward II for arrears of rent, and was then in

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the possession of the crown, re-granted the town to the burgesses, on the same terms as before.

Next are the charters of 20 Henry VIII (1528), 1 Mary (1553), and 4 James I (1607), and then that of 16 James I (1618), confirmatory of letters patent of Philip and Mary, reducing the annual rent from 20 marks to two marks on account of the devastation of the town by the Scots, and discharging the arrears.

In this connection I may state that there is a *quietus* in 7 Henry VIII, another in 25 Henry VIII, and a third in 2 and 3 Philip and Mary reducing the fee farm rent to two marks yearly, following Inquisitions which found that on St. Stephen's day in the year 1388, the town was burned by the Scots, and that the greatest part lay still in ruins.

I may also here mention an order (of which a copy in the writing of the period remains with the corporation muniments), of Henry (supposed to be Henry VII), dated the 27th of May, in the 7th year of his reign (1492), addressed to the sheriffs of Westmorland, which, after reciting that divers of his progenitors had granted to the inhabitants of Appleby, divers franchises, liberties, and freedoms as in the holding of fairs and keeping of markets with other liberties, such as the citizens of York had, continues as follows:—

We being credibly informed that the said towne hath been by the Scotts destroyed wasted and burned with their said charters of liberties by our said progenitours to thaim graunted afore this tyme whereby the people of the countrey thereabout have loste their resort and commyng to the said Towne whiche towne withoute we of our especial grace putte to thinhabitants of the same our hande of pitie and mercye is like to fall to thuttreast ruyn and decaye We for this and other causes us moving will and charge you that ye in such places as ye thinke most expedient within the said countie do make proclamation that our plaisir is that the said inhabitaunts have and enjoye the said faires and marketts to bee holden upon the Monday or ells the Saturday onys in the week as it shal be thoughte moost best for the  
wele

wele of the country With all other liberties fredomes and franchises as largely and in as ample wise as any of their predecessors had used and hâd in the daies of any of our progenitors of this tyme without any interruption hurt or hindering of us or any of our officers to the contrary.

We may estimate the population of the borough from the fee farm rent, which was paid at the rate of 2d. for each burgage. Taking the rent of 20 marks (£13 6s. 8d.), it gives 1600 burgages, and allowing a household of six persons for each burgage, which is probably a low computation, we get a population of about 10,000 which would mean a town of considerable importance, at the time in question. The reduced rent of two marks (£1 6s. 8d.), by the same calculation gives us a population of about one thousand, from which we may gather the extent of the devastation wrought by the Scots.

The privileges of the burgesses are further confirmed by charter of 3 Charles I (1628). This charter recites a charter of Elizabeth, which however I do not find with the records.

In the time of the Commonwealth, a charter would seem to have been granted to, or rather imposed upon the burgesses, for on the Restoration, according to the Rev. Thomas Machell, "the Mayor would not handle the staff of authority, nor suffer the oath of office to be administered unto him, until he had sent for Oliver's Charter, and in the face of the court, cut it in pieces with his own hands, and then looking about, he espied some taylors, and cast to them, saying, it should never be a measure unto him."

The burgesses appear to have surrendered all the powers franchises and authorities concerning the election of mayor, recorder, aldermen, town clerk, common councilmen, coroner, and other officers to James II, who by charter in the first year of his reign (1685), incorporated the borough by the name of "The mayor, aldermen and capital burgesses of the borough of Appleby," constituted the following

following offices *viz* :—Mayor, recorder, town clerk, 12 aldermen besides the mayor, 16 capital burgesses, sword bearer, serjeant at mace two chamberlains and two bailiffs, nominated the first mayor, recorder, aldermen, town clerk and capital burgesses to hold office during life, provided for future elections, and granted a fair and a court of *pie poudre*.

Shortly after the grant of this charter the king issued a *Quo warranto* against this and other corporations, and we find that by surrender dated the 4th of June, 1688, the corporation yielded up to him his heirs and successors, all the powers, franchises and liberties whatsoever, vested in them concerning the electing, nominating, and appointing of any persons into the offices of the said borough, and prayed his majesty to regrant the said liberties and franchises. It appears, however, from the proclamation issued by the king in 1688, that this surrender and the previous one in 1685, were never inrolled, by reason whereof the corporation got rid of the charter of James II the same being void, having been granted in consideration of a void surrender. The subsequent elections were in consequence governed by ancient usage.

Appleby was not included in the schedules to the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835, and the provisions of that act, did not affect its constitution.

In 1883 an act was passed which dissolved as from the 25th of March, 1885 all the corporations which were then unreformed, except those to which in the meantime, her majesty should be pleased to grant new charters, extending to them the provisions of the municipal corporations acts. Appleby was included in the schedule to this act, as one of the places to which it was considered by the commissioners, who had previously held inquiries on the subject, that the municipal corporations acts might properly be applied, if the inhabitants so wished. The inhabitants, therefore, not wishing that the ancient corporation

tion should become a thing of the past, petitioned her majesty for a new charter of incorporation, and her majesty being graciously pleased to accede to the prayer of the petition, a new charter was granted accordingly on the 20th day of July, 1885, extending to Appleby the provisions of the municipal corporation acts, and initiating a new era in the government of the town, by placing the same on a popular basis.

In conclusion it has not been my purpose to write a history of this ancient borough: I have simply endeavoured to place before you a bare account of the several royal charters and grants, from which I think you will glean that the town has a long past history, and has undergone vicissitudes. Its motto however has been, and I trust will continue to be "*Nec ferro Nec igni.*"

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ART. XXV. *The Parish of Stanwix.* By the REV. J. R. WOOD, M.A., Vicar of Stanwix.

*Read at Appleby, July 3, 1890.*

THE following explains itself, but many items must have been added by a subsequent hand to Dr. Todd.

A BOOK OF ACCOUNTS  
BELONGING TO  
THE PARISH OF STANWIX  
IN THE DIOCESE OF CARLILE.

Wherein are carefully sett down not only all the Accounts that Relate to the church : but also all other matters that could be mett w<sup>th</sup> in Old Records & Writeings that any way concern the Vicaridge of Stanwix Stainweggrs, or Staynwyggrs.

Begun by Mr. Hugh Todd A.M. Canon of the Church of Carlisle, and Vicar of Stanwix  
Ano Domini 1685.

An Account of the Vicaridge of Stanwix.

The Church of Stanwix is dedicated to Saint Michael the Arch Angell: and is placed on an Eminence or Rising Ground; as most Churches are, which are Dedicated to that Saint.

It was under the care of a Rector, who enjoy'd all Tithes and other Dues from the Parishioners: till about the year of God 1140 or thereabouts: At w<sup>ch</sup> time it was Appropriated by K. H. I to the Cathedral and Conventuall Church at Carlile: Both the Bishop and the (then) Prior [Walter who had been Confessor to H. I] & Convent partaking of the Revenues of it; and being both concerned to provide an Able Clerk to supply the Cure.

N.B.—I find that about that time the Bishop and the Members of his Cathedrall Church Enjoy'd many revenues in common; as they did the Tithes of this Church. Sed quære.

A.D. 1140 or thereabouts Walter Prior of Karliol annexed to the Convent the Rectory of Stanwix; wch King H. I had bestowed him; and the Donation was confirmed by the King, and Athelwold the 1st Bishop of Carlilol.

By this it should be seen that the Parish of Stanwix was within the Forest of Englewood, and therefore (according to the laws) both the



the Tithes belonged to the King, and the Presentation to the place was lodged in the King too.

Ano Dom<sup>i</sup> 1294. John de Halton, then Bp. of Carlisle conferred Holy Orders on 46 \* Persons in the Parish Church of Staynwygs. It may be thought that the Church was larger than it is at present.  
quære de hoc.

Ano Dom<sup>i</sup> 1300. One Sir [Ds] Adam, Vicar of Staynwiggs was commissioned by the Bishop John de Halton a Procter to receive from the . . . . . justices . . . . .

Ano Dom. 1309 The said Bishop collates Gilbert de Darlington to the Vicaridge of Staynwiggs, saving to Himself a Pension of Half a mark, as was ('tis said) then usuall.

A.D. 1316 John de Halton Bp. collates to the Vicaridge of Staynwig, Thomas Hogg Vacant by the death of John de Appleby late Vicar: saving a pension of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mark payable at Michs.

A.D. 1324. John de Halton confers Orders at the Parish Church at Staynwiggs.

A.D. 1333. John de Kirkby appoints the Vicar of Stainwix to receive the offending Clergy from the Justices of Cumberland; (Adam de Crokedant then one of the Justices).

A.D. 1362. One William, Hermite of St. Peter's Chappell near Lindstock, gives to ye Church of Staynwiggs a cow instead of a Mortuary.

A.D. 1366. I find a complaint against Robert de Bix Vicar of Stanwiggs: in the time of Thomas de Appleby Bishop of Carlile.†

Ano Domini 1570. Henry Brown was then Vicar of Stanwix.

A.D. 1577. Richard Barnes, then Bishop collates Richard Phayer to the Vicaridge of Stanwix, who resigned the Rectory of Cliburn.

A.D. 1597. Richard Edgard was collated by John May, then Lord Bp. of Carlisle to the Vicaridge.

A.D. 1586. John Braithwaite was collated to ye Vicaridge of Stanwix, vacant by death.

\* I make the number to be 57, but a page is misplaced in Halton's register, and two ordinations may have got mixed. EDITOR.

† The above are extracts (somewhat inaccurate) from the registers of the Bishops of Carlisle, which registers it is hoped will someday be printed. EDITOR.

- A<sup>o</sup> Domi 1590. I find an order to have Issued from the Bishop, to pull down an old out house, w<sup>ch</sup> belong'd to the Vicaridge: and to keep the house and barn in good repair.
- A. Domi 1602. Dr. John May, then Bishop, collates Thomas Langhorn A.B. to the Vicaridge, vacant by Death of John Braithwait, last Incumbent.
- A.D. 1614. Dr. John May, Bishop, collates John Robinson Master of Arts to the Vicaridge, vacant by death of Tho. Langhorn.
- A.D. 1624. One John Jackson was Vicar, who voluntarily resign'd the Vicaridge.
- A.D. 1625. Dr. Richard Milburn then Bishop collates Robert Brown to ye Vicaridge, vacant by resignation of John Jackson.
- A.D. 1638.  
(aut circ) Richard Welshman was collated by Bp. Potter, his Uncle. He was vicar of Crossby four years. In his time there was convenient House and Barne w<sup>ch</sup> vacant for about a year.
- A.D. 1653.  
aut circ. Joseph Nicholson A.M. After his time ye place was supply'd by Itinerants.
1660. Mr. George Buchanan, Prebendary of Carlol was collated by Bp. Stearne and Instituted into the Vicaridge 24th April, 1661. At his death he gave 5*l* to ye Parish, the Interest of w<sup>ch</sup> is to be given to a Schoolmaster, as ye Vicar shall order. Mrs. Nicholson has ye money in her hand.
1666. Henry Marshall A.M. Prebendary and Chancellor of Carlisle was collated to the Vicaridge of Stanwix Marc. 31, A.D. 1666.
1667. Jeremy Taylor, A.M. Chaplain to Bp. Rainbow and Prebendary of Carlile was collated to Stanwix June 4, 1667.
1676. John Tomlinson.
1685. Hugh Todd A.M. and Fellow of University College Oxon. (Prebendary of Carlile) was Instituted to the Vic. of Stanwix Oct. A.D. 1685, who resigned it to the Bp. Feb. 23. 1688, ex mero motu animam liberare cupiens. Gregis Tui Miserere Deus.
1688. Nathanael Spooner A.M. and late Rector of Clibburne in Westmorland was collated by Dr. Thos.

1703. Thos. Smith L<sup>d</sup> Bishop of Carlile and Instituted into the Vicaridge of Stanwix, then vacant. Geo. Fleming A.M. was collated to the Vicaridge vacant by the death of Mr. Spooner, late incumbent Augst. 2 1703 and resigned it Mar. ye 28, 1705.
1705. Tho. Benson A.M. Chaplain to the R<sup>t</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup>. William Nicolson L<sup>d</sup> Bp. of Carlile was collated to the Vicaridge of Stanwix Mar. 28, 1705 vacant by the resignation of Mr. George Fleming.
1727. John Waugh A.M. Chancellor and Prebendary of Carlile was collated to the Vicaridge of Stanwix vacant by death of the Reverend Dr. Thos. Benson, July the 15th, 1727.
1766. James Farish Lecturer of the Cathedral of Carlisle was collated to the Vicaridge of Stanwix vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Jno, Waugh 11 May, 1765.

## Receipts of the Vicarage of Stanwix

From Midsummer 1745 to Midsummer 1746.

£ s. d.

Glebe Rent 06 00 00 Allowed in consideration of loss by Rebels 5s.  
Tythe &c. 34 00 00 Loss for Rebels allowed for £8 8s. 2d.

NOTE.—The light Horse joined with Jeram Tullie, Esq. : Joseph Nicolson of Hawkesdale, Esq. : Willm Thomlinson of the Gill, Caldbeck and Stanwix, but was not charged in both wards, only in Eskdale.\*

The above is extracted from a Book of Receipts of the living, begun in 1705 by Dr. Benson.

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\* On "Light Horse" see these Transactions, vol. viii, p. 304.

ART. XXVI. *Note on Sandford's History of Cumberland.*

By GEORGE WATSON.

*Read at Appleby, July 3rd, 1890.*

**I**N Sandford's History of Cumberland circa 1675, lately published by the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, at page 37 occurs a quaint paragraph relative to the so-called "Giants Grave," at Penrith. He says:—

I was told from Mr. Page himself: a stranger gentleman coming to the Crown Inn at peareth prayed his host to get him oth discret Mrs. of the Town to supe with him and he brought this Mr. Page the Marshall or Steward and Schoolmr. The stranger said he came to see the antiquities and drew forth a paper that said that Sir Hugh Cesario lived in disert place in a rocke : a marshall man : like knight errant : killing monster man and beast : The place he lived in called Isey Perlis, where a little from thence is 3 vaults in a rocke 100 may live in : and he was buried in the north side of the church ith green field : & they went to the church & on the north side there was 2 crosses distant the length of a man one at head and other at feet.

Thus far the story is a communication from Mr. Page to Sandford, the concluding part of the paragraph being a reminiscence of Sandford's own:—

And was opened when I was a Scoller ther by William Turner & ther found the great Long Shank bones & other bones of a man and a broad sword besides found then by the Church Wardens.

Now as the visit of the strange antiquary took place when Mr. Page was schoolmaster (presumably of the Penrith Grammar School), which according to Nicolson and Burn\* was from 1581 to 91, and Sandford wrote his history in 1675 it becomes an interesting question, when

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\* Vol ii, p. 410.

during the 84 or 94 years interval between the strange antiquary's visit and Sandford writing his history, did Page and Sandford meet.

I propose to enquire into this by collating such facts about the two men as I have been able to meet with.

First as to Edmund Sandford's place in the pedigree of the Sandfords of Askham and Howgill, as given by Nicolson and Burn.\* There does not appear to be any room for doubt that the author was Edmund, the second son of Thomas Sandford, who stands 9th in the pedigree and who died 7th James 1st (1610). Now as this Thomas Sandford had five daughters born after Edmund, the date of the latter's birth could not in the natural course of life be much later than about 1600; of course it might be earlier, but if much earlier, would make him too old a man in 1675 to be writing a history of Cumberland. There is no evidence of an Edmund Sandford in the succeeding generation, and if there had been he could not have conversed with Mr. Page who died in 1623. Dating Sandford's birth then at 1600, and supposing him to have been 16 years old when he was a pupil at Penrith Grammar School, we get the probable date of 1616 for the opening of the grave by William Turner, and the finding of the bones and broad sword.

The long shank bones of a man mentioned by Sandford do not I think mean anything abnormal, but only the thigh bones, as distinguished from the shorter shin bones: it is also to be noted that Sandford describes the crosses as the *length of a man distant*, not of a giant 15 feet of altitude, to which towering dimensions he has since grown. When and by whom then was the "giant" introduced? He is I believe first met with in print in Dr. Todd's appendix to Gibson's edition of Camden, in 1695 (only 20 years after the date assigned to the writing of Sandford's

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\* Vol. i. pp. 387, 423.

history), but where the learned doctor found the "giant" we are not told; he only quotes as his authority "they say" or "they tell you," and says that the crosses were then five yards apart, the length of the giant who lay between them. It looks very like as if the learned doctor was the father of the Penrith giant.

Of Sandford's informant Mr. Page, we learn from the parish register the following. He married in 1586, and the fact that his marriage in another parish is so carefully recorded in the Penrith register shows he was a man of some consequence: the entry is as follows.—"1586, June 12th day was Anthonie Paig and Isabell Lancaster married at Mardell chappell by Parson Burton." In due course the "chrystnings" of five of his children are recorded up to September, 1597, when the plague broke out in Penrith, and during the fifteen months of its ravages in the parish Anthony Paig had a son born and lost his wife with the pestilence. In 1601 he witnessed the induction of the Rev. John Hastie to the living of Penrith, being described as Mr. Anthony Page, steward (presumably of the manor); he is not there described as schoolmaster so far confirming N. and B's. record, that he ceased to be schoolmaster in 1591. In 1612 a daughter of Mr. Anthony Page is buried, and in 1623 Mr. Anthony Page himself is buried: his age we can only guess at (ages at that time not being registered), supposing however that in 1581, when he first held the two responsible positions of master of the Grammar School, and steward of the manor, he was 35 or 40 years of age, he would be about 80 at his death, in 1623. When then did Sandford hear from Page, the story of the strange antiquary's visit? I think it is almost certain that it was, when Sandford was, as he says, "a scoller there" (at the Grammar School), Page then being far advanced in years: probably it was on the occasion of the opening of the grave by William Turner, which incident might well recall to the old man's recollection the strange antiquary's

quary's visit some 30 years before, which he then related to the intelligent pupil at the Grammar School: the way Sandford groups Page's story of the antiquary's visit, the opening of the grave, and his own pupilage at the Grammar School into one paragraph would appear to favour this assumption. The name of William Turner, mentioned by Sandford, is also found in the register; he was married in 1614, and his children's "chrystnings" are from time to time recorded.

In reading Sandford's quaint account of the ancient monuments at Penrith, one is naturally led to ask how it is that he makes no mention of the four hog-backed side stones, and also to wonder if he, before penning his accounts, refreshed his memory by a visit to Penrith, for, if he wrote solely from recollection of what he had heard and seen 60 years before, we must make allowance for omissions and errors.

If it was a fact that in Sandford's time the two crosses were only the length of an ordinary man apart, I should conjecture that the two crosses, and four hog-backed side stones, then marked *two distinct graves* in a line with and contiguous to each other, the cross at the head of the eastern grave being at the foot of the western one, each grave having a pair of hog-backed stones to itself, and I should be led to believe that the cross at the head of the eastern grave, was afterwards removed to the foot, thus forming to all appearances one grave, 15 feet long, to which popular fancy afterwards gave the name of the "giant's grave".

As tending to confirm this theory I may mention that while the western cross stands in what is evidently its original socket stone, a regularly shaped circular stone of Blencow or Lamonby flesh coloured rock, same as the crosses themselves, the eastern cross is clumsily fixed into an unwrought square block of local red freestone, now sunk a foot below the surface of the soil: moreover it stands

stands (as also do the hog-backed stones), upon a gruesome deposit of churchyard soil, bones and building rubbish, making it certain that this cross at least does not occupy its original position ; perhaps it had fallen and in its fall had broken two of the hog-backed stones in the way we now see them.

Having lately directed the work of raising the hog-backed stones from their previous embedded condition, and placing them upon base stones bedded upon a deep foundation of concrete I had an opportunity of making the observations above recorded, to which I may add that the artificial deposit upon which the eastern cross and hog-backs stand, extended downwards seven feet to where the undisturbed boulder clay comes in, and at the bottom of the rubbish I found a piece of blue willow pattern pot, proving the modern character of the earth upon which the monuments stand.

But besides the change of relative position of the two crosses as inferred from Sandford and Dr. Todd differing as to their distance apart, there is I think good reason to believe that an entire change in their position was made when the church was rebuilt in 1720-2. Bishop Nicolson has left it on record, that at the time of his visitation, 16 years before the church was rebuilt, the crosses and the hog-backs stood "before the great north door" of the old church: now if the monuments then occupied the same ground as now, the north door must have been much further eastward in the church than was usual. Taking this into consideration, along with the modern character of the ground upon which the monuments stand, I feel certain that when the church was rebuilt, the hog-backs and the eastern cross were moved to their present position, to give uninterrupted access to the new north door which probably occupies the same position as the old one did. It is not unlikely that the present western cross was originally the eastern one and still retains



retains its old position, it being noticeable that the ground near its base was much firmer and quite different in character to that under the eastern cross, and hog-backs as already described.

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ART. XXVII. *The Brough Idol*. By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A.  
*Communicated at Appleby, July 3rd, 1890.*

IN the summer of 1886 a curious stone figure with a Roman inscription was brought to the Rev. W. Lyde, rector of Brough-under-Stainmore, by a working man who was said to have found it in getting water out of a "water-hole" at Blackmoorgate, about two miles N.E. of Brough, near the road to Middleton-in-Teesdale. The stone bore the inscription DEO: ARVALO SATURNO SEX COMMODUS VALER VSLM. It was communicated by Mr. Lyde to Chancellor Ferguson, and has since been published in several places, last by myself in the *Ephemeris Epigraphica* (vii 1187). By the kindness of Mr. Lyde, I was able to get a loan of the stone. It is an undeniable forgery, but as some people seem still to believe in it, and as the hitherto undetected forger may possibly follow it up, it may be as well briefly to detail the exact reasons for denying its genuineness. The accompanying woodcuts are full size.

(1). The style of carving as shown by the figure is obviously not Roman or antique of any sort. Mr. A. W. Franks, at the British Museum, to whom I showed the object, judged it to be a forgery twice removed from the truth, *i.e.* copied from a previous forgery. Small Roman figures of similar character, but genuine, are not uncommon, and are, I believe, often imitated by forgers.

(2). The freshness of the lettering and the preservation of the surface generally, are such as no genuine antique could show.

(3). The character of the lettering is most damning. An uncial U for a V might conceivably pass muster, for it does occur occasionally on third century and later inscriptions of inferior workmanship, (CIL vi 17667 Rome :

AUXILIARIS,

SEX  
COMMODVS  
VS VALER  
VS L M



DEO ARVALO  
SAT URNO



AUXILIARIS, &c.) though I do not remember to have ever noticed it on any Roman inscription in Britain. But the whole style of lettering is hopeless.

(4). The inscription itself is copied from one found at Brescia (*Brixia*) in N. Italy, and published by Rossi (in 1693), Marini, Orelli (n. 1510) and others, lastly by Mommsen (CIL v. 4198). And it stands convicted. There are in the books two versions of the first line, the one giving *deo Alo*, the other *deo Arvalo*, and as Henzen (*Collectionis Orellianæ supplementa* p. 145) and Mommsen point out, *Alo* is most undoubtedly the true reading, and *Arvalo* a mistake. The latter was, however, the ordinarily received text at one time: it is, indeed, given by Orelli, and it is not unnatural that the forger copied it instead of the less known but correct reading. But by doing so he stands self-condemned.

It has been objected to me that the inscription could hardly have been known to anyone in Brough. But the inscription is not so obscure as has been thought. It is given by Orelli, and Orelli's book is well-known in England, it is also given in an even better known work, Facciolati's *Lexicon Totius Latinitatis* (s.v. *Arvalus*). It has been objected also that the stone is not local stone. I do not think this proves much, for no one supposes the forgery was necessarily made in Brough itself. I have however taken the opinion of Mr. F. W. Rudler on the point. He writes:—

It seems to be a kind of mudstone such as is not uncommon among Silurian rocks. It is a very close grained rock, not unlike certain slates, but without any trace of cleavage, extremely soft so that it could be easily worked into shape. I do not see any reason why such a rock should not be found in Westmorland or Cumberland. But you will understand how difficult it is to attribute a given piece of rock to its precise geological horizon. Your specimen is not sufficiently characteristic to enable me to speak with certainty.\*

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\* Mr. J. G. Goodchild, F.G.S., F.Z.S., who was long on the Geological Survey in the vicinity of Brough, says, that any amount of the stone can be found near Brough. NOTE BY EDITOR.

It would be more satisfactory if we could point out the quarter where the forgery arose, but neither the material nor the workmanship afford any real clue. Forgeries are so uncommon in England that when one occurs it ought to receive every attention.

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ART. XXVIII. *Orton Old Hall, or Petty Hall, Orton.*

By FRED BROOKSBANK GARNETT, C.B.

*Read at that Place, July 3rd, 1890.*

IN consequence of having formerly visited this ancient manorial residence, and made some inquiries as to its history and occupiers, I have been asked to communicate the result to the members of our society on the present occasion.

Dr. Taylor has already pointed out to you its leading architectural features, and called attention to the three shields sculptured on the lintel of the principal entrance, which bear inscriptions commemorative of the erection of the present structure by the Birkbeck family, *viz* :



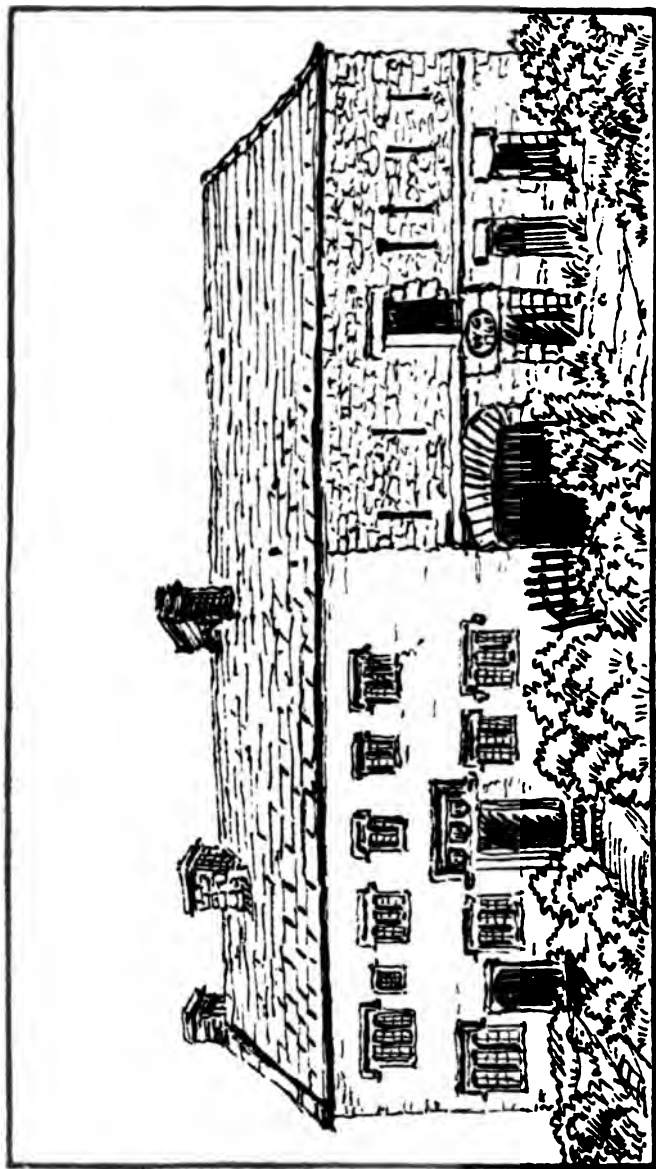
The Birkbecks were of Hornby Hall, in the parish of Brougham, and their pedigree for several generations is given in Dugdale's Visitation.

I can find no reference in Nicolson and Burn's history either to Petty Hall, or to the family from whom it is believed to have derived its appellation, although this place must have been under the immediate personal observation of Dr. Burn, who was the vicar of Orton from 1736, until his death in 1785. Mention is however made of the fact that

One share of the Musgrave moiety of the Manor of Orton, was in the hands of the Warcop of Smardale, the last of whom Thomas Warcop of Smardale, Esq., had two daughters co-heirs, who in 34 Eliz. for the sum of £400 sold their moiety (as it is called) of the Manor of Overton (Orton) to George Birkbeck and Robert Whitehead, of Orton  
and



THE OLD HALL



*Fred. B. Garnett. del.*

OR

PETTY HALL - ORTON.



and George Sharp of Scales, consisting of one moiety of Raisgill Hall Mill, and 56 Tenements of the yearly fixable arbitrary rent of £10 16 6.

It appears however earlier than this that one William Birkbeck was vicar of Orton in 1453 (33 Hen. VI), and was trustee of a marriage settlement of Thomas Blenkinsop, of Helbeck, Esq., of certain lands which the Blenkinsops had at Overton. In 1639 a caveat was entered by one Edward Newburgh, claiming to be called (to the vicarage) on the death or resignation of John Corney, and a like caveat was also entered by Thomas Barlow, M.A., Edward Birkbeck, and other parishioners claiming right of presentation.

There is an inscription in Orton churchyard as follows:—

H.S.E. Edward Birkbe(ck) Parish Clark, who dyed Decr. the (? 28) A. Dom. 1732. (Bellasis' Church Notes).

The signature of "Edward Birkbeck, Clark," appears in the terrier of glebelands, &c., belonging to Orton vicarage given in Bishop Nicolson's Visitation of 1704, (Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlile, &c., Ed. by R. S. Ferguson, 1877). We have already heard in the interesting paper read by Mr. J. H. Nicholson, M.A., that from the prominent manner in which some of the entries relating to the Birkbecks are made, they are regarded as the most influential people, and that amongst those who were "disclaimed" at the assize held at Appleby, in 1666, for not obeying the summons of Dugdale, when he made his last visitation were "Thomas Birkbeck, of Coatflat, and T. B. of Orton."

Petty Hall is said to have been subsequently possessed by Sir Christopher Petty, of Skipton-in-Craven.\*

Over the fire place of the front room at the left hand end of the building, now let as a separate tenement, there

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\* See pedigree of Birkbeck, Transactions vol. iv p. 392.

is a sculptured stone let into the wall, measuring about 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 3 in. (see sketch), inscribed with the design of three castles (two and one), similar to the arms of Newcastle-on-Tyne, with a drawing compass between the castles, the date 1689, and the initials C. M. P. It is not known whether the device is intended to be armorial, for they are not upon a shield nor is the compass charged upon a chevron as in the arms of the Freemasons. The records of Herald's College show a disclaimer by Dugdale, of a claim by Petty of Skipton-in-Craven, to bear the arms of Pettit in Cornwall, from whom they failed prove descent, but those arms were quite dissimilar.

The great Sir William Petty, M.D., who was born at Romsey, in Hants, 1623, the son of a clothier, and who as secretary to Cromwell, made a minute survey of all the forfeited and Crown lands of Ireland, and acquired a large fortune by the percentage allowed him, had a grant of arms consisting of a compass needle pointing to the Polar star, and those arms are still born by the Marquis of Lansdowne who is his lineal descendant. Pepys in his diary (July, 1663), quotes letters from Sir William Petty :

Wherein he says that his vessel which he hath built upon two keeles, a modell whereof, built for the King, he shewed me, hath this month won a wager of £50 in sailing between Dublin and Holyhead, with the pacquett-boat, the best ship or vessel the King hath there ; and he offers to lay with any vessel in the world.

The arms which he obtained were doubtless in testimony of his skill as a nautical inventor, and the drawing compass displayed in the sculpture at "Petty Hall," may possibly have been symbolical of distinction as a land surveyor.

In later days Petty Hall was acquired by a branch of the Garnett family, and became the residence of William Garnett, born at Wickerslack in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, 1715, whose descent may be traced back  
in

THE OLD HALL  
OR  
PETTY HALL - ORTON.



*Fred<sup>k</sup>. B. Garnett, del<sup>r</sup>*

SCULPTURE OVER FIRE PLACE.



in the registers to Anthony Garnett who married Elizabeth Parkies, 15th June, 1601. The initials of this William Garnett are inscribed on a stone over one of the doors in the right hand, or barn end of the house.

W.G., 1740.

His brother Thomas Garnett was the last of the race at Wickerslack, born 1721, and died 1803. There is a tradition that the family were of extraordinary stature, and a very tall stick called the Garnett-staff, was long preserved in the parish. Amongst the representatives of the family still living, may be mentioned the well known Mr. John Garnett, of Windermere, who claims to be the oldest post-master in the kingdom.

Another branch of the Garnetts, who were of Blasterfield, not far from Wickerslack in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, became the founders of the family at Egglecliffe, Durham, whose right to the ancient arms of Garnett of Westmorland—Azure three gryphon's heads erased or, was recognized by the Heralds at their visitations.

Mr. John Garnett Holme, great grandson of William Garnett of Petty Hall, sold the estate to the late Thomas Gibson, Esq. M.D., of Orton, the author of "Legends and Historical Notes on places in the East and West wards, Westmorland," but he makes no allusion therein to this particular property, which is now possessed by his son Mr. Thomas Holme Gibson, of Kirkby Stephen, by whom I am informed that his father, the late owner, had a small window re-opened which had been blocked on account of the window tax; also that a quern was found on the place many years ago, but through carelessness of the tenant had been lost; a portion was afterwards found again, being turned out of some portion of the dairy wall whilst under restoration. The land when bought by Dr. Gibson was  
in

in parts very swampy, and a portion known as the "Low-moor" was drained by him at considerable cost, when all sorts of curious scraps of iron, circular horse shoes, &c., were found in the swamp.

Having understood that some of the old glass remained in the windows of an upper chamber, I have examined what there is still to be seen of the old tracery, but can find no sign of stained glass there.

The extreme thickness of the outer wall, and the solid stone steps of the winding stair, by which the upper chambers are reached deserve attention, also does the primitive method of barring the outer door, by a stout oak bar pulled out from a socket in the thickness of the wall, into which it is pushed back when not in use.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—The following is a suggestion by our Secretary, Mr. T. Wilson, which seems to solve the difficulty.

"The arms of the Freemasons prior to 1813 were a pair of compasses at an angle of 45° on a chevron between 3 towers 2 and 1.<sup>1</sup> These arms have sometimes been assumed by Freemasons, e.g. Thomas Gardner, Mayor of Lancaster, 1710, adopted the same, and it looks as if the owner of Petty Hall, not having any family arms, used the arms of the craft. The arms are still used by Freemasons but are now impaled with another shield."

Papworth's Ordinary, p. 506, gives "Sa. on a chev. betw. three towers arg. a pair of compasses extended as the first" as the arms of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons.

## EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JULY 3rd and 4th, 1890.

THE first meeting for 1890 of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society was held in North Westmorland, on Thursday and Friday, July 3rd and 4th. Despite the fact that it was the 22nd annual meeting, fresh ground was explored on Thursday between Tebay and Appleby, a district particularly rich in antiquarian research. The local arrangements were made by Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., Major Arnison, and Canon Mathews. The President, Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., was unable to be with the party on the first day, having to attend the Assizes at Carlisle, but joined the members of the Society at Appleby in the evening.

The meet on Thursday was at Tebay, a convenient centre for all parts of the district. A start was made shortly after noon amid a lively downpour of rain, which brought umbrellas and mackintoshes into service, and doubtless the villagers, who turned out in great numbers, felt somewhat for the staid and anything but happy-looking antiquaries. At the north end of the village of Tebay a halt was made, and the company proceeded along a lane, through a farmyard and a field, to Castle How, an Anglo-Saxon "burh," or centre of the estate of some great Saxon lord. There are a series of similar mounds in the valley of the Lune, at Sedbergh, Kirkby Lonsdale, Black Burton, Halton, and other places. The one at Castle How appeared to have had half of it washed away by a flood. The Brandling stone should have been visited next, but owing to its position in a hay field, this item had to be omitted.

Carriages were re-mounted, and, amid the pelting rain, the horses bowled along the somewhat indifferently-kept road towards Orton. Colonel Burn, of Orton Hall, whose grandfather, Dr. Burn was the historian of the county, invited the party to make a passing call at his residence, and those who accepted it received a most hearty welcome, and were well repaid for the visit. The grounds looked exceedingly charming, even amid the heavy downpour of rain, and the house is a perfect study for the antiquary and lover of the beautiful. The party assembled in one of the large rooms, where the family paintings hung. The one of Dr. Burn, from the brush of Romney,

Romney, was of course the most interesting, and occupied a prominent place. There is a copy of the painting at Lowther Castle by Jacob Thompson, and a small one at the vicarage, by Ward. Colonel Burn also produced a drawing of the old vicarage, with ground plan, shewing the favourite rooms of the historian. Dr. Taylor said

The parish of Orton must be especially interesting to the members of that society, as it was the residence and sphere of labour of the celebrated Dr. Burn, who was not only known for his legal writings, which have been introduced into modern standard works, but as the historian of Westmorland and Cumberland. Dr. Burn was born in 1709, held the office of vicar of Orton for 49 years, and died there in 1785. He filled the honourable office of Chancellor of the Diocese, which the President of the Society and historian of Cumberland held at the present time. Dr. Burn obtained a great deal of local matter, was most assiduous in preparing his manuscripts and in conjunction with Joseph Nicolson, nephew of Dr. William Nicolson, Bishop of Carlisle, published a history of the two counties in 1777. His son, Mr. John Burn, was a member of the bar, and extended and edited his father's legal writings. It was a great gratification that they should be welcomed there by a descendant of Dr. Burn, and they all felt honoured by the invitation Colonel Burn had extended to them.

The Colonel returned his thanks, expressing a wish that the company had been treated with a little more sunshine. The next move was to the ancient parish church, where Mr. J. Holme Nicholson read an interesting paper on the registers, which is printed, *ante* p. 250.

Petty Hall was then visited, the party congregating in the spacious hall, now used as a kitchen; here Mr. F. B. Garnett, C.B., read a paper, which is also printed, *ante* p. 300. Dr. Taylor, said that the house was a very good example of an Elizabethan house, very much as it was probably at the end of the 16th century. The date of the building, 1604, was stated over the door; the door itself was very ancient, probably original; at anyrate the ironwork was. He would ask the company to observe the hasp, which was an old-fashioned lifting-up sneck. There was also an old draw-bar behind the door which was used to the present day; the speaker also explained the rooms of the house, its large fire-places, and the "mell doors," between the front and back doors.

The company after inspecting the hall, repaired to the Fleece Inn, where luncheon was provided. Soon the bugle sounded, seats were again taken, and the drive continued to Appleby, the following places being visited on the route:—The Stone Circle at Raisbeck, Sunbegin, earthworks at Little Asby, Great Asby Hall, Caves, and Rectory.

The annual meeting was held at the King's Head Hotel, Appleby, in the evening. The corporation regalia, and plate were displayed  
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in the room, and were frequently referred to in terms of admiration. The Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson presided over a large assemblage. The following officers were elected for the year :—

**PATRONS** :—The Right Hon. The Lord Muncaster, M.P., Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland; The Right Hon. The Lord Hothfield, Lord Lieutenant of Westmorland; The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

**PRESIDENT AND EDITOR** :—The Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A.

**VICE-PRESIDENTS** :—James Atkinson, Esq., E. B. W. Balme, Esq., The Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness; The Earl of Bective, M.P.; W. Browne, Esq., James Cropper, Esq., The Dean of Carlisle, H. F. Curwen, Esq., Robert Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A., The Earl of Carlisle, W. Jackson, Esq., F.S.A., G. J. Johnson, Esq., Hon. W. Lowther, M.P., H. P. Senhouse, Esq., M. W. Taylor, M.D., F.S.A.

**ELECTED MEMBERS OF COUNCIL** :—W. B. Arnison, Esq., Penrith; Rev. E. Bower, Carlisle; Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., Aspatria; J. F. Crosthwaite, Esq., F.S.A., Keswick; H. Swainson Cowper, Esq., F.S.A., Hawkshead; C. J. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A., Carlisle; T. F. I'Anson, Esq., M.D., Whitehaven; Rev. Thomas Lees, F.S.A., Wreay; Rev Canon Mathews, Appleby; Alfred Peile, Esq. Workington; Rev. H. Whitehead, Newton Reigny; Robert J. Whitwell, Esq., Kendal.

**AUDITORS** .—James G. Gandy, Esq., Heaves; Frank Wilson, Esq. Kendal.

**TREASURER** :—W. D. Crewdson, Esq., Helme Lodge.

**SECRETARY** :—Mr. T. Wilson, Aynam Lodge, Kendal.

The following new members were elected :—Mr. Christopher Fairer, Fairbank, Penrith; Rev. F. J. McCormick, F.S.A., Scot., St. James', Whitehaven; Mr. Robert Williamson, 65, Crosby St., Maryport; Mr. William Townley, Hard Crag, Grange-over-Sands; Rev. G. B. Armes, The Vicarage, Cleator; Rev. R. W. Metcalf, Ravenstone-dale; Miss Elizabeth Noble, Beckfoot, Penrith; Mr. F. Haverfield, Lancing Coll., Shoreham; Mr. John Powley, Langwathby Penrith; Mr. Robert Graham, The Luham, Penrith; Rev. A. A. Williams, the Vicarage, Colton; Mr. John Fothergill, Brownber, Ravenstone-dale; Mr. George Frederic Brown, 28, Portland Square, Carlisle; Mr. William Carrick, Oak Bank, Scotby, Carlisle; Mr. Reginald Dykes Marshall, Castlerigg Manor, Keswick; Mr. James Park, Southgate, Ulverston; Mr. C. Telford Smith, Rothay Bank, Ambleside; Mr. J. S. Fulton, Appleby; Mr. William Hewitson, Town Clerk, Appleby; Mr. C. R. Rivington, F.R.G.S., Castle Bank, Appleby.

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It was agreed that the next meeting should be held at Lancaster, in September, the date being left to the discretion of a committee appointed to make the arrangements. Owing to the absence of the treasurer no formal balance sheet was presented, but the president said that there was a balance in hand of £189, which was an improvement, the year having been begun with £160. The Society had been rather extravagant of late years, but had managed to keep the balance well up.

The following papers were communicated to the Society :—Appleby Charters, Mr. Hewitson; Some Manorial Halls near Appleby, M. W. Taylor, M.D., F.S.A.; The Hudlestons of Hutton John, W. Jackson, F.S.A.; The Episcopal Seals of Carlisle, Mrs. Ware; The Baronies of Cumberland, The President; Local Heraldry, The President; The Bears at Dacre, The President; Mounds at Asby, Rev. Canon Mathews; The Misereres in Carlisle Cathedral, Miss R. and Miss K. Henderson; The Parish Registers at Orton, J. Holme Nicholson, M.A.; Roman Roads in Westmorland, Rev. Canon Mathews; The Dalston Transcripts of 1589-1590, Rev. J. Wilson; The Carlisle Medals of 1745, Mr. E. F. Bell; Knock and Dufton Pikes, J. G. Goodchild, F.G.S.; A Book of Accounts of the Parish of Stanwix, Rev. R. J. Wood; Pre-Norman Cross Shafts at Bromfield and Workington, and the Cross at Rockliff, Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A.; The Appleby Chained Books, C. R. Rivington; A Note on Sandford's Cumberland, by Geo. Watson.

On Friday morning the elements were more promising than on the previous evening; still some showers were evidently expected and everybody took precautions accordingly. Nine or ten vehicles were needed to accommodate the augmented party, and at a quarter to ten the cavalcade drove away through Colby to Bewley Castle. The President pointed out the principal features of the ruins and its history. Bolton Church was the next stopping place; here the vicar, the Rev. P. Pinnington, pointed out various interesting objects and the President read some notes on the building. Crossing over the Eden a stoppage was made to view Redlands Camp, and the Roman Road, explanatory observations being supplied by the President, Canon Mathews, and others. The President's remarks will be printed on a separate paper. The sites of the camps at Redlands and Kirkby Thore were marked by red and white flags. A paper was read by the Rev. J. Heelis, rector, on Kirkby Thore Church and its history, during the stay of the visitors in that building. Kirkby Thore Hall was next visited, where Dr. Taylor read a paper. Lunch was provided at the Bridge End Hotel, after which the drive was resumed to Newbiggin Hall, Mr. Crackenthorpe, Q.C., having given facilities

facilities for visiting one of the most interesting buildings in the country. Time pressed, and the period allotted was far too short to be satisfactory.

The route was resumed, and during the drive Canon Mathews indicated the course of the Roman Road, known as the Maiden Way, running over the fells. Some time was spent at Howgill Castle, where the great size and strength of the walls, and other features of the structure were pointed out. Rain began to fall heavily as soon as the castle was left, and continued with but a short interval till the arrival at Appleby. A halt was made at Longmarton, and while the gentlemen were examining the church, the ladies had tea at the vicarage. Appleby was reached about five o'clock, thus concluding a two days' tour which had been greatly enjoyed, notwithstanding the awful weather.

#### THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th and 19th, 1890.

The members of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society held their second meeting for the year at Lancaster, on Thursday and Friday, September 18th and 19th. A two days excursion was arranged, with a view of visiting and inspecting several places of interest in the locality. The committee who made the local arrangements were the President of the Society (Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A.), Carlisle; Mr. W. O. Roper, Deputy Town Clerk of Lancaster; and the Rev. W. B. Grenside, vicar of Melling.

The members and their friends assembled at the King's Arms Hotel, Lancaster, about one o'clock in the afternoon, where time was allowed for refreshments. At a quarter to two o'clock, they proceeded to visit the ancient parish church of St. Mary's, the details of which were most graphically described by Mr. W. O. Roper. From the church the party proceeded to the castle, accompanied by Mr. W. O. Roper and Mr. E. B. Dawson. The various features of the historic pile were described by these gentlemen, the famous gateway tower, John O'Gaunt's chair, the Well tower, the dungeons in which many noted prisoners were once confined, claiming particular attention, as did also a Roman altar with a disputed inscription upon it. Later on in the afternoon the party drove to Heysham by way of the marshes. On arriving at the churchyard, they were received by the Rev. C. T. Royds, the rector, who conducted them through the ancient church, and pointed out the various objects of interest. The Rev. T. Lees read a paper called "An attempt to interpret the sculpture on certain stones in the church-  
yard

yard of Heysham"; this was illustrated by rubbings, from the collection of the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A. Mr. W. O. Roper described the interior of Heysham Church; and at the close of the inspection the Rev. C. T. Royds hospitably entertained the visitors with afternoon tea at Heysham Old Hall.

In the course of the evening the members and a number of local gentlemen dined together at the King's Arms Hotel, the President occupying the chair.

A formal meeting took place after dinner, when the following resolutions were passed:—The President reported that this Society had joined the "Societies in union" with the Society of Antiquaries of London: it was resolved that an annual subscription (similar to that paid by other Societies), should be contributed towards the expenses the Union. It was also resolved that steps should be taken to make an archæological map of Cumberland and Westmorland, and Lancashire north of the Sands, according to instructions issued by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

The President called attention to the state of the obelisk at Bewcastle, stating that it had been much injured in an attempt made by a society from outside to take a cast from it: doubts had also arisen as to its stability. Resolved unanimously that steps be taken under proper advice to place the obelisk in a safe condition, and that the President, Rev. W. S. Calverley, and Mr. C. J. Ferguson, be appointed a sub-committee to get it done.\*

The President reported that C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., had offered to make plans of the earthworks at Lowther, Little Asby, and High House, Hugill, on condition that his expenses be paid. Resolved that his offer be accepted.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. M. Mackey, 8, Milton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. John Garnett, Windermere; Mr. J. G. Elliott, Carlisle Patriot, Carlisle; Mrs. Hartley, Holmgarth, Morecambe; Mr. E. H. Whinfield, The Hollin, Gipsy Road, West-Norwood, S.E.; Mr. John Henry Johnson, The Mountains, Tunbridge; Rev. T. M. Remington, Aynsome, Cartmel; Mr. Ernest Newton Deakin, Park House, Cheadle.

The following papers were communicated to the Society:—Some illustrations of Home Life in Lonsdale north of the Sands, in the 17th and 18th centuries, John Fell, of Dane Ghyll; The Recans of High Furness, by Rev. T. Ellwood; the Percy connection with

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\* This has now (Oct. 25th, 1890) been done, and a report on the subject will appear in the Society's Transactions.

Cumberland, G. T. Clark, F.S.A.; Local Heraldry (Cumberland), Miss Kuper; Local Fonts, Rev. J. Wilson.

The second day of the meeting was devoted to an excursion up the valley of the Lune. Leaving the town at a quarter to ten o'clock on Friday morning the party proceeded in carriages to the village of Halton on the north bank of the Lune, and an inspection of the antiquities in the church and churchyard was made: they were described by Mr. W. O. Roper, and by the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A. Due attention was given to the famous cross, and a strong wish expressed that the *dissecta membra* might be put together, and the cross placed in shelter in the church. The moated mound or "burh" near the church was also visited. Passing over Halton Moor, from which delightful views were obtained of surrounding scenery, Gressingham was next reached, and here they were met by the Rev. W. B. Greside, vicar of Melling, who pointed out the peculiarities of an ancient doorway in the church. A brief halt was made at another "burh" near Lune Bridge, and in due course the party, having crossed the Lune, arrived at Melling, where Mr. Greside described the church, and Chancellor Ferguson standing at the foot of the "burh" adjoining the church, described and explained these "moated mounds," of which three were visited during the day; he mentioned that there were several of a similar character to be seen in Westmorland. Whilst here, Mr. Greside hospitably entertained the visitors to light refreshments at the vicarage, after which they drove to Hornby, where the parish church was inspected and a distant view had of the castle, a full description of the main features of each structure being given by Mr. Greside. After lunch at the Castle Inn, the party proceeded to the quaint little village of Claughton, where they were met by the Rev. E. K. Green, the vicar. Attention was specially directed to a church bell bearing date 1286, and said to be the oldest dated bell in England. Claughton Old Hall was next inspected, Brookhouse and Caton being also visited. After tea at the Victoria Institute, the party proceeded through the beautiful scenery of the Crook of Lune, along the south bank of the river, and arrived back at Lancaster about half-past five, after a most delightful drive. The weather was fine until four o'clock, when one or two slight showers fell.

The President desires on behalf of the Society to put on record their high appreciation of the excellent arrangements made for their convenience by Messrs. W. O. Roper, E. B. Dawson, and the Rev. W. B. Greside.

ART. XXIX. *The Roman Camp on Kreiginthorpe (Cracken-  
thorpe) Common, near Kirkbythore.\** By THE PRESIDENT.  
*Read at the Camp, July 4th, 1890.*

A PLAN of this remarkable camp is reproduced from General Roy's magnificent work "The Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain," plate xvii. It was re-surveyed by General Roy in 1769 (*Ibid* p. 73), and a comparison, between its condition when surveyed, and its condition at present will show the devastation wrought among antiquities of this class by the enclosure of the commons, and the cultivation consequent thereon. The camp is now nearly ploughed out and obliterated.

General Roy includes in one class the great temporary camps at Kreiginthorpe (Cracken-thorpe), Ray-cross † and Birrenswark. In their dimensions, the multiplicity of their gates and other principal points, they agree so much that it is evident they are all three the work of one and the same legion. As in all their parts they differ from the camps assigned to Agricola, they must therefore belong to the sixth legion, which did not arrive in Britain until the time of Hadrian. By that time most of Agricola's conquests in Scotland had been lost, and Roy suggests that these three camps mark the halting places of the re-conquering expedition, as the sixth legion marched from York.

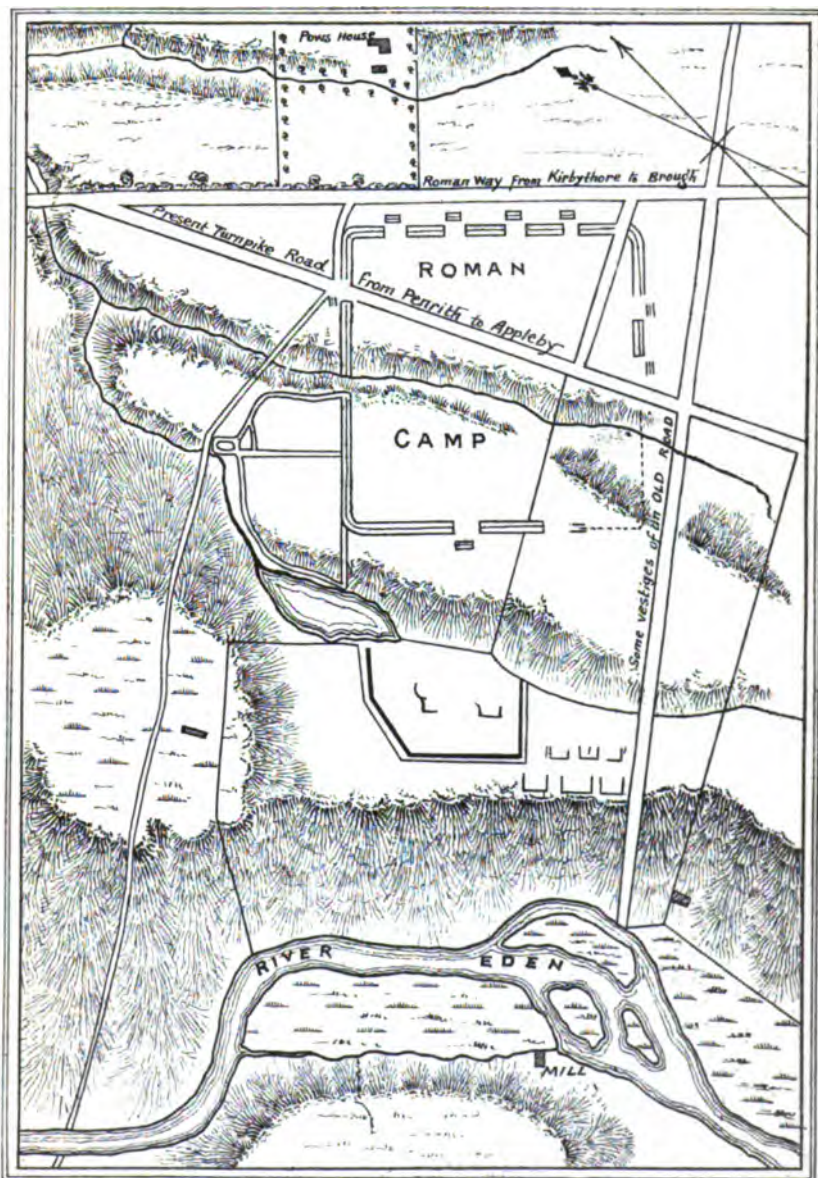
General Roy says of this camp

The first of these is situated on Kreiginthorpe common between Kirkbythore and Appleby, near a place called Pows-House on the west side of the Roman Way. ‡ It is a square of about three hundred yards, with just such another intrenchment, with regard to profile,

\* Now known as Redlands Camp.

† For Ray cross, see these *Transactions* vol. v. pp. 69-75.

‡ The railway now runs on the site of the Roman Way, between the camp and Pows-House, which time or the Ordnance Surveyors have improved into Powis House.



"KREIGINTHORP" OR REDLANDS CAMP.





as those at Birrenswark. In the east side, or that nearest the Roman Way, there are no fewer than four gates, two are visible in what remains of the south side, two in the west, and only one in that towards the north. They have, to appearances, all been covered with traverses : one half of that before the north gate is levelled by the present turnpike road, which these enter, and crosses the camp obliquely \* \* \* \* \* These camps (i.e. Kreginthorpe and Ray Cross) being the same in dimensions and other principal points, with the two united at Birrenswark \* which seem only to have been separated that the Romans might be better able to secure possession of that remarkable hill, and all differing from those which we have shown to be Agricola's, it is natural to conclude not only that they were occupied by the very same legion, but that this was probably the sixth, whose stated quarters were at York.

Roy's Military Antiquities, pp. 73-74.

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\* Kreginthorpe and Ray Cross camps are each 300 yards by 300 yards : one of those at Birrenswark is 300 by 200, and the other 300 by 100.

ART. XXX. *Kirkby Thore Church.* By the Rev. JOHN  
HEBELIS, M.A., Rector.

*Read at Kirkby Thore, July 4th 1890.*

**B**ISHOP Irton in 1280 complained that there had been no service in the church of Kirkby Thore for eight years past, owing to a papal interdict. Doubtless there was a church here for some generations before that date. But I have no access to documentary evidence bearing on its early history. Probably Norman builders laid the stones of the inside of the lower stage of the tower, at a period not later than the 12th century, but whether in this and other instances the probability is of such a degree as to warrant the conclusion, I must leave to the decision of experts.

The church of Kirkby Thore is dedicated to St. Michael. It consists of western tower, south porch, nave, north aisle and chancel. Its external length is about ninety-three feet. The mantle of ivy on its outer walls and the plaster moulding and other ornaments imitating stonework in the interior, partly baffle one's attempts to read its history from its walls: this, however, is the case with portions only of the building.

To start then with the tower; it is about 44 feet high and 23 feet broad at the base, it has an embattled parapet, on the south face of which are sculptured the Wharton arms. There are pinnacles at the four corners. Subsequent apparently to the completion of the parapet, a bell cote for two bells was placed on the east side, occupying the space of two embrasures and the intervening portion of ridge. The marks worn on the stone by the swinging of the bells, show that bells were hung in this bell cote and used; also that they were of different sizes, the larger one  
having

having been placed in the northern receptacle. At present a large pre-reformation bell, hanging in the belfry below, is used. There is a tradition that this was brought from Shap Abbey, by Richard Evenwode the last abbot, who was also rector of Kirkby Thore, and who had all but succeeded in appropriating this benefice to his abbey, on the very eve of its dissolution. The bell seems to have suffered from fire, as several letters of what appears, at first sight, to have been the first word of the inscription have apparently been melted off and a piece is broken off from the rim.\* The inscription, so far as it is legible, runs thus:—

✠.S . . . . re Ni Ihc Tas Unus Deus Meserere Nobis.

The capital letters are surmounted by crowns, and there are two crowns over the the symbol *Ihc*. The chief difficulty lies in supplying the letters wanting, and in explaining *Ni* and *Tas*: Dr. Hooppell, rector of Byers Green, Durham, (who saw the bell and to whose kind assistance I am generally much indebted), ingeniously conjectured that the first word was "*Succurre*." With that hypothesis we got an intelligible meaning out of the inscription, but were not altogether satisfied. Afterwards Dr. Raven, author of the Church Bells of Cambridgeshire, and of Suffolk (to whom Dr. Hooppell sent a copy of the inscription, when deciphered by him) put us on the right track. He suggested that *Ni* and *Tas* were syllables of *Trenitas* and that this latter word had been broken up and its syllables separated from each other as above, the symbol *Ihc* being inserted between two of them. Naturally the authority of Dr. Raven had great weight. Dr. Hooppell wrote to me saying that he now thought that the

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\* Nicolson and Burn (*History of Westmorland* 1 374), mentions the great bell at Kirkby Thore as having been "burst long ago."

inscription might have begun with the word *Sancta* if there was any evidence of a capital letter before *re*. On minute examination of the first part of the inscription again under a strong light, I found undoubted evidence of this, so that the conjecture "*Succurre*" may be laid aside, and, thanks to the joint contributions of Dr. Hooppell and Dr. Raven to its elucidation, I confidently give the inscription as follows :—

✠ *Sca Tre Ni Ihc Tas Unus Devs Meserere Nobis.\**

To me this seems an eminently satisfactory result, and I must say I am glad that our old preformation bell sounds an invocation in which we can all join, and I would fain believe with Dr. Hooppell that the quaint conceit of breaking the word *Trenitas* into three syllables and inserting the name of the Lord Jesus in the midst was to express the scriptural declaration that "In him dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily".†

The lettering is of a very tasteful character—probably of the thirteenth century. Undoubtedly the Kirkby Thore bell is one of the most interesting in the north of England.

The tower seems to have extended the full breadth of the original nave ; it is very nearly the full breadth of the present nave, which appears to be somewhat wider than the original one. The piers and imposts of the original Norman tower arch remain ; they are at least 12 feet apart, a great width for a Norman tower arch in a comparatively small church. But the width of the tower itself, in proportion to the rest of the church is remarkable. Upon the Norman piers and imposts stands a fourteenth

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\* The misspelling of "*Trenitas* and *Meserere*" is an illustration of the established fact that mediæval bell founders constantly made blunders in their epigraphy.

† The intercalation of the name of the Lord Jesus with the invocation to the Blessed Trinity reminds one, also, of the mediæval custom of intercalating one psalm, or canticle, with another, as described in Neale's "*Commentary on the Psalms*," vol. 1, pp. 38, 39.

century arch, the whole forming a curious combination. The tower appears to have been re-faced (perhaps also widened and heightened) to have had buttresses built to it, and a window in the prevailing style inserted in its west side, in the 14th century.

Previously to this there was probably a west door in the tower, beneath where the window is now. Beneath the window, inside the church, there is a large recess at the present time; this would hardly be excavated in a wall fully four and a half feet thick, when the window was put in. More probably we have here the remains of a Norman doorway; possibly most of the mouldings &c. of the door are still in the wall, *in situ*, covered by the facing stones without and by the masonry and plaster within. No Norman mouldings or fragments of Norman sculptured work appear in any part of the church or its precincts at the present day, and the present south door is a very plain one, dating apparently from the fourteenth century. The reason why the arms of Wharton are on the parapet of the tower may be that one of that family, as lord of the manor of Kirkby Thore, defrayed the whole or principal part of the cost of some new work. The inner walls of the lower part of the tower are built, for the most part, of the same sort of hard light coloured freestone of which the lower part of the chancel walls is built. The old part of the interior of the tower probably only extends to the height of the first stage.

In the second stage of the tower there was a rectangular opening (now built up) looking into the nave of the church. The floor above the second stage was at one time at a lower elevation than it is now. The holes in the walls for the beam ends east and west are very noticeable.

Turning now to the chancel, the walls appear to have been built not later than the early part of the thirteenth century; a plinth runs round the lower part of the walls near the ground. The stone used in the wall is of a  
lighter

lighter colour than that used in the fourteenth century work already described. The east end would have formerly a triplet of three narrow lancets, of which evident traces still remain in the external wall.

The present window is a decorated one of recent construction\*, but is said to be an exact copy of an ancient one which immediately preceded it ; if so, the triplet was no doubt replaced by a decorated window in the fourteenth century ; there is another decorated window in the chancel on the south side, of a fine and bold design, and, one would say, of a comparatively early date in the fourteenth century—not later, for instance, than A.D. 1330.

The piscina in the chancel is perfect and appears of similar date. A priest's door, inserted on the north side, probably dates from the same period ; another window by the priest's door, with cusped tracery beneath a square head, is probably of some few years later date.

The history of the nave appears somewhat intricate, the north and south walls appear to have been rebuilt at a little greater distance from each other than the walls of the nave originally were, soon after the present chancel walls were built. It will be observed that the plinth of the chancel walls runs on behind the present nave walls, both on the north and south sides of the church ; but yet these new nave walls were built early enough to be furnished with lancet windows a considerable height above the floor of the church ; one of these still remains close up against the tower, on the south side. It will be observed that the fourteenth century buttress on the south side of the tower has been built up against the quoins which form the western jamb of the window. When the fourteenth century window was inserted in the south side of the chancel, two windows appear to have been inserted in the south

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\* Renewed in 1850-1 when extensive repairs were executed and the church re-seated. The Rev. C. H. Barham was rector at the time.

wall of the nave. Some years after this, an arcade of two arches was inserted in the north wall, and an aisle thrown out on that side of the church ; windows similar to those on the south side were inserted. There is a difference, however, in the masonry surrounding the windows on the south side of the church, and at the west end, from the masonry surrounding the windows on the north side of the church, and at the east end of the aisle, on the inside, which seems to indicate an interval of some years, as hinted already, between the execution of the two series of works. The former window openings are "shouldered" and as a rule, more deeply splayed at the sides and bottom, and there are minor differences besides.

At some subsequent period the walls of the nave and chancel have been raised, and a continuous roof thrown over all—nave, chancel, and aisle. Between the two arches of the arcade, is a very characteristic clustered shaft of four pillars, each with a broad fillet down the face. The terminating piers of the arcade consist of a single pillar, with a similar broad fillet down the face. On the outside of the aisle near the tower is a small ogee-headed lancet window, now built up ; there appear to be also traces of a north door to the east of the said lancet window.

The present porch seems to have been erected when the walls of the nave and chancel were raised to receive a continuous roof. At the apex, over the entrance, are the greatly weathered remains of a cross, which seems certainly not to have been made for the place it now occupies, but which was probably displaced by the new roof from the east end of the chancel.

In the south wall of the porch, just inside the entrance, is a curious cavity in the wall ; possibly it once pierced the wall right through and enabled a beadle or verger to keep an eye on the entrance to the churchyard, as he sat in the porch during divine service. The font, bearing the arms

of

of Machell, was completed May 8th, 1688, as the register records, and it, along with the pulpit, communion table and rails of carved black oak, was the gift of "the father of all Westmorland and Cumberland antiquaries" the Rev. Thomas Machell, who held this rectory from 1677 to 1698. He was buried in the south side of the chancel. The pulpit bears the date 1631, which seems to indicate that Machell was a collector of pre-existing carved oak, rather than a designer of new work of the kind. Outside the rail surmounting the communion balusters runs an inscription which in its present position reads thus:—

COLLEGII REG : OXON : SOCIUS. AN : R : CAROLI II XXXV : |  
 REG : MA : A SAC : ET | ECCLÆSIÆ DE KIRKBYTHORE D.D :  
 THO MACHELL ALL RECTOR.

The perpendicular lines in the above indicate the door space in the rails; the letter s preceding AC was evidently cut by mistake, as it was afterwards intentionally obliterated; there are three other letters which were similarly cut at first in mistake, and now show signs of obliteration they occur at the end of the name MACHELL. Dr. Hooppell writes to me respecting this inscription:—"I am decidedly of opinion that this inscription originally faced the Holy table, not the congregation in the church as it does now. I think that Machell wished that his successors might be stimulated by his example, rather than that he intended to proclaim to all the world what he had done to adorn God's house at Kirkby Thore. Afterwards, either to prevent the intrusion of the curious within the sanctuary, or for some other reason, the rails were turned; this necessarily caused a dislocation of the inscription; the last part became the first and the first the last; the middle part remaining in its proper place. Restoring the order, in accordance with this hypothesis, and expanding the abbreviations



abbreviations, the whole will read as follows :—

ECCLESIAE DE KIRKBYTHORE DONO DEDIT THOMAS MACHELL RECTOR, REGENS MAGISTER ARTIUM ACADEMICARUM, ET COLLEGII REGINAE OXONIENSIS SOCIUS. ANNO REGIS CAROLI SECUNDI TRIGESIMO QUINTO.”\*

It may be observed that in the University of Oxford there is, or at least used to be, a distinction between “magistri regentes et non-regentes.”

The registers of the church (for the preservation of which we owe much to Machell), commence with the year 1593, and present many features of interest ; but I need say no more about them except that they will be found carefully described by the Rev. R. Bower, in Vol. IV of these Transactions.

The church plate consists of one bell-shaped chalice of silver with paten cover, marked like the Milburn plate with the initials R. W., and with the London date letter for 1633-4 : under the foot is “Kirkby Thure” (*sic*) the church also possesses one pewter flagon with thumb-piece and a paten of pewter now used as an alms dish.

On the south wall of the chancel are the arms of the patron ; on the north wall the arms of Machell ; on the east wall Machell impaled with Wharton, and again Wharton impaled with another which I do not recognize.† At the east end of the aisle are the arms of Warcop of which family were several former rectors.

On the south wall of the chancel is a small brass ‡ in memory of Rev. Carleton Atkinson, M.A., rector, 1722-

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\* In confirmation of this order of the words I have found, since writing the above, in Bp. Nicolson's account of the diocese A.D. 1703, p. 23, “Upon the rails in the Quire is this inscription, Ecclesiae de Kirkby Thore &c.” Bishop Nicolson gives SAC without noticing the obliteration of the letter s which caught the eye of Dr. Hooppell, as he was engaged in solving the puzzle of the inscription as it stands.

† It resembles the arms of a younger branch of the Kirkby family : but the tinctures seem incorrect.

‡ Found by Mr. Bower lying about in the chancel when the vestry was built, and heating apparatus put in, and then fixed in its present position.

1762, and on the north wall a monumental brass, with a long latin inscription, probably composed by Machell, in memory of John Dalston, Esq., of Acorn Bank, who died in 1692. Against the outer wall of the east end of the church is a stone recording the death of Thomas Bowser in 1733; he was the father of "Jack Bowser of Kirkby Thore", whom the rebels in 1745 compelled to show them the way through the district, and grandfather of General Bowser, a distinguished Indian officer.\*

In examining the masonry of the church, one naturally looks for stones bearing marks of Roman tooling or other indications of having once formed parts of Roman edifices in the neighbouring fortified garrison town of that people. Few or no examples, however, can be detected unless the "luis" holes in the stones in the north wall near the tower, and in the lower courses of the west wall of the porch were made in Roman times. In the church yard is what looks like the socket of a cross of some size.

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\* These Transactions, Vol. X, pp. 195, 225.

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ART. XXXI. *The Bears at Dacre.* By the WORSHIPFUL  
CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, F.S.A., President of the So-  
ciety.

*Read at Appleby, July 3rd, 1890.*

**B**ISHOP Nicolson writing of Dacre in Cumberland,  
which place he visited on Feb. 26, 1704, says:—

At each corner of the churchyard (which is indifferently well fenced) there stands a Bear and a Ragged Staff, cut in Stone: which looks like some of the Atchievements of the Honourable Family which so long resided at the Neighbouring Castle.

This is the earliest mention of these figures that I can find. The next is in Hutchinson's "Excursion to the Lakes," published 1776, he says, p. 77:—

In the churchyard at Dacre are four remarkable monuments, being the effigies of bears in stone, about five feet high, sitting on their haunches, and clasping a rude pillar, or ragged staff, on which two of the figures have their heads rested; the other two carry on their backs the figures of a lynx, the one of which is in an attitude as if endeavouring to rid himself of the animal on his shoulders, with head twisted, and paws cast behind. Their position is such, as to form a square, two to the east of the church, and two to the west. There is no traditional account of the occasion on which they were placed there; and it seems probable they are the remains of the decorations of the monastery to which the the Warwick family were benefactors. Plate Fig. 1.

He gives a drawing of one of the figures. Nicolson and Burn in their history of the two counties, published in 1777, say:—

At each corner of the churchyard, there stands a bear and ragged staff, cut in stone; which bishop Nicolson says looks like some of the atchievements of the honourable family that so long resided at the neighbouring castle: which has since been illustrated by a very  
worthy

worthy descendent of the family \* ; who supposes they were cognizances taken by the family, on account of their claim to the hereditary forestership of Englewood forest. And the more so, as one sees these jagged branches over and over introduced into the chapel at Naward Castle, which is so rich in arms and cognizances, and where this jagged branch is in some places even thrown across the Dacre arms fess-wise. Ranulph de Meschines lord of Cumberland, granted this office of forester to Robert D'Estrivers lord of Burgh-over-Sands in fee. His arms were Argent; three bears sable. The heiress of D'Estrivers married Engain. The heiress of Engain married Morvill. The heiress of Morvill married Multon. And Dacre married the heiress of Multon, and by her had the same right as the others to the forestership of Englewood : which was so honourable, and so great command, that there is no wonder the family should wish by every means to set forth their claims to it : and (amongst others) by cognizances taken in allusion thereunto : especially as the crown about this time seems to have interfered with them in regard to this right. And surely nothing could be more naturally adapted to this idea, than this bear, which was the arms of their ancestor, the first grantee of the office. And the branch of a tree, which seems so very allusive to forests and woods, agrees with the same notion. And it is not improbable, but that this might be a badge used by Robert D'Estrivers himself; and that he chose the bears in his arms because they were inhabitants of the forests.

Hutchinson in his history of Cumberland 1794, vol. 1, p. 473, merely reiterates what he said in his Excursion, and then copies the conjectures of the " worthy descendent " given by Nicolson and Burn.

In the following year 1795, W. M. furnishes the *Gentlemen's Magazine* vol. 65 p. 985, with drawings of four bears, extremely ill done, and quotes what Hutchinson has said of them, and on p. 1077 D. H. criticizes these drawings, but as he had not seen the originals, his remarks are of little value.

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\* The worthy descendant is probably Mr. Recorder Milbourne, editor of the Milbourne-Gilpin edition of Denton's History of Cumberland (see the preface to this Society's edition). The daughters of Sir Humphrey Dacre of Naworth, married among the lesser gentry of the north : one of them is believed to have married a Milbourne of Talkin.

Messrs. Lysons (published 1816 p. ccvii) say :—

At the four corners of Dacre churchyard are rude figures of animals, five feet high, sitting on their haunches, and clasping a rude pillar or ragged staff : they seem to have been designed for bears, though they do not much resemble them, or indeed any other animals. It has been supposed that they refer to some armorial device of the Dacre family, as the ragged staff appears connected with the escallop shell, in several of the ornaments of Naworth Castle ; though we do not find it anywhere recorded among the arms or cognizances of that family.\*

Jefferson in his *Leath Ward* 1840, p. 190, simply follows previous writers, but adds

They (the figures) are now so much defaced that it requires great assistance from the imagination to discover the likeness of any animal or even of the branch of a tree.

I myself have always been puzzled to understand what the Nevill badge of the bear and ragged staff has to do with Dacre, and I think the writers I have cited must fail to carry conviction to their readers.

There is another theory : Clarke in his " *Survey of the Lakes,*" published 1793, p. 23 says :—

Justus, Bishop of Rochester having obtained authority to create bishops in this island created Paulin bishop of York : he, in the year 626, converted Edwin King of Northumberland and his minister Coifi (likewise chief of the Pagan Priests) to Christianity : he likewise converted one James a learned and good man whom Bede reports to have been alive in his days, and to have lived at Catterick in Yorkshire. Coifi and James having done much service to the Christian cause, were in the year 633 deputed by Paulin to travel, as well for the purpose of converting the neighbouring Pagans, as for the founding of churches to secure the ground which Christianity might gain. Accordingly we find that Coifi came into Cumberland, baptised great

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\* In the Oratory at Naworth Castle is the badge of a silver cord twined round the ragged staff and the escallop, an allusion to the marriage of Thomas de Dacre de Gilsland with Philippa, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland. *These Transactions*, vol. iv, p. 503.

numbers, and founded a church at Kirkoswald in that county \* \* \* \* Coifi and James, wherever they built a church, affixed to it in some conspicuous part the arms of Edwin and Paulin, together with their own. Edwin's was a bear seiant, holding a quiver; Paulin's a bear seiant holding a crucifix; and their own, each a bear seiant with an image upon its back.

Clarke gives no authority for this statement, and though he cites it in connection with Dacre castle, he does not mention it in connection with Dacre church, nor does he mention the four bears there, though he must have had them in his mind, when he wrote the foregoing passage. Hutchinson in a foot note to his history of Cumberland cites it as an explanation of the four bears in Dacre churchyard, but these beasts do not carry the crucifix, quiver, and image, mentioned by Clarke, unless indeed we take image to mean a small beast.

Let us now see what the four beasts or bears in Dacre churchyard really are: previous writers have not always seen the figures about which they have written. A careful examination of the figures in company with Mr. Whitehead and the vicar of Dacre has convinced me that they tell a consecutive and amusing story. The animal, in each case is a bear, sitting upright on its hind quarters and grasping a short pillar between its four paws. Bear undoubtedly the beast is, though the artist has given him a long tail with a tuft at the end like a lion, and also a good deal of mane.

No. 1, at the N.W. corner.—The bear is asleep with his head on the top of a pillar, snugged in between his paws so as to be almost concealed: in fact this figure is often supposed to be headless, but it is not so: the head is turned to the bear's right and doubled down on or between his paws. The long tail is not visible: the bear sits upon it.

No. 2, at the S.W. corner.—An animal, about the size of a small cat, has sprung upon the bear's back and is clinging

clinging on his left shoulder. The astonished bear has has awoke and lifted up his head, which is turned to one side in attitude of surprise. His long tail comes out between his thigh and body and curls up the pillar.\*

No. 3, at the S.E. corner—a most vigorous composition. The bear now fully aroused, takes active measures: his right forepaw is reflexed over his right shoulder, and clutches the little beast, which is painfully elongated, just above where its tail joins on to the small of its back. The bear's head is turned to his left, and masses of dishevelled mane hang to that side. The tail is invisible, underneath the bear.

No. 4, N.E. corner—repose.—The little beast has disappeared down the throat of the bear, who rests his chin on the top of his pillar, while his face presents every sign of intense gratification: his mane has been carefully combed, and his tail curls up between his thigh and belly round his back.

The figures are about 5 feet high, and rise, two from circular bases and two from bases about 18 inches square, each with a heavy chamfer. Although the artist, who produced these figures, had heterodox views on the length of the bear's tail, he was no mean performer with a chisel, and has managed to put into these figures a most surprising amount of vigour and humour—the last quality being very apparent in the 3rd and 4th figures.

These figures have been the tops of pinnacles, and probably sometime or other adorned the top of Dacre church tower, or possibly the gateway or other part of Dacre castle: they have been in their present position since Bishop Nicolson saw them in 1704, and probably for a much longer period. Such pinnacles were not unusual: M. Viollet le Duc says;—

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\* The tail in this position gives the pillar the appearance of a ragged staff.

The decorations of religious and civil edifices present an infinite variety of fantastic animals during the middle ages. The bestiaries of the twelfth or thirteenth centuries attributed to real or fabulous animals symbolic qualities, the tradition of which has long remained in the mind of people, thanks to the innumerable sculptures and paintings which cover our ancient monuments: the fables come next to add their contingent to these bestial representatives. The lion symbol of vigilance, force and courage; the antula of cruelty; the dove of gentleness; the siren: the pelican, symbol of charity; the aspic, guarding precious balms and ever vigilant; the screech-owl; the wyvern; the phoenix; the basilisk, personification of the devil; the dragon, to which such marvellous virtues were attributed, all these animals are met with in the capitals of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, in friezes squatted on the angles of monuments, crowning buttresses, seated on balustrades. At Chartres, at Rheims, at Notre Dame in Paris, at Amiens, Rouen, Vezelay, Auxerre, in the monuments of the west and centre of France, are populations of quaint animals, always rendered with great energy. At the summit of the two towers of the cathedral of Laon, the sculptors of the thirteenth century placed, in the open pinnacles, animals of colossal dimensions. At the angles of the buttresses of the portals of Notre Dame at Paris are to be seen enormous beasts, which, standing out against the sky, give life to these huge masses of stone.\*

England is far and more barren in such monuments than France or Germany, but instances could be found.

I have not yet been able to trace in classic fable or mediæval bestiary the beast fable, or beast epic these figures tell, but I hope shortly to light upon it.

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\* Cited in the *Sacristy* vol. I from *Dictionnaire raisonne de l'Architecture* by M. Viollet le Duc vol. I, p. 22.



ART. XXXII. *An Earthwork at Little Asby.* By the  
REV. CANON MATHEWS.

*Read at that place, July 3rd, 1890.*

**T**HIS curious relic of antiquity was first brought under my notice by a letter from Mr. R. Walker, Architect, in a Kendal paper. Although noticed by former writers (as by Dr. Gibson in his "Legends of North Westmorland"), I cannot find that it has ever been examined or described critically by any one; and it seems well worth inspection, and perhaps further research by this Society. Even the Ordnance Survey, usually so exact, has passed it over,—probably from the difficulty felt in knowing how to describe it.

There is an irregular oblong court, very carefully levelled, about 80 yards in greatest length, 24 yards wide at the south end, and 29 across its greatest width. The eastern or longest side is formed by a long mound, heaped up against the foot of a low hill or ridge in the limestone scar. Opposite, and nearly parallel to this, is another mound 60 yards long, which seems wholly artificial, of earth heaped up to from 10 to 13 feet in height. Across the south end, at right angles is another mound rising in the middle to a similar height (15 ft.) to the summit of the side mounds; each of them falling away to two or three feet only at the corner where they meet.

In front of this, six paces from its base, is a smaller central mound of irregular oval, but nearly circular, shape at base; about nine paces in frontage, and seven in depth, rising in conical shape to nine feet in height. On the west front angle of this are two small hillocks: a little in front and to the east is a small stone well, fed by a spring running probably from a shaly bed in the limestone scar. The overflow is taken by a covered conduit to the front

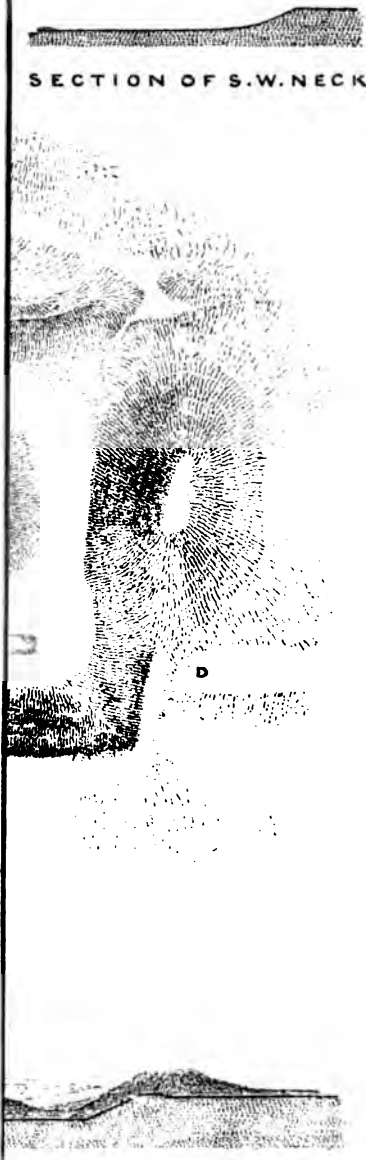
of

of the central mound, and thence down the middle of the area to the north end of the court, where is another stone well, and in front of it a breadth of mire, part of which is used as a watering place for cattle. Beyond this the eastern mound seems to fall away into the natural hillside, along which, a little lower down, there appear to be considerable traces of ancient occupation. From the north end of the western mound a double line of stones, some much overgrown with turf, runs obliquely for 22 yards to the lower well, having the appearance of ground work stones of a rough wall. In front of them is a sort of terrace falling away to lower ground. The whole appearance is very remarkable, and as far as I know, unique among the prehistorical relics of this neighbourhood. It has none of the features either of a British or Roman camp:—the mounds seem not sepulchral barrows, as the main object of the work has clearly been the area, and the mounds (except the small central one) have been heaped for its enclosure; yet it does not appear designed for defensive purposes, as it could have been taken easily by an assault from the higher ground on the east. The whole arrangement gives to my mind the impression of a sacrificial area, with the central mound for a high altar, and the sacred well for purposes of lustration.

I am inclined to think that some light may be thrown upon its origin by the usages of Celtic mythology, as set forth by Professor Rhys's "Celtic Mythology," (pp. 182-3, 202-4), in which we find that the worship of the Celtic Zeus—the God of Sun and Sky, called in the book of Taliessin "The Blazer of the Mountain Tops,"—was conducted on sacred mounds, on the tops of hills, so that a common name for him was the God of the Mounds. *Pencrug* is the name of a place devoted to the worship of the Chief of the mounds, surviving in *Pennocrucium* or Penkrige, equivalent to *Benncruaich* the Chief of the mounds in Irish. And it may be that this place arranged

to

SECTION OF S.W. NECK.



SCALE OF FEET.





to look directly where the first rays of the sun would strike the highest tops of the Pennine hills at dawn, was a high place of sacrifice for the Celtic tribes, traces of whose occupation are so abundant along the high lands that sweep from here over Asby and Orton scars, past Crosby Ravensworth and Shap, to Moordivock above Ullswater, a region richer in Celtic remains than almost any other in England. It is like the Sacred Arcadian enclosure and well on the top of the Lycæan mountain, sacred to the worship of Zeus.

As a matter of more recent interest I may mention the local tradition that it was chosen as a gathering place for secret worship by the nonconformists of the villages for miles around after the passing of the Act of Uniformity, of 1662:—A tribute to the suggestive character of the place, but certainly it is of an antiquity far superior to that date.

[Since the above was written the place has been very carefully surveyed and planned by Mr. C. W. Dymond, C.E., F.S.A., whose valuable remarks upon it are here appended].

#### NOTES BY C. W. DYMOND, F.S.A.

This earthwork—unique in plan, it is believed, among the antiquities of these islands—is situated at Little Asby, in Westmorland, 120 yards S.E. of the site of the ruined church of St. Leonard, and not much farther from the northern edge of Little Asby scar. It is exactly on the 1000 ft. contour-line, which well indicates its shape and position on the 6 inch ordnance-map; \* opening toward the north, (its axis points N. 17° W.), and sheltered on the south and east by gently rising ground.

A space, nearly half an acre in extent, is inclosed on the south, east, and west sides by three mounds; each of them rising from its ends to a crest in the middle of its length. The north end is now open; and perhaps was always so: but there are traces of the foundations of what possibly was an ancient rude stone fence crossing the

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\* Westmorland, sheet xxii.

mouth of the inclosure ; outside which are, at one end, a small mire, and at the other, a broad bank or terrace, scarcely relieved from the general surface.

The eastern bank, considerably longer than its *vis-a-vis*, is partly artificial and partly natural ; the lower portion being formed by excavating the ground within to a nearly level surface. So, too, with the bank at the southern end, and with the nearer part of the western bank ; the remainder of which, toward the north, is almost wholly artificial. The southern portions of the two principal banks have been cut and carted away—so Canon Mathews was informed—to top-dress the neighbouring fields.

The inclosed space is divided into two unequal portions :—(1) a leveled area, originally of about 1890 s. yds., and (2) a platform of about 370 s. yds. at its southern end.

The main area dips outward just enough for drainage purposes. At its inner end, the fall from each side to the centre is two feet : near the outer end, one foot. In the S.E. corner is a small well, 2 ft. 4 ins. in depth, supplied by a spring, and covered with flat stones ; the overflow passing away by a dry stone drain, which also drains the area, and delivers into the mire.

The platform is about a foot above the area at its front edge ; but rises toward the back six inches at the S.W. corner, and six feet at the S.E. corner. On this platform is raised a detached mound 9 feet high from the ground immediately in front, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the passage behind it. That edge of the platform to the west of the mound is partly marked by three small tumps which, being probed, appear to have no stones within them. The dividing notches have, I think, been made by the passage of sheep or cattle. Just to the west of these, on the face of the lateral bank, is a ramp, formed, no doubt, by the same agency. A ramp crossing the N.W. corner of the detached mound ; and another, symmetrically corresponding with it, but only faintly marked over the N.E. corner, though, possibly, parts of the original design, are, perhaps, more likely to have slipped or been trodden, into their present form. In the western part of the platform a small oblong bank is just visible. The edge of the platform, east of the mound, is defined by two or three buried stones set a little back from the face of the mound. The height of the neck between the southern and western banks above the S.W. corner of the platform is 6 feet, that of the one at the S.E. corner, between the southern and eastern banks, is a foot and a half ;—the platform at that part, as before stated, rising several feet from its front edge.

To complete the description, and to make the sections fully intelligible, I will give the principal dimensions in tabular form ;—pre-mising

mising that the heights (which were not instrumentally observed, but only carefully measured by means of rods) are sufficiently near the truth for all practical purposes.

	Feet.
Total length of eastern bank .....	260
Total length of western bank .....	210
Central length of area .....	190
Breadth of area (N. end) .....	90
Breadth of area (S. end) .....	75
Length of platform (east to west) .....	75
Breadth of platform (north to south) averages about	42
Fall of drain along axis of area .....	about 1
Dip of area from sides to centre (N. end) .....	1
Dip of area from sides to centre (S. end) .....	2
Height of front edge of platform .....	1
Rise of western end of platform from front edge to S.W. corner .....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rise of eastern end of platform from front edge to S.E. corner .....	6
Height of neck at S.W. angle .....	6
Height of neck at S.E. angle .....	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Height of detached mound above ground immediately in front .....	9
Height of detached mound above passage at back .....	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Height of mound at south end above same passage .....	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Height of mound at south end above top of detached mound .....	7
Height of crest of eastern bank above edge of area .....	15
Height of crest of western bank above edge of area .....	$12\frac{1}{2}$

The surface of the field north of the pond is much broken,—giving, at first sight, an impression that here are remains of artificial banks. No meaning, however, can be made out of them; and it is possible that they may altogether be due to natural causes.

Evidently this earthwork was made, if not for constant occupation, at least for some frequently recurring use. With none of the marks of a defensible post, it was manifestly designed for a place of concourse. Its form is not that which we generally attribute to the Celts, who seem to have had an aversion to straight lines; preferring circular or erratic plans. But the Scandinavian practice, within the period covered by history or tradition, was often quite the reverse of this. With much of the Roman in their mental habit, their buildings,

and

and certain structures for open air assemblies,—such, for instance, as “things” and duelling-lists,—were of regular and generally rectangular form. Hence, if our choice really lies between these two people, (but perhaps it does not), the probabilities would seem to be strongly in favour of the view that this earthwork was cast up by Scandinavian settlers in these parts, rather than by the Celts whom they dispossessed; and who have left many marks of their occupancy in the ruined villages scattered over the uplands to the south and west of Asby.

But for what purpose? The design is well suited for a “thing”; but the “things” that we know are not of this form. It is even better adapted to the purpose to which Canon Mathews is inclined to refer it—as a place of sacrifice. But here again we are met with the difficulty that the Scandinavian sacrifices in recorded—at least in later—times were, for the most part, performed in roofed temples, before the idols. It is true that there is reason for believing that formerly offerings were sometimes made on stone altars, and on mounds, *sub jove*: but I think there is no evidence to show whether these were or were not set in any such precincts as we have in the case before us. Tempting as the theory is, (and I must confess it is hard to resist it,—so appropriate are all the conditions), there is one great difficulty in the way of its acceptance. The Northmen being so devoted to sacrifice, is it not indeed strange that, considering the strength of their hold upon this part of England, we should have found only this isolated instance of a type of inclosure of which, on the theory in question, we might have expected to meet with many other examples.

In casting about for an explanation, it is clear that we should first take into account the existence and position of the spring, which, it seems to me, was the ruling element in selecting the site. Next, we must put the levelling of the area, and the circumstances of the platform and its mound: then, the arrangement of the outer banks; and their dip toward the necks which divide them at the inner angles. I am not inclined to lay any stress on the fact of the inclosure opening toward the north. It may well have been that this was merely incidental to the choice of a site otherwise naturally convenient, and partially ready to hand.

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ART. XXXIII. *The Baptismal Fonts of the Rural Deaneries of Gosforth and Whitehaven.* By the REV. J. WILSON, M.A., Vicar of Dalston.

*Communicated at Lancaster, September 18th, 1890.*

THESE rural deaneries cover the whole of the south western portion of the county of Cumberland, stretching along the seaboard from Harrington to Millom, comprising with Workington the ward of Allerdale-above-Derwent, and originally situated in the ancient deanery of Copeland, in "the great and famous" arch-deaconry of Richmond, and diocese of Chester. This portion of the county was annexed to the See of Carlisle under the provisions of 6 and 7 William IV, c. 77, and of an order in council dated the 10th of August 1847, which took effect on the death of Bishop Percy, in 1856. The deanery of Whitehaven, consisting of 15 benefices, is now in the arch-deaconry of Westmorland, while Gosforth with 21 benefices is in the recently created arch-deaconry of Furness. But it must be remembered that many of these benefices are either districts of modern partition, carved out of the old parishes, or chapelries raised to an independent ecclesiastical status. In the two deaneries there is not more than a score of parishes, which can lay claim to a distinct and separate history. This consideration is of importance in taking a general view of the fonts in our territorial area. It cannot be said, however, that these deaneries are rich in ancient and elaborate fonts, though there are some which, for their interest and peculiarity, will repay an attentive survey. Indeed, if I were bold enough to dogmatise, I might point to specimens characteristic of the chief periods of Gothic architecture amongst those I have ventured to illustrate.

But

But what has struck me most in the examination, is, the frequency with which fonts of the very worst description occur, either as still doing duty, or else discarded to make way for fonts of a better and more appropriate type. One is prepared to make allowances in matters of church furniture in these northern counties, as the poverty of the church and the unsettled state of society, owing to border troubles, are notorious. This reason will apply in some measure to Copeland, though not perhaps with so much force as to Gilsland and its neighbourhood, where ancient fonts are very scarce. Nothing can be said against those in Copeland which remain to us : they are in every way suitable to the purpose for which they were intended. I am referring rather to those introduced since the reformation which seem to prevail more, and to be of a more debased kind than I have noticed elsewhere in the county. The frequency of this style of font is enough to reflect discredit on the religious notions, and ecclesiastical order of the district previous to the great church revival of sixty years ago. After all, was not its position unfortunate if not unique ? Far away from the arteries of church life, in the forests of Cumberland, yet not in the diocese of Carlisle, its chance of possessing an abundance of vital energy was very poor. A strange picture of its condition is given to us by one of its most famous sons, whose name will ever be linked with it to its honour. Edmund Grindal, Bishop of London, who always kept a sympathetic eye on his native district, writing in 1563 to Sir William Cecil, says :—

I have often thought to make a general suit to you for regard to that little angle where I was born, called Cowpland, parcel of Cumberland: the ignorantest part in religion and most oppressed of covetous landlords of any one part of this realm, to my knowledge (Remains of Abp. Grindal, pp. 256-7, Parker Society).

Notwithstanding these disadvantages the deaneries of Whitehaven and Gosforth have an interest all their own,  
and

and make a very valuable contribution to the Baptismal Fonts in the modern Diocese of Carlisle.

## GOSFORTH.

The parish of Gosforth has wiped off the stigma which Jefferson fastened on it in 1842, when he wrote about the font in the church :—

The font is uncanonical both in size and position ; it is not sufficiently capacious and it is placed near the altar (*Allerdale Ward above Derwent* p. 301).

At this time a similar charge might have been brought with equal truth against many churches up and down the country, and though great advances have been made in the past half century, there are still places which could follow the example of Gosforth with propriety and advantage. The present rubric in the book of Common Prayer, which is but a summary of the canon law, requires the font to be large enough for the immersion of the child.\* The primary charge of the church of England is that the minister of baptism “ shall *dip* it in the water discreetly and warily.” The alternative mode, recognised by our church at the discretion of the god-parents, is baptism by affusion, as the next rubric directs “ if they certify that the child is weak, it shall suffice to *pour* water upon it.” Out of this permission in cases of weakness grew the modern practice of baptism by affusion, which is now universal in the church of England, unsanctioned though it be in her con-

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\* Bingham, writing of the practice of immersion in the early church, says :— “ Indeed the church was so punctual to this rule, that we never read of any exception made to it in ordinary cases, no not in the baptisms of infants ” (*Antiquities* Vol. III, chap. xi, Sect. 5, p. 275, edition 1834).

The capacity of the font for this purpose, is thus insisted on by Archbishop Edmund in his Constitutions of 1236 :—*Baptisterium habeatur in qualibet ecclesia Baptistamali lapideum vel aliud competens quod decenter co-operiatur & reverenter observetur & in alios usus non convertatur.*

Lyndwood who died in 1446, explains *competens* as—“ sic quod Baptizandus possit in eo mergi ” (*Provinciale*, lib. III, tit. 24, p. 241, edition 1679).

Erasmus who wrote so late as *temp.* Henry VIII, speaking of the usage in different countries, says :—*perfunduntur apud nos, merguntur apud Anglos.*

stitution, and clearly contrary to her custom in both primitive and mediæval days.

The inclination of the people carried the practice against the Rubric, which still required *dipping*, except in case of weakness. So that in the later times of Queen Elizabeth, and during the reign of King James and of King Charles I, very few children were dipped in the font ( Wall's *History of Infant Baptism*, part II, chap. ix) \*.

If the early Stuart practice sanctioned this violation of principle, as time went on a greater enormity was introduced in the custom of baptism by aspersion or sprinkling which became prevalent in the Georgian period. This mode, which had taken root in the church without a vestige of authority †, was the means of bringing in a debased class of fonts which became very common, but which, I am thankful to say, is fast disappearing from use. Wall, who flourished 1674-1728, deplors this departure from the ancient practice.

The fonts that have been built since the times I speak of are, many of them, built so small and so basin-like, that a child cannot well be dipped in them if it were desired (*History of Baptism, ibid*).

Out of many I am giving illustrations of two such specimens; one at Distington dated 1662, and the other at St. Bridget's, Beckermet, of date at least a century later.

The position of the font is too long a story to be told here. The 81st canon of 1603, which is binding on the clergy, if not also on the laity, settles it as "in the ancient usual places", which our Bishop interprets and recom-

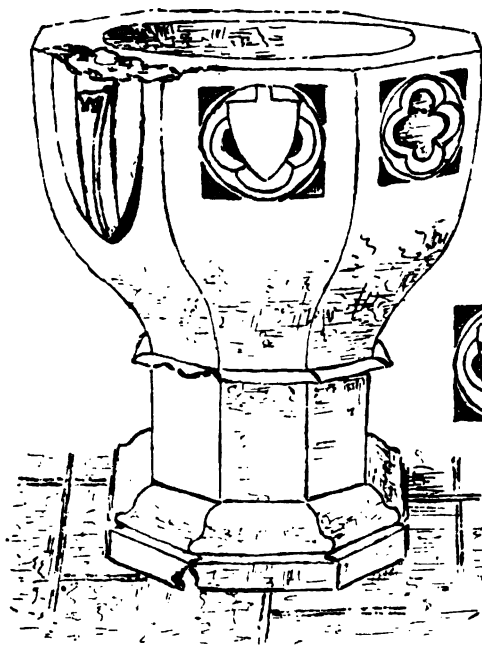
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\* It may be observed here that "the inclination of the people" spoken of by Dr. Wall, was initiated and supported, as Robinson, a nonconformist writer at the close of the last century, points out, "by such English or more strictly speaking Scotch exiles, as were disciples of Calvin at Geneva during the Marian persecution" (*History of Baptism*, p. 436).

Calvin, therefore, is the father of our present mode of Holy Baptism!

† Except of course in clinic baptism: I am speaking of the general custom in ordinary cases throughout.





MILLOM.

mends as "near the chief entrance of the church" (*Guide to the Parish Church*, p. 189, edition, 1878).

The donor of the present font at Gosforth is Admiral Scott, of Harecroft, whose widow was the means of restoring the ancient font to Eskdale. It is octagonal and stands in a small recess or baptistery with groined roof in the vestibule of the church. The bowl is ornamented with quatrefoils and the shaft with perpendicular panels somewhat like Dalston, near Carlisle: the oaken cover is surmounted with a cross.

#### MILLOM.

The parish church of Millom furnishes a font which has points of difficulty as well as of interest. It is octagonal with a basin larger than usual, the interior being two feet in width, no lead lining, no drain, but with staple marks, placed a little to the west of the north door, consisting of two blocks of red sandstone and ornamented with quatrefoils and shields. The printed matter I have seen concerning it, forbears to enter into particulars, and agrees with Jefferson's allusion to it.

A gallery at the west end contains an organ. Below this is an octagonal stone font, ornamented with quatrefoils and a shield charged with the arms of Hudleston and a label (*Allerdale Ward above Derwent*, p. 167).

The shield of the Hudleston family may be found about the adjoining castle and churchyard as well as on the font, but as far as I know without the label. Between this panel and another of the same character without any emblazonment, there is a large shield raised from the bowl and extending below the swell. Though the chief or top of this shield is much broken, enough is left to show what it was. As far as one can see, it is charged in a manner  
similar

similar to the shield on the font \* at Dalton in Furness—*on a pale a crozier*—which is the ancient arms of Furness Abbey.

If we remember that the church of Millom was given to Furness Abbey in 1228, and remained in that impropriation till the Tudor changes, we shall have no difficulty in explaining the presence of this shield on the font. To be more explicit—

The church of Millom was given to the abbey of Furness, in the year 1228: one moiety whereof was appropriated by the archbishop of York to that monastery who were to present to the vicarage: the other moiety the archbishop reserved to his own disposition, and in the year 1230 he assigned it for the maintenance of three chaplains with clerks and other charges for his chantry ordained at the altar of St. Nicolas, in the cathedral church of York (Nicolson and Burn's *History of Cumberland*, Vol. II, p. 14).

The five remaining sides have each a circular sunk panel with a quatrefoil. The absence of a drain is a singular feature which deserves attention; there is also no indication that a lead lining has been ever used. From these peculiarities I gather, notwithstanding the staple-marks, that the font is of comparatively modern date.

There seems little doubt that almost all ancient fonts were lined with lead, . . . . . and furnished with a plug and drain, which usually carried the water into a small dry tank immediately underneath (*Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts* by F. A. Paley, p. 24).

It may be safe to say, though I do so with diffidence, that the font is not earlier than the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The remaining fonts in this ancient parish are of no great interest. St. George's is capacious and coeval with

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\* *Transactions* Vol. viii, p. 120, where there is a drawing of Dalton Font. Compare also Hutchinson's *History* Vol. I, p. 523, where the arms and seal of Furness Abbey are illustrated.



the erection of the church in 1877. In the chapel of Thwaites which was built in 1853-4, according to Whellan *in loco*, "the pulpit and the font are of Caen stone, both handsomely carved: the latter is sufficiently large for immersion, and is supported by four columns of Purbeck marble". As for "the Kirk of Ulpha", situated where

The summits hoar  
Of distant moonlit mountains faintly shine,  
Sooth'd by the unseen river's gentle roar.

"the old octagonal stone font is built into an archway in the south wall of the church" (*Gosforth Deanery*, p. 140).

#### CORNEY.

The little church of Corney is indebted for its font to the late dean of Rochester, Robert Scott, D.D., better known perhaps as joint author of Liddell and Scott's famous Greek Lexicon. It is placed on the north side of the west door, and is both capacious and handsome. The bowl is circular, belted with a raised double band two inches apart and a legend between: the legend is apparently a copy in English of that on the font in the neighbouring church of Bootle, of which the dean's father had been rector for thirteen years.

✠ IN THE NAME OF THE FATHER AND OF THE SON AND  
OF THE HOLY GHOST AMEN. R. S. 1882.

The older font is to be found (1887), not in the church nor yet in the churchyard, but as a flower pot stand in a farm garden up the valley, belonging to a former churchwarden. It is of the usual octagonal type, with no particular interest attached to it, except perhaps that the drain does not go through the stem but through the side of the bowl. Its base had been long missing till I discovered

covered it built as a capital of a gate-post near the old rectory.

#### ST. BEES.

After the dissolution of the religious houses by Henry VIII, the priory of St. Bees fell into ruins, and so continued till 1611, when the want of a parish church was felt and it was fitted up for that purpose. Instead of following the old arrangement, the altar was placed at the west end against a wall, apparently built one bay from the fine Norman doorway, and the entrance was made through the ruined chancel, where perhaps the font would find a place. Thus matters remained till 1820, when "the altar was removed to the east end of the nave", and "the font set in an appropriate place" near the west entrance. This font, which is hexagonal and "of uncertain date, probably the 17th century", is now in Cleator church, where it is surmounted by a tall cover, carved by Rattee and presented by the late Captain Fitchet. Very probably this font is of the date of the rebuilding of the priory, in 1611.

In 1855 when the transepts were re-roofed and added to the parish church, a true restoration was carried out under the care and from the designs of Mr. Butterfield, and many presents for the internal fittings were made: among them, "a grand hexagonal font presented by the contractor, Mr. Howes". It is very capacious, has a drain and leans against the most western pillar of the north arcade.\* If the mother church can boast only of so modern a font, much cannot be expected of the several chapelries, or comparatively new parishes, situated in her ancient territorial boundaries. In the churches of Whitehaven, if the fonts are of recent date, they are everything

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\* Much of the above information is gathered from the introduction to St. Bees College Calendar, which was written, I believe, by Canon Knowles.

that

that can be desired in point of decency and order. St. Nicholas is a gift from the architect of that splendid church, Mr. Charles J. Ferguson, F.S.A. : Shap granite, with round bowl and octagonal vase. The shape of St. James is that of a magnified champagne glass : a brass plate records the name of the donor.

D. O. M.

Presented to this church by George Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., for this borough, in memory of his aunt Elizabeth, second daughter of William, 2nd Earl of Lonsdale, K.G.

The previous font, the vicar informs me, was a small one of stone, and given away by the churchwardens after they had received Mr. Bentinck's gift. A brass plate identifies Holy Trinity, which is very elaborate in text and symbolic device :—

This font is the gift of the relatives of Mary wife of Canon Dalton, vicar, in affectionate remembrance of her loving interest in the young of this parish. Born March 2nd, 1815, died Feb. 6th. 1874.

I have learned nothing of interest about the fonts in Christ church and Hensingham. In the churchyard so sacred to "the homely priest of Ennerdale", lies the old font behind the church near the "bare wing of mossy wall". It is of a type common enough in Cumberland churches a century ago, of which I have given an illustration from St. Bridget's Beckermeth, a square pillar tapering to the bowl, the interior of which is not so capacious as a good sized sugar-basin. If the font in use has changed since the days of Wordsworth, so has the appearance of the churchyard; of the latter it cannot now be said :—

In our churchyard  
Is neither epitaph, nor monument,  
Tombstone nor name—only the turf we tread  
And a few natural graves.

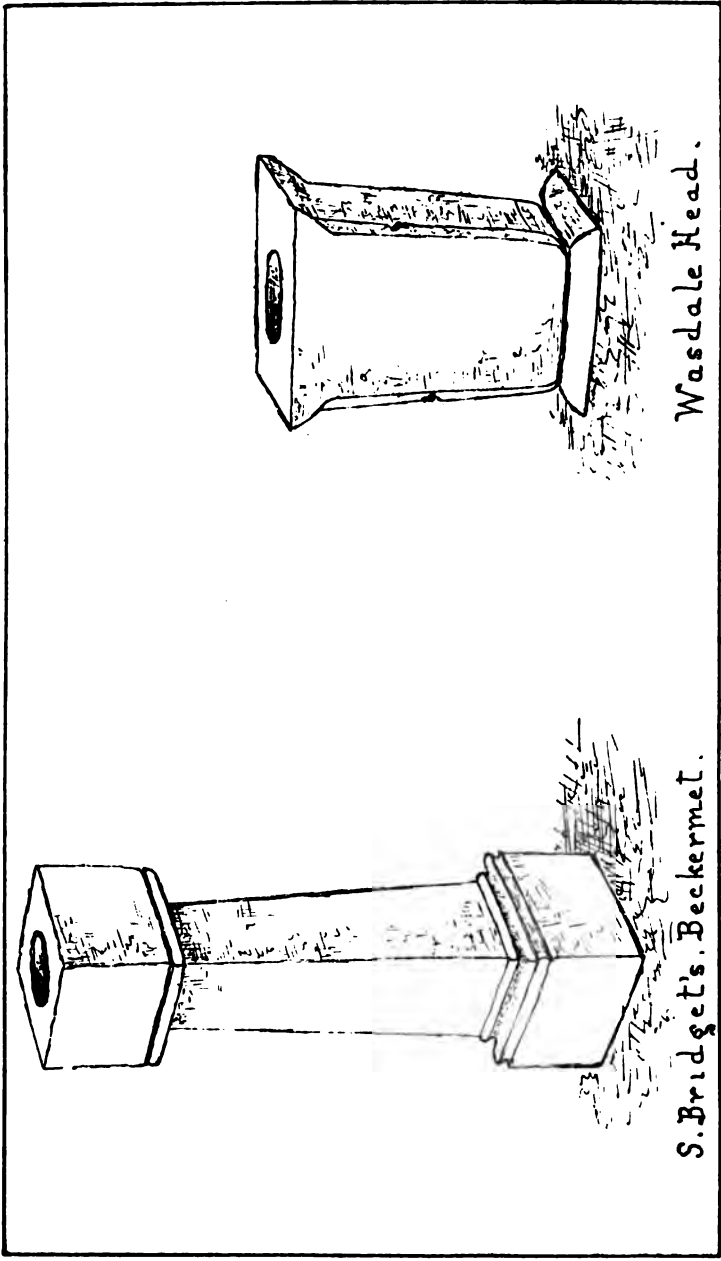
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The font at Netherwasdale, " which is of stone and handsomely carved, was erected in 1855, at the expense of Mrs. Rawson " (Whellan's *History of Cumberland* p.439). It is almost a fac-simile of Haile and the vestry font of St. John's, Beckermet ; they appear to have been executed from the same pattern, and probably by the same chisel. Though there is some difference in detail, each of them may be characterized as *simplex munditiis*, the only ornament of the square bowl being a maltese cross in a sunk panel. At Wasdale Head the font in use is hexagonal, of conventional dimensions. Its predecessor is still carefully preserved within the church, and is made an object of interest during the tourist season. Various opinions have reached me as to its probable antiquity, some prudent and others foolish. A very reasonable allusion to it is this ;—

The font is very singular, being under two feet in height, square with a projection at each corner at the top, and tapering somewhat towards the foot : it is of red sandstone (*Gosforth Deanery*, p. 68).

The square stone which covers the basin or orifice and which is pointed out to tourists as " the antiquarian lid ", in the same manner as the font itself is said to be " of Pre-Saxon date ", is without doubt the base, and ought to be placed as as I have shown it in the accompanying sketch. It is of novel shape, poor and commonplace, much like the disused font (if it has ever been a font) in a cottage garden, near the church of Over Denton in Gilsland.

But the most interesting font in the ancient and extensive parish of St. Bees—the largest in the county according to Whellan—is to be found in the parish of Eskdale. The only original part is the bowl, which is like Harrington octagonal and prism-shaped with a drain and staple-marks, having one side broken. The interior is circular with a  
fiat



S. Bridget's. Beckermat.

Wadsale Head.



flat bottom and thin sides, : the lead lining has long since disappeared, though the bevelled edge around the lip marks its former existence. Apart from external ornamentation, it so resembles Harrington, that one is inclined to trace both to the same influence. A glance at the font will be sufficient to show that it has passed through many vicissitudes and has been used for purposes other than sacred.

The ancient octagonal font, seemingly of the same date as the east window (1330), stands at the west end. It has a history, having been for many years cast out and used for farm purposes, apparently about 1814, as in that year the chapelwardens enter in their accounts "Font, iis". It was recognised and restored to the church in 1876, and mounted on a new base inscribed "Suffer little children to come unto me", all being done at the expense of Frances, widow of the late Rear Admiral Francis Scott, C.B., Harecroft, Gosforth (*Gosforth Deanery*, pp. 96-7).

The name of the farm where the font was recognised \* is Church House, where the present owner (1887) remembers it as standing in his father's farmyard over sixty ago, and at that time being used for very vile purposes. No tradition is known in that family to account for its removal from the church. I was informed in the valley that before its restoration there was "a sma' littel sum-mat" which held a basin near the communion table, from which the children were baptized. The old font is now in its proper place near the south door on a new stem and base: on the platform which is elongated to the west there is a brass plate with this inscription:—

Restored to the Glory of God,  
and in loving memory of  
Admiral Francis Scott, C.B.

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\* By Rev. W. S. Calverley, at that time curate of Eskdale.

whilst round the octagonal base is incised the text given above.

It would be possible to give similar examples of chequered history, where the font has been alienated from the church for years, perhaps for centuries, and afterwards restored to hallowed uses. As I desire to draw attention to the unhappy fate and yet the happy restoration of the Eskdale font, I may be permitted to instance an analogous case if it were only to stimulate a worthy imitation.

At the beginning of the present century when a rage for *cleansing* churches (as it was called), by means of whitewashing them, fired the minds of rural churchwardens: when also it seemed good to them to remove ancient fonts, and to fill their places with little basins, . . . . . the antique font in Harrow church was literally cast out of the sacred edifice, and allowed to roll about in the adjacent burial-ground. Here, after the leaden lining had been torn out and disposed of, it might have remained until, battered and weather-worn, it perished altogether. Fortunately, however, a lady, who at that time occupied the vicarage house . . . . . happened to observe the deplorable condition to which the font had been reduced: and, having obtained possession of it, placed it in her garden, hoping that in due time, if kept in security, it might be restored to its proper position in the church. Thus after an interval of many years—during which it was clad with ivy and protected from the weather in a sheltered nook—it was, on the restoration of the church, reclaimed: and, being polished and mounted on a suitable block of stone, occupies once more its appropriate place, and forms a prominent and interesting feature in that beautiful structure (*Antiquary*, Vol. xvi, p. 220).

The peculiarity of the Eskdale font is a feature of the ornamentation, which I take to be the wheel, emblem of St. Catherine, virgin and martyr, to whom the church is dedicated. For the reason and date of this dedication, so rare in the north of England, I may refer you to a paper by my learned friend, the Rev. Thomas Lees, F.S.A., in these Transactions (Vol. xi, p. 50). Besides the testimony of the font "some of the windows contain stained-glass among which is conspicuous the figure of the patron saint and



and her wheel" (*Allerdale Ward above Derwent*, p. 424); this old glass was unfortunately lost at the dismantling of the church, in 1881. There is a holy well, known as St. Catherine's, just outside the churchyard wall, and I am informed that the Saint's name is found in Lombardic letters on one of the bells. This is an instance where the dedication of the church is sufficiently well authenticated, notwithstanding some views recently expressed by a reviewer in the *Athenæum*. Perhaps the warning may be useful.

Mr. Bates has contributed a learned paper on the dedications of the old churches of the diocese of Newcastle. It is an intricate subject, into which ignorant compilers during the last century have introduced much needless confusion. Dedications to saints were a reality in times when their invocation was a part of the national religion: when the Tudor changes took place they became forgotten except when kept in memory by great feasts and fairs. It should, therefore, be borne in mind by all antiquaries that no information on the matter can be held to be trustworthy that does not extend back to a period beyond the Reformation. No one who has not studied this branch of mediæval lore can imagine how much light the dedication of a church will often throw on past times, and on the sympathies of those by whom the church was built. Mr. Bates says, that when a mediæval bell exists with an invocation of a saint thereon, we have sometimes here a key to the dedication of the church. Such is not the case. In fact, it seems to have been more commonly the custom to avoid dedicating the bells to the saint who gave his name to the church. Holy wells, too, have been often considered to furnish the information required: but if used for this purpose the information they give is commonly misleading. The most authentic sources of knowledge on this subject, are the wills of those who desired to be buried in this or that church or adjoining churchyard. Its dedication is commonly, though not always, given (*Athenæum*, Sept. 20th, pp. 391-2).

As allusions to St. Catherine are so numerous in and about this church, and as there is only one other similar dedication in the diocese of Carlisle, if we except the chantry in Carlisle Cathedral, I may be excused giving what Mrs. Jameson says on the devotional representations of this saint.

As patroness she has many attributes; she bears the palm as martyr: the sword expresses the manner of her death: the crown is hers of right as sovereign princess: she holds the book as significant of her learning: she tramples on the pagan tyrant. All these attributes may be found in the effigies of other saints: but the special and peculiar attribute of St. Catherine is the wheel. When entire it is the emblem of torture to which she was exposed: in the later pictures it is oftener broken: it is then an historical attribute, it represents the instrument by which she was to have been tortured, and the miracle through which she was redeemed. She leans upon it, or it lies at her feet, or an angel bears it over her head. In Raphael's St. Catherine, in our National Gallery, she leans on the wheel, and no other attribute is introduced: this, however, is very uncommon; the characteristic sword and the book\* are generally present, even where the crown and palm are omitted (*Sacred and Legendary Art*, Vol. II, p. 88).

In this charming valley with its small population baptisms are not frequent, but a century or more ago when an occasion of this nature did occur we get a beautiful picture, no doubt sometimes abused, of the patriarchal mode of life, when the whole community assembled at the christening (Hutchinson's *History of Cumberland*, Vol. I, p. 579).

#### HARRINGTON.

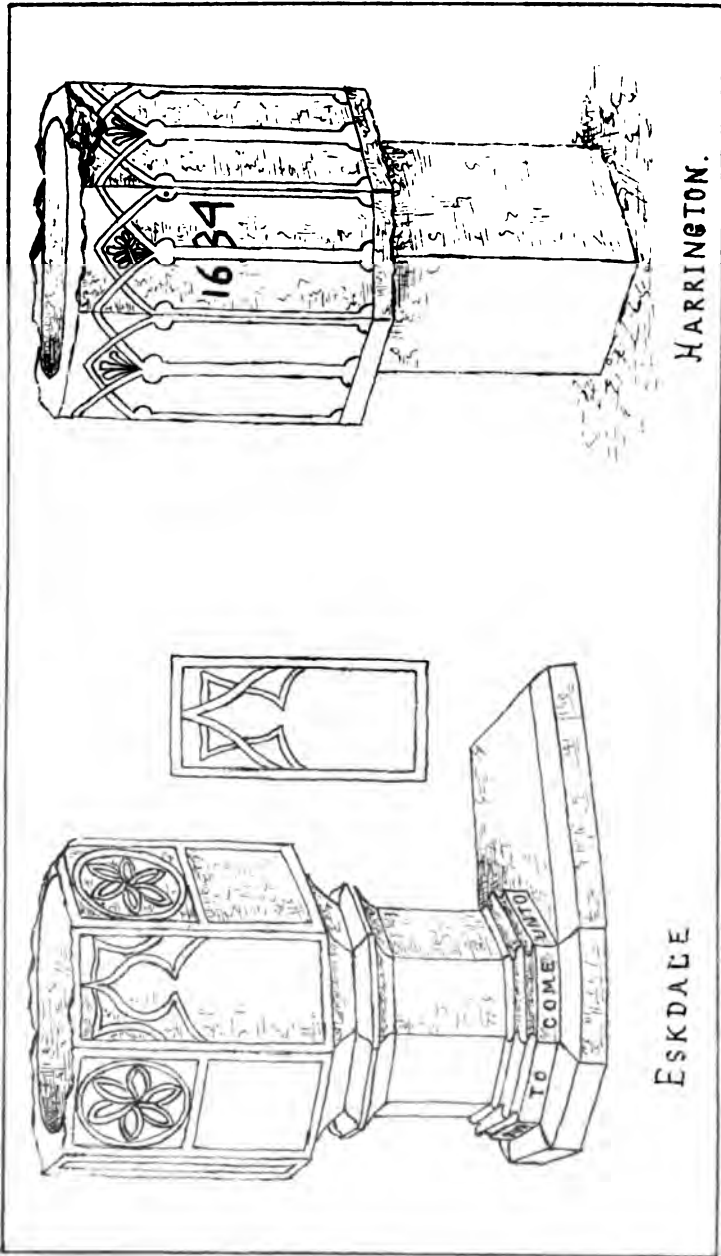
The font now in use in Harrington Church is modern and of the usual octagonal shape, given by the father of the present rector, the Rev. A. F. Curwen, on his appointment to the charge of the parish, and bearing date

Octr. 4th,  
MDCCCLXII.

In reference to this font and its immediate predecessor, I take a few sentences from an interesting speech made by Mr. Curwen at the opening of a bazaar as reported in the

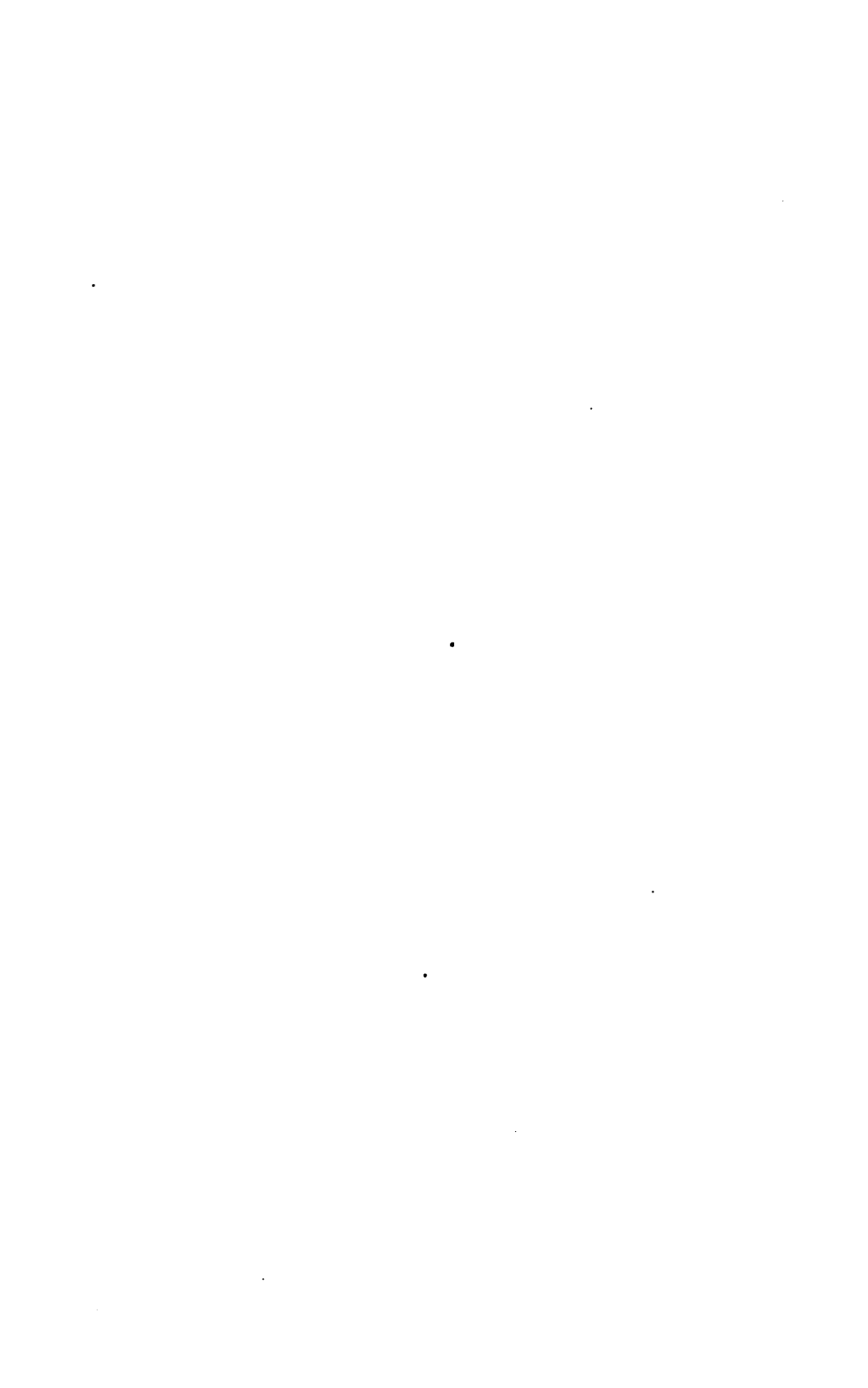
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\* The sword and wheel are her emblems in the east window of Bowness Church, Windermere. See *Windermere (Bowness) Parish Church and its old glass-These Transactions*, Vol. iv, pp. 44-75.



ESKDALE

HARRINGTON.



*Cumberland Pacquet* of Sept. 8th, 1887. Reviewing his work of "just a quarter of a century this month, since he had the pleasure of coming to live among them", he said:—

At that time their parish church was in a different position from what it was now. They had a church, it was true, which was dear to many of them from old associations, but it was a damp and very ugly building, very unsuitable to the wants of the people. The font at that time was merely a hole cut in the sill of the east window: the communion plate was old battered pewter: and they had a harmonium. This was all changed now. They began with a new and handsome font: the pewter was turned into silver: and the harmonium gave way to a good organ: finally the old church was swept away and the present commodious structure in which they worshipped was erected.

It may seem a little strange that the ancient font, which we find now on a cubical block of stone in the vestibule of the church, should have been overlooked in or before the year 1862, seeing that it is of rare form and at least of thirteenth century date: indeed a good authority on these matters thinks he sees in it traces of Norman influence, and is inclined to place it in the opening years of the Lancet period. But through the kindness of the rector I am able to give a satisfactory explanation of the oversight. Writing to me he says:—

When I came to Harrington I found the old font built into the wall of the tower, on the south side, in such a manner that the bottom of it was flush with the outside of the wall, and the lip with the inside: it was used for holding the ropes for lowering coffins. I need not say that I at once rescued it, and would have replaced it in the church if it had not been that my father had just presented the church with the present font. It is 12th century work and the design shows what the original church must have been like, as in pulling it down to rebuild in 1884, we found many fragments of pillars of just such work: also a Roman altar on which is *PRAEF COH II LING*. This is now at Netherhall.

Like the font in Eskdale church, with which it has many features in common, it is octagonal and prism-shaped,  
with

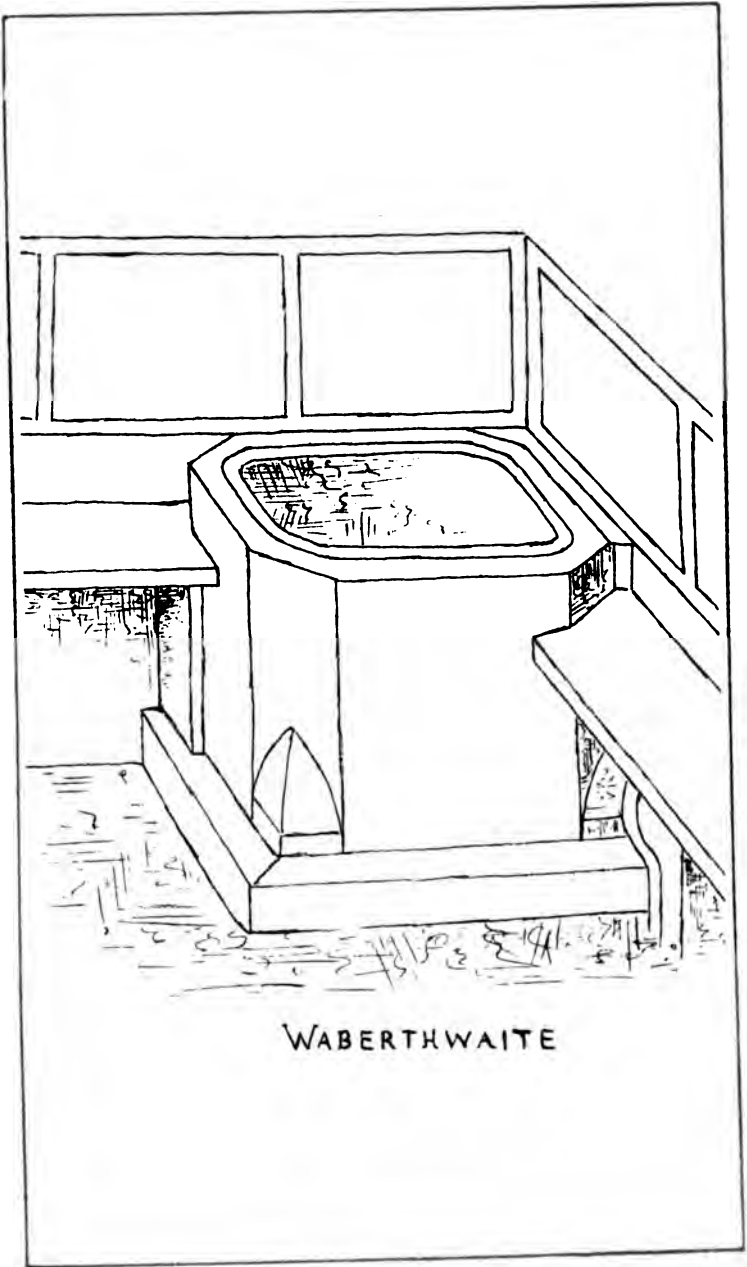
with circular basin, flat-bottom, and thin sides. Though the lip of the bowl is much mutilated, the old adjuncts of the lid or cover—the marks of the hinges and the iron staple to secure the hasp or lock—remain *in situ*. The ornamentation is a plain pointed arcade of interlaced arches encircling the font, with a conventional flower filling in the alternate spandrels.

From the illustration it will be seen that a date, in the characteristic figures of the period, is incised on one of the faces of the bowl, but this must be a later addition and cannot refer to the original production of the font. The date seems rather to record some rebuilding or restoration of the church: probably the rebuilding of the tower in the 17th century, when the font found a place in its south wall. To support this conclusion I may notice that “the tower contains one bell, with the date 1670” (Jefferson’s *Allerdale Ward above Derwent*, p. 11).

#### WABERTHWAITE.

The church of Wabertlwaite has a font with all the characteristics of very early workmanship. It is one of the rudest specimens I have seen in the diocese, akin to those of Gilcrux and Crosby-on-Eden in the massive plainness of its style: a rectangular block of red sandstone with a drain, lead lining, and staple marks. As it has no stem, “it sits” behind the south door, buried in a square pew, the margin of the bowl just appearing above the seat.

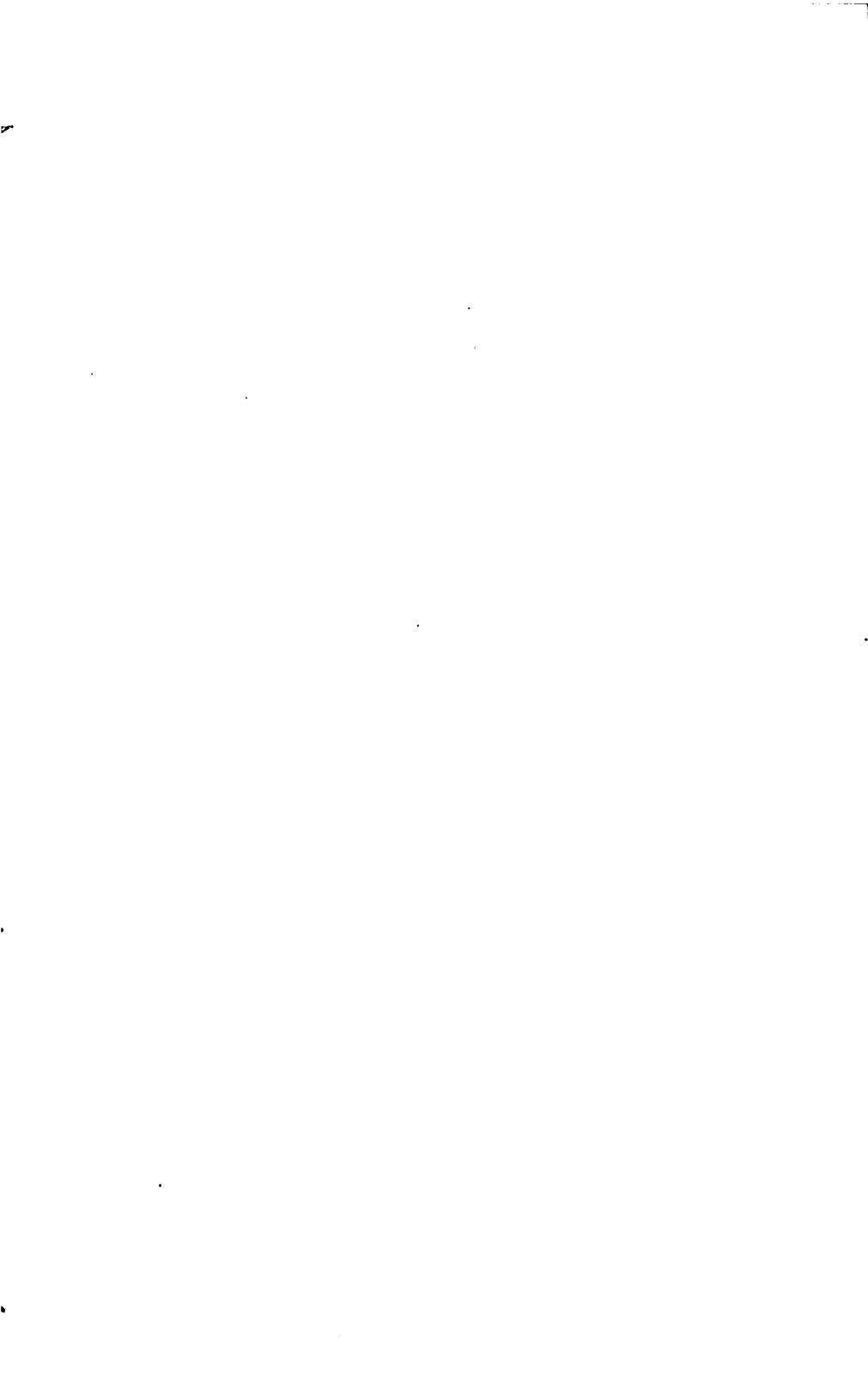
At the time of church “restorations”, fonts of this description have to run the gauntlet, as their very existence is imperilled: correct people are always ready to discard the rude block of stone, no matter how much bound up with the most sacred traditions of the parish, and to substitute a modern article with tawdry ornamentation and little beauty. As churchwardens are great sinners in their  
 their

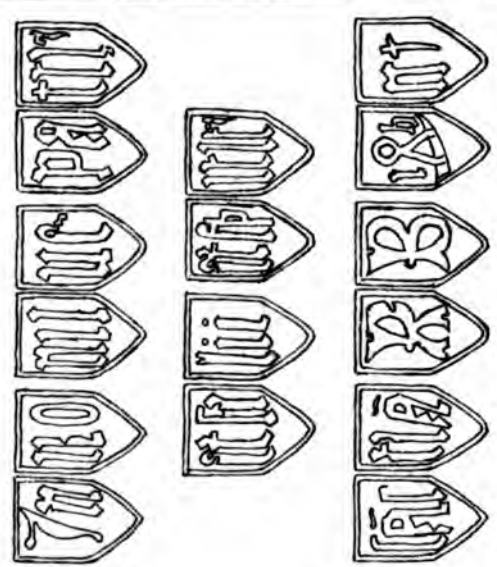
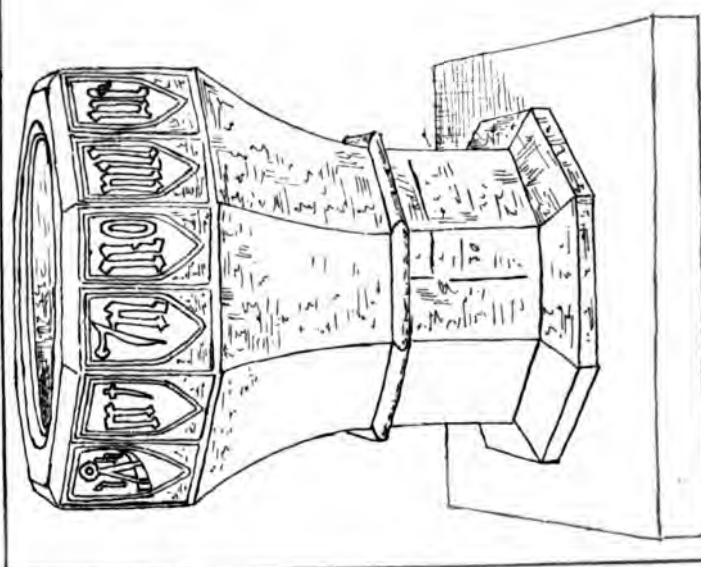


WABERTHWAITE









BOOTLE

their treatment of ancient fonts, this warning, I hope, will be in good time to those "officers of the ordinary", in the parish of Waberthwaite, that their Norman font may be raised on a fitting shaft, and preserved in their interesting little church after its much needed repair.

#### BOOTLE.

The font in Bootle church has received some attention from local antiquaries, owing chiefly to its somewhat obscure inscription. In this way it furnishes a parallel to the fonts at Bridekirk and Crosthwaite in this county, as well as to many others in England. It bears some resemblance to that at Bourn in Lincolnshire, which is of perpendicular date, and to which the inscription approximates in meaning: like Threckingham also in the same county it affords a puzzle over which

With sharpen'd sight, pale antiquaries pore

and have pored in vain, as no satisfactory explanation has yet been given. With regard to the custom of putting inscriptions on fonts, Mr. F. A. Paley thinks that "perpendicular fonts more frequently than any other exhibit this peculiarity". After giving several examples, he says:—

The beauty and appropriateness of this kind of decoration no one will dispute. A legend, whether dedicatory or scriptural, is a becoming way of conveying instruction or commemorating an act of pious beneficence (*Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts*, p. 27).

But however beautiful or appropriate, it is not always easy to decipher the inscription, specially when enigmatic lettering or initials form the whole or part of it. As the font has produced some difference of opinion it may be of interest if I notice the chief historic references.

The

The first allusion I find is by Hutchinson in 1794, by whom the font is figured and the inscription given at length with tolerable accuracy (*History of Cumberland*, Vol. I, p. 523). What he proceeds to say concerning it is quite another matter:—

The church was lately repaired, being reputed to be a very ancient structure. The font is a large basin, formed of black marble or porphyry, of an octagonal form: on each square or face are two shields, raised from the plane, bearing characters in the old English letter, in some parts mixed with the Saxon.

The emblematical anchor in the third shield is rather singular, as it stands for the word *Salvator*. The letters R.B. in the two first shields denote the benefactor who gave the font, or the stonemason who executed the work. The character in the fourth shield we are not able to decypher (*Ibid*, Vol. I, p. 559).

No one who has seen the monument can subscribe his description of it, or his reading of the inscription.

Jefferson in 1842 gives his own version of it, and severely criticises Hutchinson for inaccuracy with regard to this font, though perhaps unnecessarily, as his own testimony is not quite unimpeachable. For the sake of clearness and comparison I quote the reference:—

The font, placed in a pew at the west end, is octagonal, with a capacious circular basin. It is quite plain, excepting a string-course round the centre. The top part, which is larger than the pedestal, bears eight (*sic*) shields, two on each side, with this inscription in text hand:—

**In nomine patri & filii & spirit' sactia,**

There are also the initials R.B., and on another shield a bugle horn and the initials, i. h. The former letters might be the initials of the lord of the seigniory of Millom, or the incumbent, or the abbot of St Mary's at York to whom the church belonged. This font, which is of marble, has been (perhaps unnecessarily) painted. It is placed in a corner, so that six of its sides are now concealed by the walls and pews (*Allerdale Ward above Derwent*, pp. 132-5).

Whellan, 20 years later, adds little to our information except that he corrects Hutchinson and Jefferson as to the  
material

material of the font; he rightly calls it "red sandstone," which is very apparent now that it is divested of its successive coats of paint (*History of Cumberland*, p. 485).

The Rev. S. W. Watson, the amiable rector of the parish, who is always ready to point out the features of his church, is very judicious in his pronouncement on the obscurity of this inscription, and seems to me to have arrived at the most reasonable conclusion as far as it can be ascertained with certainty. He says:—

The chief object of interest in the church is the font, which has given rise to much discussion. It is octagonal in shape, standing three feet in height, and two feet six inches in diameter, with the following inscription on shields on six of its sides:—

"*In nomine patri et filii et spirit' sancti a.*"

The seventh has R.B. in large letters, which it is thought are the initials of Richard Brown, rector of Bootle in 1535. The eighth has a bugle horn and i. h. and two other letters which have not yet been explained. As the lords of Millom carried a horn\* for their arms, it may be gathered probably that the font was either presented to the church by J. Hudleston, lord of Millom, during R. Brown's incumbency, or by R. Brown in J. Hudleston's time. The handsome oak cover to this font was presented by the Rev. A. Wilkin. There is another small font or basin of black marble about 8 inches high, of which there is no record. †

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\* Confer "The Horn of Egremont Castle," by William Wordsworth, beginning

When the brothers reached the gateway,  
Eustace pointed with his lance  
To the horn which there was hanging:  
Horn of the inheritance.

and concluding

Sons he had, saw sons of theirs:  
And through ages, heirs of heirs,  
A long posterity renowned,  
Sounded the horn which they alone could sound.

† Procured perhaps by the puritan minister in the time of the Commonwealth in obedience to the *Directory* which had reformed fonts into basins. "The use was," according to Dr. Wall, "the minister continuing in his reading desk, the child was brought and held below him: and there was placed for that use a little basin of water about the bigness of a syllabub pot, into which the minister dipping his fingers and then holding his hand over the child's face, some drops would fall from his fingers on the child's face".

It

It is only necessary to call attention to our learned President's opinion, as it is already embodied in these Transactions, (Vol. ix, p. 121): he does not hazard an explanation of the difficult part of the legend though he is good enough to show what it does *not* mean. With such an example before me I shall not add to the multiplicity of versions: the fools of limited knowledge must not rush in where the angels of wide experience fear to tread. I had rather be content with giving a fac-simile of the inscription as it appears on the font, and leave to the curious the satisfaction of their own conclusions. This warning I may be permitted to add, that the last shield has evidently been tampered with: the chisel has been used to take away more than the paint, thereby causing much of the obscurity. (See appendix to this paper p. 359).

#### MORESBY.

The church of Moresby was built in 1882, on a site a little to the north of the ancient building and within the area of the Roman camp. The chancel arch\* of the former church, early English pattern, is left *in statu quo* in the churchyard. The font which is now in the porch was taken from the old church, where it was attached to the wall: it is, if we believe the sexton who is the

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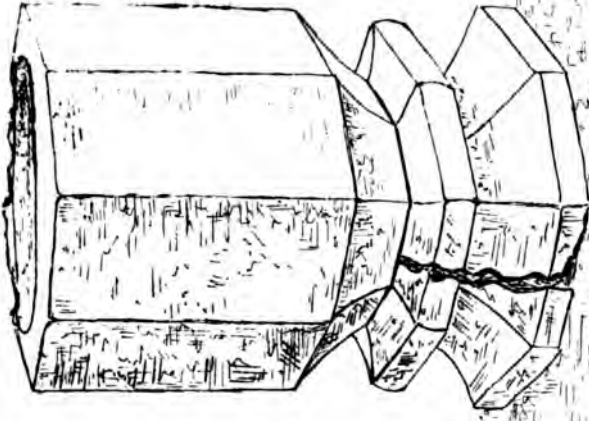
\* On this arch in the churchyard a brass plate is nailed with an inscription I have not yet seen in print. It may be useful to genealogists, if I give it here.

"Near this spot in the chancel of the old church were interred along with those of others of their families the remains of

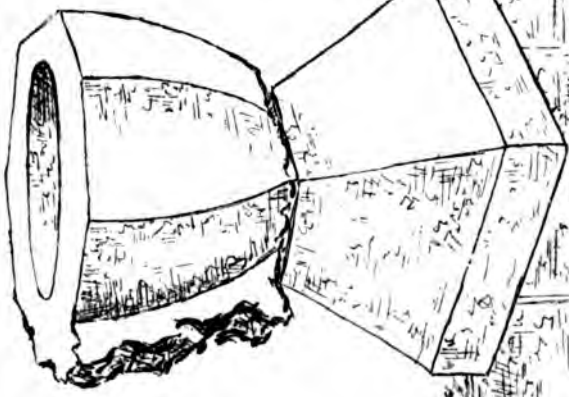
William Fletcher  
Henry Fletcher  
Henry Fletcher  
William Fletcher and  
Thomas Fletcher

all of Moresby Hall, who from the year 1576 to about 1721 were successively (except the second Henry who died in his father's life-time) lords of the manor of Moresby, and patrons of this church. This plate is erected in place of one which was lost or destroyed when the old church was taken down, in 1822".

Whellan says the original brass was taken away out of the church about 1840, by some person unknown, and all clue to it lost (*History*, p. 422).



Whicham.



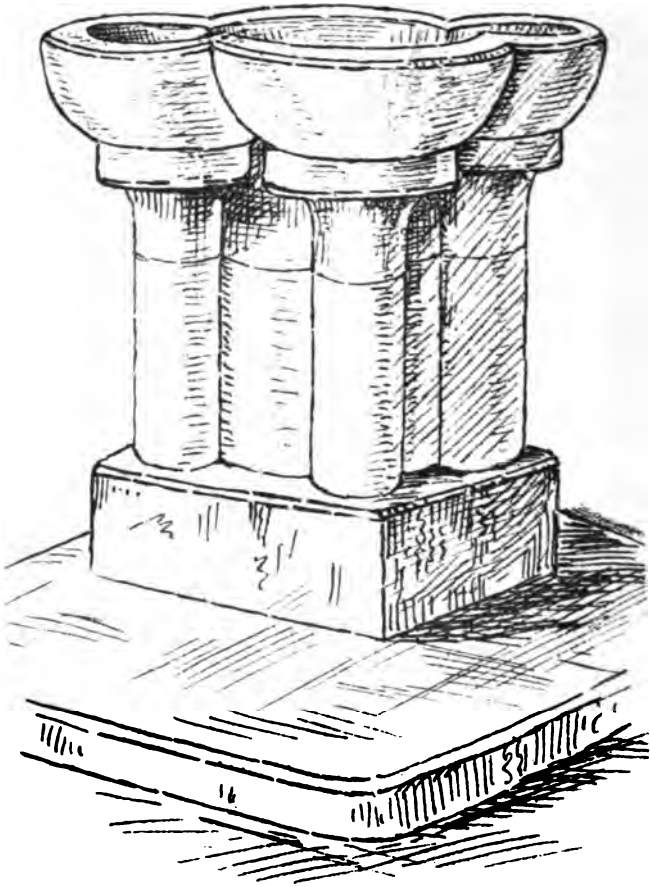
Moresby.







WHITBECK.



very embodiment of local tradition, about 700 years old. That it has been used as a font I have no doubt, but I am more inclined to say that it was originally a holy water stoup, of which it has many of the characteristics.

In this country a small niche with a stone basin was formed in the wall, either in the porch or within the church close to the door, or in one of the pillars nearest to the door as a receptacle for holy water but sometimes a vessel placed on a stand or pedestal was used: the niches resemble piscinas except that they differ in situation, are smaller and plainer, and very rarely have any hole in the bottom. (*Glossary of Architecture*, Vol. I, p. 448).

It is now balanced on a pyramidal block of stone, and used to stand on the north side of the principal entrance near the vestry door, where its place is usurped by a heating stove. The font in use is a marble pillar of very indifferent pattern, like that at Calderbridge: but the church authorities are procuring a proper font which will, I am told, be a credit to their church, and a fitting ornament to their neat little baptistery on the south side.

On each side of the chancel arch, which was built about five years ago, are figured the heads of two mitred prelates: on the south, Bishop Goodwin; on the north, Archbishop Thomson.

#### WHITBECK AND WHICHAM.

Under the shoulder of Black Comb, are the two little churches of Whitbeck and Whicham, of some interest in themselves and possessing fonts of which I have given illustrations. The Whitbeck font has a square appearance, consisting of a cluster of pillars with the capitals hollowed into a shallow quatrefoil to form the bowl. At some period of its history, one side was chiselled away to fit closely to the wall, which, now that it stands alone, makes it look lop-sided. It is of uncertain date, after the early English pattern,

pattern, painted a green stone colour, has a drain and is placed on a new platform opposite the west entrance. The font of Whicham is in very bad repair, may be of any date from the Reformation to Queen Anne, octagonal, with a deep bowl and narrow rim, red sandstone painted green.

#### DISTINGTON.

When the new church was built in Distington a few years ago, a marble font was presented and placed to the west of the south entrance. It calls for no special remark, except that its dimensions correspond to the requirements of the sacrament. It bears an appropriate text around the circular bowl :—

Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit he cannot enter the kingdom of God.

Its predecessor is quite in keeping with religious notions prevalent in this northern diocese, and indeed everywhere in England, at the time of its introduction. It may be described as a square pillar of white sandstone, consisting of a long waist or stem chamfered almost into octagonal shape. The bowl which has a drain, lead lining, and chamfered edges, is ornamented on one side with a sunk panel, having in raised figures

1662.

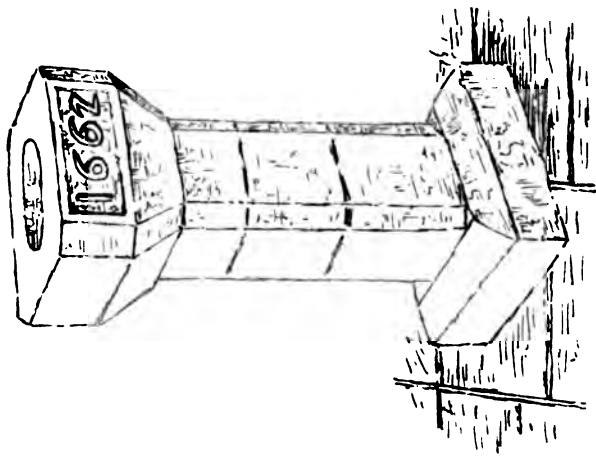
This font I found in the crypt amidst the debris of the last Easter decorations, the old pulpit, the barrel organ, and other survivals of the old church furniture. Half a century ago it was considered of some interest :—

There is a stone font of a square form, under the organ at the western end, which bears the date 1662 (*Allerdale Ward above Derwent*, p. 80).

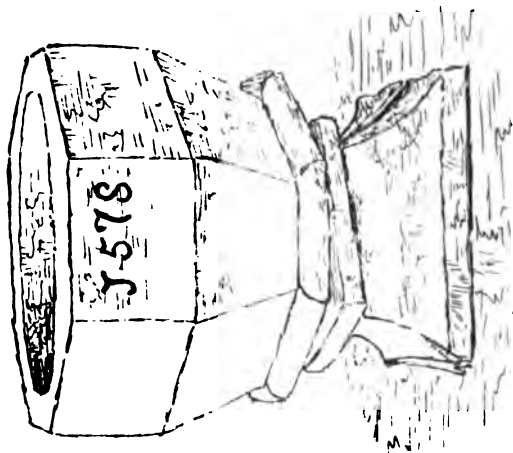
I have ventured to drag it again into light, not that I should wish to see it replaced for any sacred purpose, but that I desire to illustrate a font characteristic of a period of church history.

ARLECDON.





DISTINGTON.



ARLECDON.

## ARLECDON.

Another font inscribed with a date is now doing duty as a flower pot, in the vegetable garden of Thomas Dixon Esq., of Rheda. It has been recently rescued from a stone wall in the neighbourhood of the church, and placed in its present position for safety. Forty years ago the Rev. F. J. Allnatt, who was then vicar of Arlecdon, remembers it acting in another capacity at a farmhouse in the parish: it was then used as a trough under a spout to catch rain-water from the roof. It is octagonal, of curious workmanship, with a well defined moulding at the base, resting on a square foot or plinth, chamfered to meet a stem, which is not forthcoming. The basin is of regulation size, but as it was filled with soil growing rare plants, it was not convenient for me to examine the interior. The character of the figures composing the date

1578

does not appear to be of that period, which makes me think that the date is either a later addition, or that the font itself is only a copy of a former monument. At all events it has received some rough usage. The present font in the church is a gift from Mr. Isaac Fletcher, of High House.

The remaining fonts in these deaneries do not call for a detailed description. In the churches of Irton and Drigg, the fonts are all that can be desired: that in the former church is situated in a baptistery, under the square tower at the west end, and bears this memorial on a brass plate:—

This font was erected in affectionate remembrance of R. W. Skeffington Lutwidge, Esq., Commissioner in Lunacy, who died at Salisbury, 28th of May 1873, from the result of a blow received from a lunatic whilst visiting the asylum near that city, by his nephew C. R. Fletcher Lutwidge, Esq., of Holmrook Hall.

The

The district of Beckermet contains for our purpose three churches, which taken altogether may be said to possess an ample number of fonts. In St. John's, I noticed no less than three: the earliest, a pillar of the "syllabub pot" pattern, in the churchyard near the south door, which bears a family likeness to its neighbour at St. Bridget's, and a score of others in these deaneries: another in the vestry, akin to Haile and Netherwasdale: the third, now in use, the gift of Mrs. Howson, of Whitehaven. What shall I say of Calderbridge? Perhaps this much, that the vestry font of St John's, if removed to this church, and placed in canonical position, which is not in the south transept, would be an immense improvement. It is a pleasure to meet with modern fonts like those in Ponsonby and Muncaster. Like Irton the font in Ponsonby church finds a place in the baptistery, at the west end near the north door and bears a memorial inscription:—

To the glory of God, and in loving memory of Samson and Mary Senhouse, and Sarah le Messurier.

while around the octagonal bowl is an appropriate text. The tradition of the place asserts that the old font, an unseemly one of wood, was destroyed when the new one was given. The same story comes from Muncaster, that the former font "was broken up mebbe to gravel the rwoads wi", when the Lord Muncaster's gift was received some thirty years ago. This font is elaborately carved and emblazoned with several shields of arms, but without the necessary drain. Around the rim on a chamfered edge there is this legend in raised characters:—

Given to the church of St. Michael, at Muncaster, in grateful remembrance of the christening of his daughter, Margaret Susan Elizabeth, by Gamel Augustus Lord Muncaster, August. XXIXth, MDCCCLX.

The font in the church of Cleator Moor is the joint gift of the Sunday School scholars, and the children of John Stirling



Stirling, Esq., made in 1872, as I learn from a brass plate attached to the base. Lamplugh can boast of two fonts : that in the church which is modern and capacious, and another inside the rectory gates, "under the canopy of heaven", filled with clay and weeds. This old font is plain octagonal, massive, and with a bowl, of at least 16th century date. Why it should have been discarded is a puzzle. In Egremont the font is a shell held in the hands and resting on the knee of an angel : it is placed in a neat little baptistery at the west end, and bears this inscription ;—

The font was dedicated to the glory of God, and in memory of their parents by the children of Thomas and Georgiana Elizabeth Hartley, of Gillfoot, A.D. 1883.

The Rev. W. E. Strickland, the late rector, supplies me with the following information about the fonts in this church :—


The font outside is a pillar capital hollowed for the purpose, about the year 1740. No tradition or trace of predecessor. The present font is peculiar and a copy of the one in Inverness Cathedral, which again is a copy of Thorvaldsen's font in Copenhagen Cathedral.


In 1887 "the font outside" was standing in front of the west end of the church : in 1890 it was turned upside down amongst some rubbish near the entrance gate. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

The illustrations are by an amateur.

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#### APPENDIX BY THE EDITOR.

Mr. H. Swainson Cowper, F.S.A., makes an ingenious conjecture as to the inscription on the Bootle font. He takes the legend to begin with R.B. thus making the difficult shield which comes last in Mr. Wilson's version, to come number four, while the shield with 

is five. Mr. Cowper suggests that the mason intended to cut  on the fourth shield, but turned his template the wrong way, and so spoilt the shield: when he was told of his mistake, he commenced afresh on the the next shield. Opinions differ as to whether the characters on the fourth shield, as seen inverted in a looking glass, bear this out.

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ART. XXXIV. *The Recans of High Furness.* By Rev. T. ELLWOOD, M.A., rector of Torver.  
*Read at Lancaster, Sept. 18th, 1890.*

THE field names of Furness could, I think, if rightly read, be made to disclose an interesting portion of its unwritten history, and if we could but map and analyse the name of every field and farm, and then try to trace when and why these names were given them, we might find definite land marks, so to speak, of some of the earlier periods of settlement and enclosure,—methods of early cultivation,—and conditions of tenure of the soil.

We should find, for example, field names that have been applied recently to some of the new and later enclosures, and we should find earlier names such as *intake, croft, parroch, park, garth*; and then indicating an earlier period still, we should find such names as *thwaites, hummers, gards, recans.*

Yet however far back we may trace the origin in this stratification, if I may so call it, of the field names of Furness you can never get beyond the Anglo-Saxon, or Norse. I class those two together, for those who spoke them were so nearly allied in race and language, that in some words it is at times difficult to say to whether race and language our earliest place names and dialect ought to be referred. And yet, at any rate in our part of the country, when a distinction can be made, our earliest dialect and field names seem unmistakeably to point to the Norse.

I think I could soon prove this in reference to the dialect. We may take a passage—and one could find numbers of such passages in an Icelandic Bible—but in this instance it is a portion of the 1st verse of the 45th chapter of Genesis, where Joseph says; “Cause every man to go out from me,” that passage in the Icelandic is :  
 “Latid

“Latid hværn mann gang üt (oot) fra mer.” Translate “Cause every man to go out from me” into the dialect of Cumberland or Furness, and we find the result of it to be something very like the following “Let every man gang oot fra me.” There is not much difference between this and the same passage in the Icelandic or Norse. That word *gang* is a more especial mark of the bond of brotherhood in the great northern family of languages. It is *gang* in Ulphilas, *gang* in Anglo-Saxon, *gang* and *ga* in Icelandic, *ganga* and *ga* in Danish, *gang* and *ga* in Swedish. One of the old Norse seven league boot men was called *Ralph the Ganger*; and a very industrious old housewife whom I once knew upon the Border, when giving me an epitome of her life-long experience, summed it up in this way: “its gang gang gang, aye, gang gang, and when aw canna gang nea langer awm dūne”.

And this connexion in sound and significance between the Norse and our northern vocabulary is just as marked and evident when we turn from the dialect, to the earliest names of the field and of the farm. *Thwaite* in the one as in the other is a place cut off, or a clearing, used as a common noun, and also as a proper noun; *Hummer*, without any change of form or sound, means a grassy slope or vale in Lakeland, and means a grassy slope or vale in Iceland, *Ings* or *Engs* are meadows in the one language as well as in the other; *Haggs* or *Haughs* are pasturages on the borders and in southern Scotland, as well as in Iceland. *Dillicar* from *deila* to divide, and Danish *kar a cup*, is used of a section of land laying in the form of a cup or circle, which has been sub-divided into fields, hence called *dillicars*: from such a derivation the name would mean literally the dales or divisions of the circle, and there is a case in this parish, where six fields together forming something like a circle are hence called “*The Dillicars*”. *Reen* or *Ager-reen* is a strip or ridge between two fields or sections of land in Denmark. *Rein* is a strip and  
*ragna*

*ragna rein* is the heavenly stripe or rainbow in Iceland, and hence we get precisely the meaning of the word under consideration, for the *reins* or *reeans* of High Furness are the strips or uncultivated portions which were used to encircle the ploughed fields; elsewhere they have the name of *Head Riggs*. The name *reean* however serves best to mark their origin, for they arose from the uncultivated strips which, before town fields and commons were divided by fences, were left untilled in order to mark the boundaries, and in many cases, notably in what was formerly a town field close to where I live, long stone walls mark the exact boundaries of what consisted, to within living memory, of long untilled reeans. The town fields of Torver and Coniston, are still to some extent in existence: the old modes of tenure and division are still well remembered, and the reeans and meerstones\* by which they were divided are still partly left standing and in use; they enabled and in some cases still enable the landholders each to distinguish his own particular dale, or share. This word *dale* or *decal* which in this connexion is often used as a field name, needs a passing remark. It is not *dale* or *decal* a valley, but comes from another root Norse *deila*, to divide or allot; *deildir hlutr* is a share divided or allotted to any one, and so a *dale* or *decal* in a town field was a share or allotment, divided or cut off by a *reean*. Hence in old deeds people's rights in town fields are spoken of as so many dales or shares. Of course this word in its sense of dividing or sharing is common enough in all Scandinavian and Teutonic languages. Ulphilas has *dailjan* in this meaning; and in the like sense we have the word *deal*; this early meaning of allot in the word *deal* comes very evidently in some older writings, as for example in that passage in epistle to the Romans, where the apostle

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\* The word meerstone is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *meer* common or waste land; *moor* is a cognate word.

“ according

says: "according as God hath dealt to every man his measure of faith."

In several cases in Furness, the forms of fields laying side by side mark where the town fields and the dividing reeans have been. This is notably the case with some fields at Askam-in-Furness, and I remember that once when I was in Normandy, I was struck by the way in which the long strips of land lay side by side in the district through which we passed. An after inquiry proved that there had been a similar method of division, and that doubtless those same northmen who brought this name and this method of division into the valleys of Cumberland, and Westmorland, and the Lancashire Lakeland, had also carried the names of Northmen or Normans to Normandy, and also had left there in the strips and reeans of their early cultivation, an enduring evidence of their language and of their race.

And if we look forward as we have looked backward I do not know whether we cannot see something of the same kind going on at present. For if you examine the map of Tasmania, you will find the sister counties of Cumberland and Westmorland there, laying side by side with a Derwentwater and a chain of lakes and mountains between them, and there is no doubt but that the emigrants who have thus so faithfully reproduced the name and position of their native counties, will like the old Norsemen have as faithfully reproduced our field and farm names in the land of their adoption, and that the antiquary and philologist of a far future age will still find in his place-names and language an irrefutable evidence of that place and language from where he had originally sprung.

Recurring again, however, to the subject more immediately under consideration, I may remark that there is in the history of those reeans of High Furness, as well as in the meerstones which served for dividing the grasslands, evidence of the early tenure of a village community  
in

in which every member had equal and acknowledged rights. There is an example in the parish of Torver, in land situated in the old town field, in which the tenants of two adjoining portions of land exchange them yearly, and have done from time immemorial, and there are other instances in which two or three have equal dales or rights in the same field, originally a portion of the town field, and the division is still made by meerstones, *i.e.* stones placed at the corners of the portions divided, so that the straight lines between those stones mark the boundary.

There are several other words which in Furness, or elsewhere in Cumberland or Westmorland, have a special local meaning to indicate shares in grass-lands, commons, and pastures, and the rights of fuel and turbarry: such are *grasses*, *stints*, *lotments*, *cattle gates*, *darracks*, *green hews*, and there is a passage in the laws of Ine (A.D. 670) entitled "Be Ceorlees Gaers Tune", *i.e.* "of Farmers Grass Fields"; in which the law is laid down, and the custom made clear about the general fencing around the town common grass field, and also around the portion that was divided into allotments or reeans. The system of reeans, or ranes as it is there spelled, prevailed in Cumberland, and Dickinson in his glossary of the Cumberland Dialect (*English Dialect Society*), defines *rig and rane*, a phrase common in Cumberland formerly; as "an arable field held in shares, which are divided by narrow green lanes (*ranes*), and the intervals usually cultivated": I understand some of the latest instances of this method are to be found at Orton near Carlisle, and Bowness-on-Solway. J. B. Davis of Kirkby Stephen, thus tersely describes the system as it prevailed in Westmorland: "The name *reeans* is used here for narrow strips of grass land a little higher than the ground on either side, left in closes called *field lands* or *dale lands* to mark the division of each *land* or *dale*. We have fields called *raynes*, sloping lands with  
riggs

riggs or terraces, on the lower side of which there is usually a *reean* or slightly elevated strip. These elevated strips are often levelled down, but the name is still retained". The president of this society has kindly informed me that he understands this mode of division is still in operation in a field near Tebay.

It prevailed also in Yorkshire, and Lucas gives a description of the system formerly in use there, which seems to coincide with what prevailed in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Furness.

In Nidderdale a *reean* is a strip that was formerly left unploughed round a ploughed field. The farmers used to allow the men who worked for them to graze their cows upon them during the winter. Since the introduction, however, of the steam plough, they plough much closer to the hedge, and the *reeans* are not now left. The *reean* was the only kind of boundary which it was practicable for the occupiers of adjoining land to make where there were no stones, and few labourers. The Danes brought the institution into these dales with them, as they did to Normandy, where I believe they are still in use. In Wharfedale, Coverdale, and Wensleydale, and in the slopes of the hills to the east of Nidderdale, the country is covered with little steps like terraces called *reins*, pronounced *reeans*. The sides of the limestone slopes of Wharfedale are covered with them, each being twenty or thirty or more yards long, and two or three yards wide, and though they almost always there run horizontally, yet occasionally they lay up and down. These *reins* lay on land that belonged to the village communities of the dale, and each man in the village had one; one man held a *rein* for three years when he exchanged it for another. With the decline of agriculture, and the increase of grazing, consequent upon the departure of manufacturing, advantage was taken of the enclosure Act of 1836, which gave power to enclose without a special Act open and arable fields and pasture lands, by commissioners with consent of seven-eighths in number, and value. Long stone fences were built and the *reins* remained as a monument of a bygone age, and this was followed by a rapid depopulation of the dales.

Smith (*Walks in Weardale* p. 107), shows that the same name *rein* is found, and the same system was formerly practised in the county of Durham.



I believe the system of *runrigg* once known in Scotland, by which alternate ridges belonged to different individuals, had a similar origin. It was put an end to by enactment in 1695. This system of *runrigg* is, I believe, still in some measure retained in that portion of Scotland which is most allied to Norway and Denmark in customs and dialect, namely the Shetland Islands. The mode in which until comparatively recently, not only many words, but even the language, literature, and customs of the old Norsemen were retained in the Shetland Islands, will be very evident to anyone who has read the "Pirate" of Sir Walter Scott, together with its accompanying notes. The following passage occurs in the 2nd chapter of that work:—"At this time the old Norwegian Sagas were much remembered and often rehearsed by the fishermen, who still preserved amongst themselves the ancient Norse tongue which had been the speech of their forefathers".

The information respecting *reeans* in our own neighbourhood has been collected by me from personal inquiries from farmers and others, and I cannot find that any paper or work bearing upon the subject in Cumberland, Westmorland, or Furness, has yet been published; I think, therefore, much more information may yet be obtained, and as the object of this paper is as much to get as to give information, I should be very glad to know anything further about *reeans* that those interested in them would kindly communicate.

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ART. XXXV. *Some Illustrations of Home Life in Lonsdale North of the Sands, in the 17th and 18th centuries.* By JOHN FELL, Dane Ghyll,  
*Read at Lancaster, Sept. 18th, 1890.*

LONSDALE north of the Sands is a large district, belonging to the county Palatine of Lancaster, and entirely severed from the main body of the county by Morecambe Bay. Until the present century, the ordinary traveller crossed the treacherous sands of this great estuary to reach the northern hundred of Lancashire. With the estuary of the Duddon to the north, and the watershed boundaries between Cumberland and Westmorland, Lonsdale North of the Sands, or North Lonsdale as it is also called, may be described as an island, and its inhabitants, until the railway connected it with the main body of the country, as an insular people. Up to a comparatively recent date, it may be said that the same families had been settled in the district from time immemorial. A stranger was promptly detected, and without much courtesy made aware that he was regarded in the local phraseology as an "offcome".

From a very ancient period, North Lonsdale has had two great internal divisions in the districts, known as Furness and Cartmel. Furness became the property chiefly of the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary, founded in 1127 A.D. The small priory of Conishead had some possessions also, as well as the knightly families, said to have been five in number, who followed or were in possession of their lands at the Conquest. The Cartmel portion of North Lonsdale, by the gift of William Mareshall, became "with the manor and all the lands" the property of an Augustinian priory, which he founded. Of the five knightly families I am not aware that  
more

more than two survive. The Penningtons, who were originally of Pennington near Ulverston, and who still hold the manor of Pennington, have been long settled at Muncaster Castle in Cumberland. The Le Flemings, whose lands were reserved in the grant, of Stephen, of the Furness possessions of the Abbey of St. Mary, retain some of their North Lonsdale property. All the other descendants of these knightly families have passed away from local knowledge, although the ancient house of Kirkby of Kirkby had a representative within living memory. The overwhelming power of the great religious houses in Furness and Cartmel, had undoubtedly a marked effect upon the social life and development of these districts. Except the castles of Gleaston and Piel, there are no remains of important medieval strongholds prior to the dissolution, and the towers of Broughton and Wraysholme alone represent anything of the nature of fortified mansions. With one or two exceptions the bulk of the older houses of the district, dating back beyond the 17th century, are such as the means of a substantial yeomanry could afford, living under the indulgent feudalism of the Abbots and Priors, who held the freehold of their lands. It is beyond the range of my research, to attempt any description of the homes of the working class at this period, or even in the 17th and 18th centuries. There are few cottages remaining unaltered of these dates, and such as may claim to be even one century old are small, and in their original condition would be deemed by the sanitary authorities of this day, unfit for habitation. It is within my own traditional knowledge that the principal street of the important and ancient market town, Ulverston, consisted mainly of houses of one story in height with thatched roofs. I have not found in the family accounts I have examined, any record of rent for labourers' dwellings, and looking to the low rates of wages, and the general dependency of the poor, it is possibly a correct

correct inference that no charge in the form of a rent in money, was made for the occupation of such dwellings as were provided for them, some return being made in labour. It was not until after the dissolution of the monasteries, that the changes gradually arose which gave wealth and importance to the present leading families of North Lonsdale. They had lived as the feudal tenants of the Abbots and Priors, and only after the dissolution obtained a more independent position, constituting the class known as ycomen or statesmen. I find in wills of the 17th century, that "yeoman" is the common description of testators, and that of "esquire" rare. Most of their holdings had probably been in their occupation from remote periods, and from these ancient occupiers many an honorable descent can be traced. Except the knightly families, whose lands had been gradually diminished or absorbed, there appear to have been few large landowners down to the 17th century, and until that date the home life of these districts would be in an exceedingly primitive and simple condition. It has proved by no means an easy task to penetrate its "arcana", owing to a reluctance, not unnatural, to open up family histories, to which these later and more ambitious days, present so great a contrast. To ask for the perusal of wills, settlements, or other documents of title, although avowedly for antiquarian research, and with no reference to any question of title, seems to create undue apprehension and objection. Letters unhappily have been so generally destroyed, that it is not an easy task to secure any facts illustrating the home life of our thrifty ancestors. They were principally employed in agriculture, the gentry occupying and cultivating considerable tracts of their estates, which purchase or matrimonial alliances had from time to time added to their "yeoman" inheritances. There were few roads and I should doubt if many of them were practicable for vehicles on wheels, even until the middle of the

18th century. I have not found in any wills or in the inventories of personal estates, to which I have had access, any mention of carriages of any kind : items such as the following indicate the mode of travelling :—

		£	s.	d.
* Date 1679. Item : his purse aparell and Riding Geare.	05	00	00	
† Date 1688. Imprimis his purse apparell and Riding Geare	08	10	00	
‡ I give and bequeath unto William Chapman of Bouth, Gentleman, my brother-in-law, one saddle-housin of seale skin.				

The inventories of personal estates I am quoting, contain considerable details of farming, both of stock and appliances, but no allusion is made to anything of the nature of a cart.

		£	s.	d.
Date 1679. Item Beevse, sheepe and horses.	28	05	00	
It. Bigge oats, peys, beans, straw, ffewell, manures and poultrie	15	02	00	
Date 1688. Item Husbandry geare of all sorts, ffewell and manure	04	04	04	
Item corne, hay, and straw, bease, horses and sheepe	53	10	00	

If wheeled vehicles were in use in the 17th and early part of the 18th centuries they are seldom mentioned, and were of a primitive character, the wheels being solid and the axle fixed to them, and it is certain that in the two old inventories I have quoted, with entries affecting farming, there is no enumeration of a cart. The condition of the roads is described in the Hawkshead Parish Register, of 1679, recording the effects of a thunderstorm upon them.

The water did so furiously run downe the highways, and made such deep holes and ditches in them that att severall places neither *horses nor foote* coulede pass.

\* Inventory of Personal estate of Andrew Fell, of Dalton Gate Ulverston.

† Inventory of Personal estate of John Fell, of Dalton Gate, Ulverston.

‡ Will of John Fell, of Dalton Gate, Ulverston, 1723.

If the roads of North Lonsdale and its means of transport were in so primitive a condition in the 17th century, how were its inhabitants provided for in their education, food, home comforts, investments, and other incidents of their lives. I apprehend that the thin population was more or less congregated at the principal centres, such as Ulverston, Dalton, Hawkshead, Cartmel, and other towns or hamlets. Some provision for education seems to have existed within a feasible range of each of these centres. I am not clear that the schools were available for the poorest class, and there were many persons even of a better class, who did not at all events learn to write, as is frequently in evidence by the cross made in preference to a signature to documents, but a large number of the middle class clearly received fair education, as is proved by their handwriting.\* Of the date of 1598 A.D., there is an entry

A true and perfect Kalendar of all monies belonging to the Gramar Schole att Cartmel.

And in A.D. 1624, a room was purchased for a "Publicke School house", the school having been in the church prior to this date. It is not an uninteresting piece of evidence of the slow progress of the district that the "publike schoole house" of 1624, was the school house of the parish for 166 years. At Hawkshead Archbishop Sandys had made provision for the education of the neighbourhood from which he sprang, and in which his family had increased their possessions after the dissolution, but it seems clear that so important a town as Ulverston did not possess any endowed school, until after the death of Judge Fell, in 1658. In a record of the first meeting of the inhabitants of the "town and hamlet" of Ulverston, held for the purpose of appointing trustees to give effect

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\* Stockdale's Annals of Cartmel.

to Judge Fell's bequest, of the sixteen leading inhabitants whose names are appended to it, only eight sign their names.\* The names are Andrew ffell, John Mount, John Ashburner, Will<sup>m</sup> Dobsonn, John Corker, Luke Benson, Rob. (?) Strickland, George Mount, Will<sup>m</sup> Kirkby, Ric. Collyson, Richard Atkinson, Will<sup>m</sup> Woodburne, Thomas Cockin, Thomas Elithorne, Thos. Collinsonn, Will<sup>m</sup> Addyson.

In the will of Curwen Rawlinson, of Cark near Cartmel, dated 1689, the following bequest affords evidence of some private tuition in leading families:—

Item I doe give unto Mr. James Ffenton and to Mr. Lodge, my sonnes schoolmaster the sume of ffive pounds apeace.

The cost of sending children to school seems to have been in proportion to the means of the age. The following entry has been extracted from the "Olde Churche Booke of Cartmell.†

1664, June 20. It is ordered by the consent of the xxiiiitie and others of the parishes that Mr. Atkinson, Schoolmaister of Cartmel, shall have xxl. per Annum for teaching schoole and that every grammarian shall paye vid. per quarter, and every *pettie* (*sic*) iiiid. and if any parte thereof remayne from paying Mr. Akinson, the same shall remaine towards the ushers wages, and that noe poore people be charged towards the payment thereof.

How the usher fared from the balance surviving Mr. Atkinson's requirements is not on record. There can be little doubt that these local schools were mixed schools, boys and girls being educated together, and both "gentle and simple" attending the same school. Few even of the gentry possessed the means to send their children to

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\* Chronicles of the Town and Church of Ulverston, by Canon Bardsley p. 67.

† Mr. Stockdale's Annals of Cartmel.

distant schools.\* I find in an old account book of the 'Taylors' of Finsthwaite a curious story.

June 11th, 1712. Moneys disbursed of William Taylor's accompt.

			£	s.	d.
Imprs. for Boarding at School	.....	.....	01	10	00
Imprs. Mrs. Wages	.....	.....	00	05	00
Imprs. Boarding at School	.....	.....	01	01	06
Imprs. Mrs. Wages	.....	.....	00	05	00
Imprs. A hatt	.....	.....	00	02	00

In accounts in the possession of Miss Machell of Penny Bridge, of the date 1747, there is an entry "Pd. Mr. Stoop for son and Isaac learning £0 7s. 6d." In my "grandfathers pockett book", there is a note :—

N.B. Schooling. They tell me there are masters (some where near Borrowbridge, or Penrith), who will board, school, and clothe boys for £10 P.A.

And among papers at Graythwaite I found the following school prospectus :—

At Castley near Sedbergh notice of opening an academy, R. Willan, M.D., 1785, Youth boarded and educated in the manner described at fourteen pounds per annum. Entrance one guinea.†

Of the school life of girls I have gathered little information, and not much seems attainable from such documents or accounts as I have perused. Records of payments for instruction in the accomplishment of dancing occur, such as

\* Accounts in possession of Mr. Pedder of Finsthwaite, the present representative of the Taylor family.

† I have found an amusing letter from a school boy, Robert Atkinson of Dalton, dated Feb. 11th, 1781, which implies much care and economy was exercised by parties in the clothing of their sons at school. "Honorad Mother, I sit down to inform you I like Lancaster veiry well and return you thanks for the shirt you sent me and I shall want nothing more at present, but my Green Coat is so run up that I cannot get it of and on myself".



	£	s.	d.
Mr. Sargean Dancing Master for 10 wks. dancing for Kitty	0	15	0
Pd. Dancing Master for my girls learning .....	0	12	0

But of the general instruction and home life of girls information is obscure.

In the wills I have examined, bequests of books seldom occur, and the literature of the inhabitants of North Lonsdale evidently had a very narrow range. Intellectual variety would be exceedingly limited. There were no newspapers, and the cost of posting letters was considerable, and their transit probably slow and irregular, so that the interchange of thought in social life, would bear much on the traditions of the past and on the local events occurring from day to day. In some old accounts I have examined the following are the principal illustrations of any expenditure upon books:—

	£	s.	d.
* Feb. 21, 1717. Have bought of Thomas Hall for Chappel Blackwell second hand in eight voloms for.....	.....	.....	0 2 0
† 1723. Blackmore's Poems for Ebenezer .....	.....	.....	0 2 0
‡ 1737. Pd. for Pope's Poems in 3 vols. ....	.....	.....	0 11 6
for Cyrus travels .....	.....	.....	0 3 0
1740. Pd. for Seneca's Morals .....	.....	.....	0 2 2
Pd. for works bought in the auction at Cartmell being part of the Library of the late Mr. Thomp- son vicar of the place .....	.....	.....	4 12 6

If education and literature were in a backward condition, that of the labouring poor was probably worse. Mr. Stockdale, in his Annals of Cartmel, states A.D. 1600, that "twopence would hire a labourer for a whole day". This was the case until the 18th century had well advanced. So far as the records of the office of the Clerk of

\* Accounts of the Taylors' of Finsthwaite, in possession of Mr. Pedder.

† Broughton Tower Accounts.

‡ Accounts in possession of Miss Machell, of Penny Bridge,

the Peace for Lancashire have been examined, orders for regulating the wages in North Lonsdale emanating from Quarter Sessions have not been found, but "twopence per day" did not apply to artisans:—as an illustration:—

It is ordered and agreed that the free masons shall flagge the Churche anewe and have for every daye xiid. apiece, and 10d. a daye for Lawrence Cooper and Thos Hunter;

Again, 1641, A.D.,

Item for George Cowper for walling up a windowe in the steeple viiid.\*

In an old account book of the Taylors' of Finsthwaite, commencing in 1712, I find many records of wages which seem to have ranged from 3d. to 6d. per day:—

	£	s.	d.
Item 5 days mowing .....	0	2	6
Shering 3 days .....	0	1	0
6 days salving .....	0	1	6
1728. By weaving a flanel webb being 28 yds. at 2s. 2d. per yard* .....			
1744. Hired my Husbandman for 1744 for † .....	6	0	0
Hired Chs. Walker for a year for .....	1	10	0

As additional illustrations of the low value of labour I may mention the following:—

	£	s.	d.
1738, March 28. Agreed with Jas. Pennington and Isaac Wilson for getting 500 carts of stones at one penny p <sup>r</sup> cart but I am to have one over for each score.			
Oct. 8, 1743. Pd. William Birkett for delving peats 103 carts at 3d. per score .....	0	15	5½
To Wm. Holme for leading 166 carts at 3d. per cart .....	2	2	6

But if labour had a low value provisions were in proportion, meat and poultry being very cheap at the period of which I am writing: \*—

	£	s.	d.
† 1712. 5 Lams .....	0	10	c
1722. Pd. William Cowherd 1 qr. of veall .....	0	0	11

\* Stockdale's Annals of Cartmel

† Accounts of Taylors' of Finsthwaite.

	Pd. William Walker $\frac{1}{2}$ a sheep	.....	.....	0	2	2
	Bout a side of Beef at Ull'ston	.....	.....	1	19	6
* 1723.	Two quarters of Lamb Hawkshead	.....	.....	0	1	8
	A quarter of Mutton, Ulverston	.....	.....	0	2	0
	A piece of beef 13 pounds	.....	.....	0	2	8
	Pd, Bride for 6 Chickens @ $3\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	0	1	9
	To Bride for 7 ducks @ $4\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	0	2	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	To Bride for 6 Geese @ 7 a peice	.....	.....	0	3	6
	To Bride for 4 ducks more	.....	.....	0	1	6
	Two loaves	.....	.....	0	0	3
	A loaf of Bread	.....	.....	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	Three rye loaves and white loaves	.....	.....	0	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$

The condition and remuneration of those employed in domestic service has many illustrations in the documents of North Lonsdale families. In the interesting book upon "Social Life in the reign of Queen Annie," Vol. I, p. 77, it is said of servants :—

As a rule they were treated like dogs by their masters, and were caned mercilessly for any trivial faults.

There may have been harsh masters and mistresses in North Lonsdale in the 17th and 18th centuries, but the bequests so common in wills of the period indicate a good and kind feeling to have existed in the households of leading families. In the will of Robert Curwen of Cark-in-Cartmel, dated 1649, he directs that

My household servants be kept at my house with meat and drink and wages for halfe one yeare after my decease for tyme to provide for themselves other services.

Robert Rawlinson of Cark, in 1665, leaves

Ten shillings to everie of my servants.

And makes the curious bequest :—

All the rest of my cloathes not being blacke to be divided amongst my men serv'ts.

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\* Broughton Tower Accounts.

John fell of Dalton Gate, Ulverston, in his will dated 1687, directs :—

Also I give to my three servants Edward Ffisher, Mary Long, and Margaret Elotson each ten shillings and unto my servant John Penny five shillings.

Elizabeth Rawlinson the wife of Curwen Rawlinson of Carke, in her will dated 1691, makes the following bequest :—

Item I give to ye two servant maides now at Carke Hall and Thomas Shackerley five pounds equally amongst them share and share alike.

Instances could be multiplied of this type of kindly thoughtfulness for domestic servants by those whom they had served. Their wages in the 17th century are not mentioned in any document to which I have had access. In a letter of Sir Thomas Lowther written to his steward at Holker Hall, dated March 3rd, 1726, he gives the instruction :—

See the maid servants weed the gardens and all be employed.

And in July 8, 1727, he writes :—

I hope Polly the chambermaid will take care to have the chambers very clean against we come down, and our own bed should be laid in by some body to air it.

In a letter from the steward, who had been remonstrated with as to the employment of the maids in weeding the garden, he replies :—

The maids have been taken up with spinning and making twelve pairs of coarse sheets for servants, which Madame Preston thought it proper to have done, so that they have not weeded much.

In another letter in 1726 Sir Thomas Lowther urges ;—

The maids in the house I hope weed the gardens as they have nothing else to do which will spare hiring of weeders, and I daresay you will take care to see that the other servants are not kept idle.

In

In 1744 I find the following entries in some accounts which afford evidence that female servants received but a modest remuneration :—

	£	s.	d.
Hired Jane children's maid for a year for .....	2	15	0
Hired servant Agnes the housemaid for a year for the sum of .....	2	5	0

It seems to have been customary to give an earnest at the hiring.

	£	s.	d.
1741. Given Servant girl Margt. Grey w <sup>a</sup> hired her as earnest and in part of her wages w <sup>b</sup> are to be forty- five shillings the year and if her vails do not make the same out Three Pounds I'm to make it so .....	0	1	0

How the master and maid compared notes as to the amount of her " vails " there is no record.

Before leaving the subject of the labouring poor or attempting any conjecture as to their condition in old age, it should not be forgotten that wills of the 17th and 18th centuries frequently contain bequests to the poor of the neighbourhood in which the testator lived. There was through the overseer some public relief, but this was much aided by charitable gifts. Mr Stockdale in the Annals of Cartmel has many illustrations of these gifts.

Jan. 12, 1711. The yearly interest of y<sup>e</sup> legacies given to y<sup>e</sup> use of y<sup>e</sup> poore within y<sup>e</sup> lower end of Holker Township.

Which in the account he cites had an income of £3 10s 4d.

Poor pensioners in anno 1723, Thomas Casson Overseer. Pensioners in Lower Holker at May-day 1746. Pensioners in Lower Holker May 28th, 1759.

The names of the recipients of charity follow these headings. Money was also left for the purpose of aiding poor apprentices,—the kind and charitable tendencies of those who were in good circumstances being frequently displayed

played in bequests. Will of William Penny Elder, dated 1640.

Item I give and bequeathe unto the poore of Coulton Baylewick and Egton and Newland the Sume of Tenne pounds to be reserved for ever for the said use and the yearly Interest and Benefitt of the same. That my sup'visors shall have full power to dispose of the said Tenne pounds and shall also distribute and divide the yearly profit of the said tenn pounds every Good Ffriday yearly at Coulton Church amongst the poore.

The will of Robert Rawlinson of Cark, dated 1665, possessing property as had in several townships, serves as an illustration of gifts to the poore.

Ffirst I give to the poore of the lower end of Holker township three pounds the upper end fforty shillings, to the poore of the lower end of Allithwaite twentie shillings, the poore about Hampsfell and Broughton fforty shillings, about Colton in Ffurness Fells fforty shillings, and about Crosby Ravensworth in Westm'eland fforty shillings.

In most wills however of the period, the legacy to the poor is entrusted to the overseers, or to the supervisors of the estate. John ffell, 1687, leaves a bequest

Also it is my minde and I give unto my supervisors hereafter nominated the sum of fforty shillings to be by them disposed of unto ye poore of ye Towne and Hamlet of Ulverstone as they think meet.

Having attempted to sketch the means of education, and the current condition of the working classes in the 17th and 18th centuries, it is not uninteresting now to turn to the home life of the gentry:—With few exceptions their houses have been much altered within the past 100 years that it is difficult to imagine the simplicity of their interiors and surroundings. The men when disengaged from their attention to the home farm, entered into the sporting, which moors, woods, open country, and rivers afforded. I find entries in accounts such as

Lead

			£	s.	d.
	Lead Shot 8 lbs	....	....	0	1 2
1738.	Two fishing rods	....	....	0	5 6
	For a pair of Shooting Shoes *	....	....	0	7 6

A limited number of the gentry were in the Commission of the Peace for the county, but there is little to indicate much demand for their frequent services. An old order not dated, as to the constitution of the "Fair and Market" of Broughton-in-Furness contains the following notice, which indicates that precautions for preserving the peace were necessary:—

Also that no manner of persons within this fair or market do bear Bill, Battleax or any prohibited weapons, but such as be appointed by the lord or lady or by their officers to keep the Fair or Market upon forfeiture of all such weapons and further imprisonment of their Bodies.

But as evidence that the justices of the peace were not likely to be called upon for regular sessions, and the consequent demand upon their time, I may quote the following copy of the constable's report of the large district of Colton, as to its criminal condition:—

March 20th, 1732, Lanch<sup>m</sup>. In answer to y<sup>r</sup> articles sent to us by y<sup>r</sup> High Constable we whose names are subscribed do answer and present.†

First that no felonies have been committed in our Contablewick since your last assizes.

Item that no vagabonds have been apprehended.

Item watch when req<sup>d</sup> duly kept.

Item no Popish recusants.

Item no decay of Houses, Tillage is well performed.

Item no unlicensed Maltsters.

Item no unlicensed Alehouses.

Item Alehouse keepers keep good order

Item no Engrossers Forestallers or Rogrators.

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\* Mrs. Sawrey-Cookson's papers. Broughton Tower.

† Papers of the Taylors of Finsthwaite.

Item our Highways in good repair.

Item our Poor well provided for

Item no common Drunkards or Swearers.

(Clement Taylor) C.T. } C. of C.  
G.D. }

Hunting occupies a leading place in the sports of North Lonsdale.\* There are frequent allusions to this sport in accounts and letters, such as—

	£	s.	d.
1745. Spent at Ulverston when fox hunting two nights .....	0	11	6
1746. Given hunters to drink .....	0	2	6
„ Spent at Ulverston Mayor Hunt .....	0	9	6

Among the papers of the Rawlinsons of Graythwaite I found the following letter on this subject, dated—

1763. I find by thine you have had fox hunts going forward as well as we. We've had three chases. At one of 'em w'ch was the finest to be sure all the gent<sup>m</sup> had the Pleasure to get heartily drunk and and many of them returned satisfied indeed with their diversion.

Cards and cockfighting helped also the weary hours. Many entries exist in accounts as to both. Such as—

	£	s.	d.
1740. 11th Nov. Won at cards at Newby Bridge .....	0	2	0
„ Nov. 14. Lost at cards .....	0	0	2½
„ „ 24. Won at cards at Cartmel Club .....	0	18	6
1746. Won at cards .....	0	14	0
„ Spent at Bouth cockfight .....	0	1	2
„ Pd Mr. Richardson for the cocks and feeding .....	0	10	0

In a district where there were no banks, no manufactures beyond the home weaving of cloth or household linen, and which during the 17th and a considerable part

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\* Before the days of Inclosures in High Furness, the hill country was quite open and feasible for a horseman who was acquainted with it. The coppice woods, the value of which was so much enhanced latterly by the demand for hoops, bobbins, and charcoal, were only partially fenced in the 18th century, and furnished a lair for many a hard and wily fox; while in Low Furness considerable tracts were practically in the condition of the "Downs" of southern England, and no doubt afforded excellent ground for hunters both on horseback and on foot in the pursuit of foxes and hares.



of the 18th century was destitute of trading activity and enterprise, it is difficult to understand how the cadets of the leading families found occupation. There were, doubtless, some professional men, such as clergymen, lawyers, and doctors, but they must have been much scattered and poorly paid—especially the clergy, whose stipends were augmented by farming and teaching schools, even till the close of the 18th century. The larger towns and hamlets possessed shops at which articles were sold, which were beyond the range of home production. In Ulverston there were many of these old shops,—quaint gabled buildings standing out towards the street on pillars, beneath which neighbours sheltered and gossiped; while on market days those projections were filled with such goods as would tempt the gentry and yeomanry to open their purse strings. In the will of Andrew ffell, of Daltongate, Ulverston, I find the following bequest:—

First I give unto my two sonnys John ffell and Thomas ffell my land both free and lease land whatsoever and all my housing barnes stables *shoppes* and all my mortgages whatsoever mosses or mosse now and unto them two and their heirs forever.

The persons who kept these shops were probably the only traders in North Lonsdale in the 17th and early part of the 18th century; and in instances where the younger sons of the gentry and yeomanry were compelled to seek employment, they had no local opportunity of entering trade except through the shops of the neighbouring towns. It is said (*King and Commonwealth* p. 265, of the 17th century)—

The ordinary country gentleman held land by Knights' service of some superior lord or the crown. He lived the life of a farmer, looking after his corn, pigs, and sheep. He seldom left his county, and a journey to London would be a leading event of his life. Besides cockfighting and bullbaiting, hunting was his chief amusement. His table was plentifully supplied, and he was generally hospitable to his poorer neighbours. In winter time, as sheep and cattle

cattle could not be fattened (owing to clover and turnips not being grown until the beginning of the 18th century), his fare consisted mainly of salted meat, fish, wild fowl, and rabbits. If he was justice of the peace, he had half the business of the parish on his hands. The eldest son inherited his father's land: the younger became merchants, lawyers, sailors, and clergymen.

In dress the ladies and gentlemen followed the fashions of the day as they spread northward from London. Family portraits, which are not numerous, imply the knowledge and use of the fashionable costumes of the period; but in ordinary daily life I apprehend that their garments were of the home manufactured linen and woollen cloths. Everything imported was expensive.

		£	s.	d.
1723.	For 3 yds. of Muslin for 4 neck-Cloth for Margy. at 6s. per yd. ....	0	18	0
"	Pd. for 4 Diaper Night Caps and 2 velvet Stock bought pr. M. Washington for Stranger ....	0	6	3
"	A pair of Stockings for Margary ....	0	3	0
"	Pd. Sister Bewley for 24½ of fine Cloth at 35s. per per yard ....	3	13	6
"	Paid her more for 26 yards of Linnen at 2s. 6d. p. yard* ....	3	5	0
1740.	A velvet Robe for my wife....	0	18	6
"	5 yds. Linen Cloath @ 3s. 6d. ....	0	17	6
1741.	4 pr. of Stockings ....	1	2	0
1743.	For 23½ yds. Holland @ 3s. 9d. ....	4	8	1½
"	For Stockings 1 Pair ....	0	9	6
1748.	For a pr. of Stays for my Wife† ....	1	7	0

Bequests of clothing are often particularized in wills. In 1665 Robert Rawlinson of Carke bequeaths

To my sonne Curwen my best suite and Cloake of blacke my brother Hulton my vest of colored or mingled colored Cloth.

In the will of Mrs. Jennett ffell, of Dalton Gate, Ulverston, dated 1685, her bequests in clothing are detailed with some minuteness :—

\* Broughton Tower Accounts.

† Miss Machell's Accounts.

- Item I doe give unto Ellin my daughter-in-law and Jannett my grand-child two of my best Coates and to Jennet my best apron and Cappe.
- Item I doe give unto Ann Chandlehouse my blew Coat and my bodice and my ould day apron and one half of my smockes.
- Item I doe give unto Margaret Chandlehouse my other Coate and y<sup>e</sup> remainder of my smockes and my Lin. apron and all my workt lining.
- Item I doe give unto Margaret Highe widdow my gloves and my ould Wastcoate.

The following list is preserved of the clothes of Mr. James Maychelle:—

1726. Hats 2  
 Coats 3  
 Vests 3  
 Breaches 3  
 A Gown A great Coat.  
 Stockings 3  
 Shoes 3 1 old.  
 Shirts 10 Stock in all 20  
 Handkerchiefs 3 Wiggs 2

The gentlemen evidently followed the fashions of the day in the adoption of wigs—

			£	s.	d.
1723.	Pd. Lanc <sup>rs</sup> Post for bringing a wigg <sup>e</sup>	.....	.....	0	0 4
1739.	Mr. Crosfield in full for a wigg	.....	.....	5	0 0
1741.	Pd. Rowland Lickborrow for his son's hair being for my son's wig <sup>t</sup>	.....	.....	0	7 6

It is said of the wig of Mr. Rawlinson, of Cark Hall, that its powder was scented with ambergris musk and violet orris root rose bergamot orange flowers and jessamine and it was of different colours.

At which conclusion we of these later days can express no surprise. A wig of this period is said to have contained

\* Broughton Tower Accounts.

† Miss Machell's Accounts.

a pound of hair and two pounds of powder. Wigs ceased to be the fashion after the middle of the 18th century or earlier, and were followed by powdered hair and the pigtail, which remained in use among oldfashioned gentlemen until the 19th century had fairly opened. The later fashion seemed to involve even more trouble than the wig, as no one could dress his own hair or tie the pigtail.

Mixed with the details of old accounts, and in the inventories of personal estate, items concerning stock and agricultural produce are common :—

Ac<sup>t</sup> of Sheep Taken of the farm at Plumgreen at the above 25th day of March 1724—17 Wedd<sup>s</sup> 23 Ews 29 hoggs and at Mich: 20 more hoggs\*

		£	s.	d.
1734.	Sold a Calf for 2s. 6d.			
"	Sold a Red Cow for	...	3	0 0
"	Rec <sup>d</sup> a Pair of Oxen price is	...	7	15 0
"	Sold 2 St of Wool at	...	0	4 6
1738.	Rec <sup>d</sup> for a pair of Oxen sold at Dalton	...	10	5 6
"	Sold a Beef Cow	...	3	3 0
"	Sold 21 Ewes	...	4	4 0
"	B <sup>t</sup> a horse for	...	4	10 0
1736.	Pd Mr. Singleton in full for my Mare had of him †		5	5 0

Family papers of Mr. Arthur Benson Dickson, of Abbots Reading, which are full of interesting facts connected with the 18th century, furnish some lists of the rise in prices, which became high in the latter part of the century. The following is a list, dated 1779 :—

Grain is about the prices as under in Liverp<sup>l</sup>—

Wheat 10s. for 70 lb.	Potatoes 3s. for 36 qts.
Barley 5s. 6d. for 60 lb.	Tick Beans 48s. to 50s. for 32 qts.
Irish Oats 4s. 6d. for 45 lb.	Hay 2s. 6d. per stone 20 lbs.
Oatmeal 34s. for 340 lb.	Straw about 1s. for 20 lb.
Beef 7d. per lb.	Salmon 10d. per lb.
Mutton 7d. yer lb.	Very little good Lamb.

\* Papers of Taylors of Finsthwaite.

† Miss Machell's Accounts.

I should doubt if there was anyone in North Lonsdale in the 17th or 18th centuries in the possession of wealth. The habits of thrift were, however, so marked as compared with modern notions, that it is not improbable that our ancestors were with fewer luxuries leading lives of affluence and comfort. The position of the gentry class was well defined and carefully guarded, diminishing, I should hope, the competition in social life which distinguishes the present era.

The life of the ladies of each household is not easy to ascertain in the absence of family letters or records of it. The traditions of grandmothers and great grandmothers are all favourable to their virtues and resources as housekeepers. I cannot doubt that they excelled in the careful management of the plenteous living of the period. Ordinary food was cheap, but it has been written that the art of cooking was to see that—

It was well peppered and salted and swimming with butter.

In an old account book of the Taylors of Finsthwaite I find some interesting particulars of the cost of potted char—

Feb 9th 1731 act of money laid out for bro. William Taylor  
as follows \*

	£	s.	d.
Imprs. two Charr pots	0	1	3 0
D <sup>o</sup> 4 doz of Charrs at 5s per Doz	1	0	0 0
Seasoning for the same	0	1	10 2
Mace 1 oz qr	0	1	1 2
Clovs 1 & ½	0	1	1 2
Sinom 1 & ¼	0	1	1 2
Blackpeper	0	0	3 0
Carr <sup>o</sup> to Daventry at 2d per lb w. 29lb.	0	5	0 0
			1 10 7 2

Each item of household expenditure has been entered with great care in the accounts which have survived the

\*Appendix IV.

ruthless destruction so common on the part of executors and trustees, but they are not generally in the handwriting of the lady of the house.

Daughters, though getting a share of what education there was, for all that often could barely read and write, but were brought up to be good house-wives—to manage a dairy, to bake, to brew, to distil water from flowers and plants. (*King and Commonwealth*, p. 266, 17th Century).

I am inclined to think that no large store of anything was kept as is indicated by such entries as follow:—

	£	s.	d.
1723. Two loaves 3d. Cherries 4 pounds 6d .....	.....	0	2 9
" To M. Washington for Sugar 3lbs to preserve			
Cherries .....	.....	0	2 0
" For $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of Bohea Tea .....	.....	0	6 0
" A pound of Sugar 5d yeast 2d*			
1741. One pound Green Tea .....	.....	0	10 0
" One Do of Bohea .....	.....	0	6 6
8 Tea Cups & Sawcers† .....	.....	0	7 4

Wine was ordered in small quantities, and probably only on the occasion of guests. I find the following entries in 1723:—

	£	s.	d.
For white wine .....	.....	0	4 5
For Rhenish wine .....	.....	0	2 0
A Gallon of Wine more .....	.....	0	7 0
For a Gall. of Brandy for Bitters .....	.....	0	5 6
A Bottle of Sack‡ ... ..	.....	0	2 6

For the evidence that there were no large cellars of wine there is the following entry:—

Two Bottles of White Wine when Marg<sup>y</sup> had Small Pox.....£0 3 0

In other accounts, dated 1743, the amount of wine purchased somewhat exceeds the preceding illustration:—

\* Broughton Tower Papers.

† Miss Machell's Accounts.

‡ Broughton Tower Papers.

			£	s.	d.
June 16	14 galls	1 pint of White Wine @ 5s.	....	3	13 7
Aug 6	14 galls	red Port @ 6s. ....	...	4	7 0
Oct 8	14 galls	of White @ 5s.* ....	....	3	14

Good beer, probably, entered largely into the success of home hospitality. Small purchases of hops from time to time occur in household accounts, but I have found none of malt, which was no doubt grown on the demesne lands and malted in some local kiln. Oat cake, which was the staple bread of North Lonsdale, is rarely mentioned, possibly for the same reason—the oats being grown, not purchased, and ground into meal at some adjacent mill.

From the bequests in wills, and from the inventories of the period, the furniture of houses implied much simplicity. Every article practically is particularized, and the linen, bedding, and other furniture carefully bequeathed. Of the home attire of ladies, their meal hours, their hours of visiting, or the manner in which they made their visits, I have discovered little in the documents to which I have had access. Ladies, however, apart from the management and care of their households, occupied much of their time in useful work. The spinning wheel was a great resort for leisure hours, and there still remain in some families examples of linen woven from its products. Needlework, of elaborate and beautiful character, bears evidence of the home occupation of the ladies of the centuries under consideration. Of their married life I have gleaned little information; in fact, so few letters remain that the "opportunities" for the daughters of a family are extremely obscure. In a letter addressed by Mr. Robert Bickerstaff to his cousin, Miss Ellin Hind, of Holmbank, Urswick, the following comments are made:—

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\* Miss Machell's Accounts.

Dear Cousin,—I should be glad to hear of your welfare whether you are in the land of the living or you are launched into the Ocean of Matrimony if the latter I can very well excuse your silence—A Husband is such a pretty toy for a young lady and takes up so much of their time there is but little leasure for indulgence for any relation else tho never so nigh but if you are at your own disposal I should be glad of your Company for a while this Summer.

There were no carriages until the 18th century was far advanced, as the roads were not available for them. Even in the later part of the 18th century Lord Frederick Cavendish could not, after crossing the sands, take his carriage over the road existing from the shore of Morecambe Bay at Kent's Bank to Holker. I find in an account of 1760 an entry—

For a Pillion £3 11s. 6d.

Travelling was so expensive, and so much involved in inconvenience and risk, that few persons went far from home except on matters of business. Traditional tales imply that ladies rarely went to London. An old lady, born Miss Irton, of Irton Hall, in Cumberland, told me she remembered travelling in the latter part of the 18th century to London, her father and mother taking their own carriage and horses, Miss Irton and her brother accompanying them on horseback—the lady on a pillion, the journey occupying upwards of a fortnight.

In addition to bequests of an ordinary nature, I encountered some of a peculiar character, showing the extreme simplicity of manners even in later part of the 17th century. In the will of William Rowson, of Haverthwaite, in Furness fells, dated 1697, he directs as follows:—

I give to my nephew John Rowson of Haverthwaite one heifer with calf

I give to the rest of my brother John Rowson's children of Haverthwaite to every one of these Children on Beast a piece

I give to every child I am Godfather to a Sheep\*

---

\* Abbots Reading Papers.



William Penny, of Penny Bridge, in his will dated 1640, has a singular gift—

Item I give & bequeathe unto every child I am God father untoe one shilling within half a year of my decease upon demand by any of them at the house I now live in.

In 1679 I find a record of a family arrangement made by Jennett fell, of Daltongate, Ulverston, with her son John fell, after the death of his father, for her widowhood. Under this arrangement she receives £30 in money, with an allowance of £15 a year from her son, who also agrees

To find the said Jennett fell with meat drink & lodging sufficient for a woman of her degree for and during the period of her naturall life.

Family notes of births and deaths are singularly exact in their details. As instances—

Thomas Rawlinson first born of Wm & Margay born at Graythwaite the 4th of 7th month Anno 1689 about or near 12 at night being as I think the 4th day of week.

John Rawlinson 4th son of William & Margay was born on the 11th of the 12th mo : It being the 5th day of the weeke & about daye going or the disappearing of light in our horizon.

Esther fell daughter of John & Bridget fell was born at Ulverstone Augt 27th 1742 at 2 o'clock in the morning & Baptized September the 25th following She died May 10th, 1744 at one o'clock in the morning & was interr'd the 12th.

During the 17th, and some part of the 18th century, persons of distinction, and also many of the poor, appear to have been interred within the Parish Church. The interment of Thomas Fell—\*

One of y<sup>e</sup> Judges for North Wales Chauncellor of y<sup>e</sup> Dutchy and Commissioner for the Seale of the County Palatine of Lancaster is recorded as follows :—

Thomas fell departed this life about eleven a Clock on ffriday in y<sup>e</sup> eveninge within this p'sent year one thousand six hundred fiftie

---

\* This is George Fox's Judge Fell.—See these Transactions, vol. ix, pp. 398-9. and

and eight & was sepulchred under his Pewe in Ulverstone Church upon y<sup>e</sup> next Lord's day at night followinge beinge the tenth day of October Anno p. dicto 1658.

Jennett ffell, widow of Andrew ffell, of Daltongate, Ulverston, in her will dated 1685, directs—

My body to be buried in our Parish Church at Ullverston as neare my husbands as possible can be at sight and disposition of my friends and relations.

Curwen Rawlinson, of Carke-in-Cartmel, in his will dated August 28th, 1689, makes a similar direction—

And my body to the ground to be decently buried at the parish Church of Cartmell as near my ffather and relations as possible.

Intramural interments have gradually and wisely ceased, and the large gatherings of friends and neighbours at funerals are somewhat modified. Within my recollection the custom prevailed of carrying the body even for long distances to the grave ; and as the concourse of mourners approached the church they all joined in singing a Psalm suitable to the occasion. I have in my possession many lists of persons invited to funerals in the 18th century, which have by some fortunate accident escaped the notice of trustees and executors, and been thus saved from destruction. After the general enumeration of those desired to attend the funeral of Miss Mary ffell, there follows a list with the heading "Bearers"—

Miss Atkinson Dalton  
 Miss Shaw Lindale  
 Miss Latham Duddon Bridge  
 Miss Peggy Satterthwaite  
 Miss Sarah Law  
 Miss Fell Pennington  
 Miss Branthwaite

And finally a separate note—

Persons as under desired to attend the funeral of Miss Mary ffell on Saturday at 10 o clock the 5th of June.

The

The Revd. Dr. Scales	}	These all dine excepting the town bearers.
Revd. Wm. Walker & Mrs. Walker		
Mr. and Mrs. Sunderland		
Revd. Dr. Carswell		
Mr. and Mrs. Postlethwaite Dalton	}	(to dine)
Eliz <sup>b</sup> Salthouse		
Mr. and Mrs. Petty Wellhouse		
Bryan Christoperson		
James Jackson near Broughton forgot		
Biscuits were given to all at the funeral.		

The wills of the 17th and early part of the 18th century afford evidence of the reverential simplicity of the age. Their common form of commencement is as follows :—

In the name of God Amen I A B of—in the County of Lancaster (Esquire gentleman yeoman or other description) being weake in Bodie yet perfect in minde and memory praised be Almighty God doe make this my last Will and testament in manner & forme following : ffirst I commit my Soule unto the hands of Almighty God who gave it trustinge through the merritts of our Blessed Saviour to have free pardon & fforgiveness of my sinnes : my bodie I commit to y<sup>e</sup> Earth to bee decently buried accordinge to y<sup>e</sup> discession of my Executors hereafter nominated and as ffor my Temporall Estate it hath pleased Almighty God to bestow upon mee it is my minde & will and I bequeathe the same as followeth &c &c.

Except in some old inventories in my possession, I have found little to indicate how personal estate at the period was invested. No roads, no railways, no canals, and little trading enterprize, left few openings for investment of savings, and this narrow line is evident from the following :—

		£	s.	d.
1679.	It : Debts owing to the Deceased ....	...	46	13 0
„	It : Silver spoones and broken money .....	.....	02	08 0
„	It : In Money .....	.....	55	14 07
„	It : In Bills Bonds & Morgages * ...	.....	630	00 00

\* Inventory attached to will of Andrew fell of Ulverston, also that of John fell's and Jennett fell's personal estate, and Edward Benson's inventory in Appendix.

It is impossible, however, within the limits of a paper, to attempt more than illustrations of the home life of the 17th and 18th centuries in so large a district as Lonsdale north of the Sands. If the subject could be probed deeper, there is undoubtedly material for much extended information and development of local history. If I have been so fortunate as to create new interest in any feature of the past, and to pave the way to a more free disclosure of the contents of old documents bearing on its history, I shall be fully repaid for the present effort.

#### APPENDIX I.

##### INVENTORY OF JOHN FELLO'S PERSONAL ESTATE

January the second 1688.—A true & perfect Inventory of all the goods, cattells, chattels rights and creddits that did belonge and appertaine unto John fell of Ulverstone deceased apprized the day above said by us whose names are hereunto subscribed: viz—

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis his purse apparell & riddinge geare	....	08	10 00
Item Brasse and Pewther	....	06	08 10
Item Goodes in y <sup>e</sup> Parlour & Kitchen loft	....	6	09 00
Item Linninge Boards & loose wool	....	13	08 00
Item Goodes in the Buttry loft & house loft	....	06	01 04
Item Goodes in y <sup>e</sup> Kitchin with a Cupboard and loose wood	....	06	04 00
Item Meale Malt Butter cheese beefe & groats	....	04	16 00
Item Goods in y <sup>e</sup> Bodiestead of y <sup>e</sup> house with sacks pokes & poultry	....	03	18 06
Item Husbandry Geare of all sorts fewell & Manure	....	04	04 04
Item Corne hay & straw bease horses & sheepe	....	53	10 00
Item in Gold money & plait	....	18	08 06
Item in Sundrie goods	....	71	14 06
Item in boards & a Chist	....	01	10 00
Item Debt Booke	....	70	00 00
			Item

## HOME LIFE IN NORTH LONSDALE.

395

Item in Bills bonds & morgages	....	....1046	12	00
Item in Bonds	....	....0017	00	00
			<hr/>	
Total	....	....1338	15	08
William Dawson	funerall Expenses	....0016	17	07
William Fell			<hr/>	
Henry Leathorne	Cleane goods	...1321	18	01
Richard fell				

## APPENDIX II.

## INVENTORY OF JENNETT FPELL'S STATE.

A true and perfect Inventorie of all the goods Chattells rights & Creditts that did belonge or appertaine unto Jennett fell late of Dalton Gate in Ulverston widdow deceased apprized the third day of February 1685 by us whose names are hereunder subscribed:

		£	s.	d.
Imprimis her purse & apparell	....	4	00	00
Item one pair of bed stocks & bedding	....	3	15	00
Item (illegible)	....	0	3	00
Item one brasse pot	....	0	16	08
Item flax & yarne	....	0	6	00
Item one Chist & boxe	....	0	03	06
Item Money in Chiste	....	3	00	00
Item Money due upon Specialty	....	111	00	00
Item one silver cupp	....	00	3	10
Item Lent money	....	00	10	00
			<hr/>	
	Sume total	.... 123	09	00
	funerall Expenses	.... 12	15	00

Apprizors names—  
 William Dawson  
 William Leathorne  
 Henry Leathorne

## APPENDIX III.

## EDWARD BENSON'S INVENTORY.

June the 6 1673 A true and p'fect Inventory of all the goods and Chattells of Edward Benson of Black-becke in ffurness fell late deceased.

Imprimis

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis for Clos & Saddle	2	0	
Item for bedding	00	14	
Item for Chists	2	8	
Item for bed Stocks & table	00	6	
Item for a paire of bed stocks	00	7	
Item for 2 paire of bedstocks	00	6	
Item for bed stocks	00	3	
Item for a Cubboard	1	0	
Item for a flesh pott	00	5	
Item for a Wooden Vessell	00	10	
Item for Earthen pots	1	10	
Item for panss & pots	1	10	
Item for brass fender	1	3	
Item formes & Stooles	00	4	0
Item for a Wheele	00	1	
Item for roopes	00	1	
Item for Iron Waire	00	7	
Item for . . .	00	8	
Item for lyinge bordes	00	3	
Item for plancks & od things	00	4	
Item for a table	00	1	
Item for 2 glasses	00	10	
Item for Iron geare	00	10	
Item for 3 hives of Bees	00	10	
Item for plough &c	00	10	
Item for a paire of Oxen	3	00	0
Item for a paire of Steards	3	10	0
Item for 4 kind	7	0	0
Item for 3 Stots	2	0	0
Item for a horse	3	10	0
Item for a meare	1	10	0
Item for a stagge	1	10	0
Item for saddles & hammes	00	2	c
Item for Corne in the Grounde	2	0	c
Item for plowinge & harrowinge	00	15	c
Item for sheepe	2	15	0

Sume Total . . . 43 11

prissors John Walker, George Robinson, Richard Bernes, Will  
Addison.

Accoun

		Account of his Debts.		
		£	s.	d.
	For funeral Expenses.....	1	01	0
Owing to	Edward Leese .....	4	1	10
	Christr. Geldert .....	1	0	0
	Elizabeth Robinson .....	1	0	0
	Leonard Warrine .....	1	0	0
	James Nally ....	9	10	0
	Will. Petty .....	0	6	8
	Will. Rownson .....	5	11	06
	Adam Rawlinson .....	0	5	0
		<hr/>		
		15	5	0

## APPENDIX IV.

Potted char seems even in the 18th century to have been much prized, although I fear the seasonable condition of the fish was obscured by the seasoning of the cooks of the period. A curious letter from the Duke of Montagu has been preserved, dated the 27th of January, 1738.\* Unless char have entirely abandoned their habits at the present date, such fish as the Duke begged for would be in the worst condition after spawning. The following is a copy of the Duke of Montagu's letter to Mr. Atkinson, of Dalton:—

Mr. Atkinson—

I received yours of the 1. of this month & also the Pott of Charr which you sent by that days Carrier, which was the best I ever eat, & I would have you send me some of the same sort by every Carryer, take care to Pick the hen fish and those that are of the Red Kind, and let them be potted & seasoned just as that Pot was for it cant be beter—

As I recon it is now the best season for Charr, I would have you send me some fresh ones, directed to my Lord Lovell who is Postmaster General as you did the year before last, which I think was by an express, but these came in a wooden box, which made it to great a weight for the Post to carry conveniently therefore these shoud be put into some sort of a ——— basket & the fish packed in it in moss or some sort of thing that will keep them from bruizing and not give them a taste — You let me know what day they will be in town that I may give Ld Lovell notice of it that they may not lye at the Post office —

---

\* Papers in possession of Mr. Baldwin, of Dalton-in-Furness.

Let them you send me be well chosen fish and all of the Red sort.

When you have Particulars of the Bloom Smithy Rents you'l send them as  
I am yours

Montagu

London Jan 27

1738

is there not a considerable number of freeholders in the Liberty of Furness wh  
vote for members of Parliament ? I should be glad if you could at your leasur  
send me a list of all the freeholders in generall both great & small that are w;thi  
the seven parishes in the liberty of Furness under the heads of the severall vilage  
or divisions where their freeholds are.

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ART. XXXVI. *The House of Percy, entitled Barons Lucy of Cockermouth.* By GEO. T. CLARK, F.S.A.

Read at Lancaster, Sept. 18th, 1890.

THE house of Percy has at length found its historian, and that which bishop Percy contemplated, a century and a half ago, has been achieved by the industry of Mr. de Fonblanque and the liberality of the present duke. The result appears in the shape of two portly volumes, correctly edited, handsomely printed, and tastefully illustrated, worthy of the editor, the patron, and the subject.

It is pleasant to find the old border spirit still alive, though the sword has been superseded by the pen, and the bugle blast no longer awakes the ancient echoes. As in the days of "snaffle, spur, and spear", the provocation, though in the pacific form, has sprung from the north of the Tweed. The glove, no longer of steel, lifted by the lord of Alnwick, was flung down by the laird of Branxholm and his henchman Sir William Fraser, and the world is richer by two excellent histories of the families of Scott and Percy. The Douglasses indeed, the more immediate rivals of the Percies, and with them the theme of many a border ballad, have long since found their "vates sacer" in trusty Sir John Holland, whose theme was ever "The Douglas, tender and trewe".

It is remarkable that Scotland, wasted by centuries of civil dudgeon and foreign invasion, should retain so many families of historic celebrity, who still hold their hereditary lands, live within or on the site of their ancient castles, and preserve almost uninjured their household books, charters, and enfeoffments. Douglas and Scott, Home and Ker, Maxwell and Elliot, still retain their border territories; and beyond the Forth and Clyde, Campbell and

and Graham, Hamilton and Carnegie, Gordon and Grant, Cameron and Mac Intosh, and a host of lesser chieftains, still dwell besides their lochs and their rivers, and beneath the shade of their craigs and their mountains. It is not so in England, though England has suffered but little from civil broils and not at all from foreign invasions. The house of Plantagenet has left but one offshoot, the house of Tudor not one; while the Bruces and the Stewarts are represented on both sides of the blanket, by many wealthy and powerful offshoots. With us scarce any survive of the older baronial families, and still fewer possess any part of their ancient lands or reside within an ancestral castle. Mortimer and de Vere, Mowbray and Warren, Clare and Montacute, Beauchamp and Bohun, are no more; their titles extinct, their lands scattered. Their castles, where such remain, are either owned or inhabited by strangers to their blood. The earls of Huntingdon, who under Elizabeth stood in dangerous proximity to the crown, retain but an empty title; the Clintons, founders of Kenilworth keep, and lords of Maxtoke castle, though not wanting in titles or estates, possess nothing of their ancient honours or property. Berkeley, by the injustice of a vicious ancestor, is divorced from the castle whence he derives name and title: Scrope lies crushed under well nigh five centuries of attainder: Beaumont retains nothing commensurate with his unbroken male descent from the house of France, nor Feilding with that from Rodulph of Habsburg. None of these have produced or can produce materials for a family history such as are found in many a Scottish muniment room. The lords of Belvoir, representing the barons Ros of Helmsley, those of Arundel representing their own unblemished name and that of Fitz Alan, and the Nevills of Abergavenny, are indeed illustrious exceptions, since they possess estates which have never been sold or bought, and castles which were strongholds in Saxon days, and  
in

in which their forefathers have resided from the Norman conquest. But though possessing ample materials for family history they have not yet found a Fraser or a Fonblanque. Courtenay, equally holding a castle and lands which, so far, have never come under the hammer, can indeed produce a family history, though scarcely one compiled with the completeness of that now under consideration.

The lords of Alnwick possessed one very considerable advantage over their compeers above enumerated, they were not only great, but they were border nobles. Their position on the northern and most exposed frontier of the kingdom was calculated to stimulate to the utmost their military qualities and to secure for them an independence held only, and of necessity, by a border chieftain. Hence the light of contemporary history beat fiercely upon their lives and actions, and the historian of the Percies must have contended rather with a surplus than a dearth of material. It seems generally to be admitted that Mr. de Fonblanque has executed his task with considerable judgment. Not being, as we understand, a genealogist by profession, he has not, like some others, confined himself to a mere record of names and dates and the details of an ordinary pedigree, while, on the other hand, though relating the actions of men rendered immortal by Shakespeare, and who took a leading part as warriors and statesmen in all the great transactions of their time, he has resisted the temptation to swell his narrative with extracts from the history of the country, and has confined himself to so much of it as bore directly upon the objects of his biography.

The Percies, though statesmen upon occasion, were essentially soldiers by profession. Alnwick, for many centuries the "castle dangerous" of the English border, was regarded as the main bulwark of the country against its most implacable and most formidable foe. But the accession

accession of the Stewarts to the English throne rendered the border castles unnecessary, and put an end to the struggles to which the border lords owed name and fame. The Percies retired from Northumberland to their southern possessions, and while Petworth rose to palatial splendour, Alnwick and Warkworth, Prudhoe and Cockermouth, were left uncared for and speedily fell into decay. The Percy race was well nigh run. Their possessions having come by the distaff, by the distaff descended. The earldom became extinct, and the estates centered in Elizabeth Percy, who became the greatest heiress of her day, and suffered accordingly.

It would seem that a certain William, designated from the manor of Perci in lower Normandy, accompanied the Conqueror to England, and was either of a rank or of personal merits, or both, to receive from him a considerable estate, together with the hand of a Saxon heiress, named possibly from her "Port" of Semer near Scarborough. He thus became a great Yorkshire baron, and established himself at Spofforth and Topcliffe as chief seats. Whitby an impoverished Saxon foundation, received restoration at his hands. He died in Palestine in 1096, the lord of 86 manors in Yorkshire, of 32 in Lincolnshire, and of others in Hampshire, as may be read in the Domesday survey. Alan, the second baron, augmented the Yorkshire estates; William, the third, founded Handel abbey, and another William, the fourth Baron, held a command at the battle of the Standard, and thus plunged into the thick of that northern warfare, in which his descendants were to become so distinguished. He also founded Sallay abbey. This was the baron whose gift of timber for the rebuilding of York minster is commemorated by a bas relief on the west front.

Unbroken male descent was rare in an age when men appeared in arms in their boyhood, and to this the fourth baron was no exception. His surviving child was a daughter,

daughter, Agnes de Percy, who bestowed her hand and her land upon Jocelyn lord of Petworth and constable of Arundel castle; a scion of the sovereign counts of Louvain, Brabant and Hainault, and half-brother to Adeliza the Queen of Henry 1st. Jocelyn, of whom it is said that he

for her sake  
Retained his arms, but Percy's name did take,

in point of fact seems to have borne no surname, and the name was not taken nor the arms used till some little time afterwards.

And thus began the new dynasty the Louvain-Percies, the Percies of English history. Agnes, the last of the old name, was buried at Whitby, dying on St. Agnes day as her epitaph recorded,

*Agnes, Agnetis festo tumulatur, et istis  
Idem sexus, idem nomen, et una dies.*

Here, on St. Agnes day, was Agnes laid,  
Of whom one sex, one name, one holy-day is said.

Henry, the sixth Baron, and the first of the new dynasty, thus united the royal blood of one parent with the landed possessions of the other. With his wife, a Bruce of Skelton, he added Leckinfield to the property, and his descendants long fulfilled the condition that on each Christmas morn the head of the house should attend the lady of Skelton to and from her mass, and dine afterwards at her table.

William the eighth baron was eclipsed by the superior strength and energy of his uncle and guardian Richard, who usurped the barony, took a leading part in the troubles of king John's reign, and gave his signature to the great charter. The succession however returned to his nephew Henry, who resumed the name given to his  
grandsire

grandsire at the font by Henry 1st, and borne by the head of the family for 13 successive generations.

Henry his son, the 9th baron, married Eleanor Plantagenet, called Warren, descended, with the bend sinister, from the house of Anjou, and niece of Henry III whose cause he espoused, and was taken with him at Lewes.

Henry, the 10th baron, commenced his career by obtaining a licence to fortify his houses of Spofforth, Leckinfield, and Petworth, but his military tastes were not merely of the defensive order, for he accepted early service in Scotland, Wales and Gascony. While a youth he took knighthood at the hand of the "Malleus Scotorum", at the siege of Berwick, and on the king's departure for Flanders he, with lord Clifford, was deputed to receive the submission of the Scottish nobles, and he held the constablership of Bamburgh and Scarborough, the two strongest of the northern fortresses. He was at the siege of Caerlavrock where

——— les Escoses dérompant,  
Jaune e bleu lyon rampant  
Fu sa baner bien vuable.

So that he then combined the lion of Louvain, an early example of "les armes parlantes," with the name of Percy, whose arms, five hand hammers or masons picks, savoured of the same usage. The lands granted to him in Scotland included the earldom of Carrick, which however passed away with the life of the donor; but he acquired by purchase, in 1309, the castle and barony of Alnwick, which thenceforward became the chief seat of the family, and one which obliged each lord in succession to become, not unwillingly, a military leader.

No doubt Anthony Bec, that "proud and maisterful prelate" who, himself in armour, attended Edward to the Scottish war, at the head of the armed tenants of his see, and who negociated the sale of Alnwick, was anxious

to

to interpose so warlike a chieftain between the Scottish marchmen and St. Cuthbert's patrimony, for Alnwick had fallen into decay, and the bishop had his own episcopal castles to attend to. The choice was well made. The new lord at once took the fortress in hand. Preserving what could be preserved of the keep, he and his son reconstructed, almost from the ground, though apparently on the old lines, the whole of the exterior walls and towers, in such a manner that amidst all the injuries and restorations brought about by time and war the work of the first lord Percy of Alnwick may still be identified by the skill of its design and solidity of its masonry. Though opposed in arms to the excesses of Edward the II, he took no share in the breach of faith by which Gaveston was put to death, and he shared in the battle and defeat of Bannockbourne, where he was taken prisoner, but which he did not long survive.

Alnwick is so closely identified with the name of Percy, that few persons are aware how late it so became, or that the Percies were preceded there by many generations of powerful barons who held their own against the Scots, and even at times against their own sovereign. But of the Tysons and de Vescis there is but little local memory, any more than of their neighbours the Mowbrays and the Umphravilles, names obscured, not assuredly from any defect of valour on their part, but from the superior vitality and self-assertion of the house of Percy, with whose name Alnwick was to become identified. Alnwick stood, and, complete from turret to foundation stone, still stands on the southern banks of the Aln, one of the wildest of the many wild and beautiful streams that descend from the hilly parts of Northumberland towards the German ocean. A knoll, in no way remarkable, seems to have been selected, at a remote period, as fitted for the residence of some powerful chieftain. It bears no marks of Celtic or Roman occupation, but much resembles in  
its

its circumscribing ditch and central mound the burgh of some Scandinavian viking, who, having landed in the adjacent harbour, was tempted to merge the pirate in the settler and colonist. And thus it is that, notwithstanding the constructions and reconstructions of many generations, the curious antiquary may still trace, or believe himself to trace, the outlines of the original stronghold.

It may seem strange the lord of estates so vast in Yorkshire, and in the more peaceful south, should desert them for a new and dangerous, and at that time barren, acquisition. But the greater the noble, the stronger his desire to place the centre of his power at a distance from the court of his sovereign, and thus it was that the de Clares, de Braoses, Bohuns, and Percies were willing to affront all the dangers of a marcher lordship, for the sake of the independence with which it was, of necessity, accompanied.

Another Henry, 11th baron, but the second of Alnwick, succeeded. He was but 14 years old at his father's death, but had already so distinguished himself that the king forewent his wardship, and placed him at once, not only in possession of Alnwick, but in command of Pickering castle, and the peninsular fortress of Scarborough. His exertions justified the exception. In Edward III he found a leader capable of calling forth his military talents. He garrisoned Alnwick at his own charges, served before Berwick with 146 men at arms, distinguished himself at Halidon Hill, and was active in seating Baliol on the Scottish throne. He was also present at Viranfosse, and in the great naval fight of Sluys. While Edward fought at Crecy, Percy was left in charge of the border, seeing that the king's absence, and that of the chief military force of the kingdom, made it probable that the Scots would turn the occasion to account, as indeed they did. King David with 50,000 fighting men,

Gleaning the ravished land with hot assays

crossed



crossed the border, and penetrated to Durham. Percy could collect but 16,000 men, chiefly raw soldiers, but the whole country was with him. Women became men, husbandmen fought like trained soldiers, men of peace became men of war. Queen Philippa played her part. The two archbishops and the bishops of Carlisle and Durham led their vassals in person. Percy posted himself on the right wing. The combat was felt, as at Crecy, to be dangerously unequal, but the Scots like the French, declined negotiations, and the result was the victory of Neville's Cross, and the captivity of the Scottish king.

Scoti fugerunt, latuerunt, morte ruerunt ;  
Percy persequitur, peremit, rapit, arte potitur.

"Persequitor," "penetrans," "penetrator," were the monkish plays upon the name of the hero of the day. "Penetrans cognomine venit". Lord Percy's gallantry placed the family at the head of the chivalry of the north, and gave to the border some years of tranquillity. Percy's acquisitions in the north were extensive, but transitory, but he added Warkworth to his estates, and the great middle gatehouse to his castle. He died in 1352, having married Idonea, daughter of lord Clifford, and leaving a name unrivalled in border warfare.

Henry the 12th baron, and 3rd lord of Alnwick, was a son not unworthy of his sire. Of small stature, "vir parvæ staturæ", he is also recorded as "fortis, fidelis, et gratus". He fought with the king at Crecy, and under his father at Neville's Cross. His later military successes were won as warden of the marches, but he also acted as an ambassador in France and Brittany. In his person the Percies attained their highest genealogical honour, intermarrying with the royal house, his wife being a daughter of Henry of Lancaster.

Henry the 13th baron, and 4th lord of Alnwick, perhaps the ablest of his race, and described as "eloquent,  
learned

learned, and watchful", succeeded to a large but dislocated inheritance. In his day the tide of internecine war rolled forward with almost unbroken force, and those who like the Percies, rode upon the crest of the wave, were not unlikely to be swept away in the foam, and had need to mingle prudence and circumspection with the headlong valour of their ancestors. In company with John of Gaunt, his friend and kinsman, Percy commenced his career under the Black Prince in Gascony, and after a short but active absence upon the Scottish border, returned to France with 60 men at arms and 40 servants, and shared in the victory of Navaretta with his brother Thomas, afterwards distinguished both as a sailor and a soldier, and not less as a statesman and a diplomatist. Again returning to his menaced border, Percy again crossed the seas with a large attendance in the vain hope of redeeming the disasters consequent upon the sickness and retirement of Prince Edward. Afterwards, at the instance of John of Gaunt, he appeared as the friend of Wickliffe at his trial, and shared in the dangers of the subsequent tumult in London.

At the coronation of Richard II he was created earl of Northumberland, became a member of the council of regency, and distinguished himself in various offices at home and abroad. In this he had the aid of his son, the famous Hotspur, so called says Froissart, "*à cause de son humeur violente et emportee*", who

For his sharpe quicknesse and speedinesse at need  
Henry Hotspur was called in very dede.

Hotspur was but 25 years his father's junior, but had served as his page in a stricken field, and been knighted at 12 years old, the year in which his father avenged the treason of the Scottish marauders, and their massacre of the garrison of Berwick, and in which, boy as he was, he led the assault. Out of this adventure rose a quarrel  
between

between the earl of Northumberland and the duke of Lancaster, in which a challenge was given and accepted, but overruled by the king. He next served as high admiral, and organized a naval force to protect the commerce of London. While thus engaged the earl and the duke attended Parliament in full armour, each supported by armed retainers.

The earl married, as his second wife, the heiress of the Lucys of Cockermonth, with whom came that castle and barony and Wressil castle, with large estates. The lady stipulated that her three lucas should be quartered in the Percy shield, and in return for so great a concession her estates were so settled that on her death without children the Percys should succeed. This actually happened, and

——— the lord Percy bore continually  
The blue lion and the lucas silver in his arms quarterly

and a record, 21 R II, notices the shield "de insignibus armorum de Percy cum armis de Lucy," besides which though quite contrary to peerage law as even then understood, the Percys assumed the baronage of Lucy as one of their subordinate titles.

But the prowess of the family was not confined to the acquisition of manors or castles, or the bearing of heraldic achievements. While the earl and his brother Sir Thomas took an active part in the wars, aggressive and defensive, of the country, Hotspur and his brother Sir Ralph prepared to meet the earl of Douglas and 40,000 Scots, who in two bodies traversed the border, and laid siege to Carlisle and Newcastle. The earl took charge of Alnwick, which lay in the Scottish war-path, and his sons defended Newcastle, where Hotspur challenged Douglas to a hand-to-hand encounter. They met, and Hotspur was worsted, and his pennon carried off in triumph, and is said to be preserved at Cavers, though unfortunately the pennon there bears the Douglas, not the Percy cognizance

nizance. Nevertheless the pennon was really taken, and Hotspur's determination to wipe out the stain led to the battle of Otterbourne, where

Now a Douglas was the cry,  
Now a Percy rent the sky.

and each nation and each leader sustained their high reputation.

It was the first appearance of the lion and the lucas on the same banner, and how great was the importance attached to these personal emblems may be gathered from the Scottish account of the battle which relates how that

By the formost man of ev'ry clan  
His chieftains crest was borne on high :  
But the Douglas heart was aye in the van  
And was carried full gallantlie.

It was also by Hotspur, as is supposed, that the Percy war cry and motto of "Esperance" or "Esperance en Dieu" was first adopted.

The earl was with his sons in the field. Douglas was slain, but Hotspur and his brothers were made prisoners. The battle of Otterbourne has been the theme of many a ballad, but its renown is mainly due to its having given the text for Chevy Chase, nor has even that land of chivalry and patriotic song recorded anything finer than the passage where Percy

Leaned on his brande  
And saw the Doglas de :

And then

He tooke the dede man be the hande  
And sayde, wo ys me for the !  
To have savyde thy lyffe I wolde have pertyd with  
My landes for yeares three ;  
For a better man of hart, nare of hande,  
Was not in all the North countrie.

The services of Hotspur were recognized with the captainship

tainship of Carlisle, and the wardenship of the western march, and he was admitted into the great English order of chivalry, already attained by his father and his uncle, and it is satisfactory to learn that records lately discovered prove beyond reasonable doubt that the Garter was then held for the first, and it is believed for the only time, by three living members of the same family.

The earl next appears as the president of a court of chivalry in the well known Scrope and Grosvenor dispute for the right to bear the "bend or"; a dispute more celebrated, though far less tragic, than that in which the male heir of the great house of Hastings claimed to bear the golden maunch.

But Richard's weak and tempestuous reign was about to fall under "the sweeping whirlwinds sway", and the turbulent times gave ample employment to the four active members of the house of Percy. Sir Thomas, become earl of Worcester, took a conspicuous part in parliament. Laying aside their feud with the duke of Lancaster, the earl and Hotspur, on his banishment, attended him to his embarkation, and thereby incurred a sentence of exile and confiscation, which however no man was found bold enough to execute, and they were foremost to welcome Bolingbroke on his landing at Ravenspur, although they did not, at first, support his usurpation of the throne.

When the usurper became king he spared no pains to win the Percies to his side. The earl became high constable, his brother joint high steward, and wardenships and grants of land were showered upon Hotspur. For some time these retainers were well earned, but Henry's inability to pay the troops gave rise to discontent, and finally the Percies took part with the earl of March, and even Hotspur's splendid victory over the Scots at Homildon only gave rise to a personal quarrel, even to the drawing of daggers, with the king, on his claiming, contrary to the custom, the custody of Hotspur's prisoners.

The

The step into open rebellion was, in those days, easily taken, and the quarrel was fought out on the field of Shrewsbury, with what result Shakespeare has proclaimed. Hotspur there met a soldier's death. Worcester was taken and beheaded on the field. Northumberland, confined to a litter by sickness, was on his way to join them, but was not actually present at the battle, made his peace, but for a time only, and finally, as the royal party gathered power, his estates were confiscated, and he himself met his death at Bramham Moor, leaving his grandson, a youth of ten years old, an attained name and a broken estate.

Stirps Persitina periet confusá ruiná.

and the Percy crescent, the silver horn of the border firmament, which had waxed brighter and brighter with each succeeding lord, was now on the wane. At Northalerton and Neville's Cross the struggle was patriotic, but the wars into which the Percies had now entered were of a very different character; the game was one from which both sides were to rise losers.

The next Henry, the successor of his grandsire, and the 2nd earl of Northumberland, who was to become

The great lord of Northumberland,  
Whose warlike ears could never brook retreat,

was taken by his mother, a fugitive, to the court of Scotland, where he was well received and brought up with the future James the 1st. Ten years later, when James, on his way to the way to the court of France, was driven to land under Flamborough head, and was taken for a captivity of 18 years, the young earl was his companion, and narrowly escaped the same fate. While hiding on that and other secret visits to his paternal lands, he met with many adventures, and was hero of many Northumbrian songs and legends. Latterly, however, though

though treated with personal kindness, his stay in Scotland became compulsory, and it was only in exchange for a son of the duke of Albany that he was released. In Henry of Monmouth, the new king of England, he found a friend. His honours were restored, and he recovered from time to time a large portion of his estates, and at once took his seat in parliament. The grace, freely granted, was well bestowed, and Henry V had no more faithful subject. He gained his pardon too late for Agincourt, but he shared in the subsequent campaign, entered with the king into Rouen, and was present at the siege of Melun.

When the Scottish king was restored to his throne, the charge of his escort was committed to the earl, but whatever their personal friendship, it stood not in the way of a good deal of international strife, in which Percy was by no means always the victor. He avenged the massacre of Wark in 1419, but at Piperden on the Cheviots he was beaten by Angus, with the loss of half his army and 1,500 followers of gentle blood. He also took part in civil affairs; was lord steward at Henry's marriage, and sat as judge on the trial of the duke of Suffolk for the death of the duke of Gloucester. He was also a principal in a case of wager of battle, concerning a claim for a Cumberland manor, in which chief justice Babington sat as assessor. The proceedings are very curious and are given by Mr. de Fonblanque at length. The matter however did not come to blows; had it done so the duel would have been fought by champions, a very convenient arrangement—for the principals.

The earl recovered Wressil castle, and lived to see his second son created baron Egremont. He survived the king and took an active part in the wars of the roses. Of his sons three fell in battle, at Northampton, Hedgeley Moor, and Towton, fighting for the red rose, for which cause the earl also died, at the first battle of St. Albans, in 1455.

Nevertheless

Nevertheless his career was in many respects a successful one, seeing that he restored the fortunes of the family, and even added to the landed estate. He possessed the family taste for liberal arts, and founded three divinity fellowships, still extant, at Oxford, and a grammar school at Alnwick, where he obtained a license for the walling of the town, one of the gates of which, bearing the Percy lion is still standing. He also rebuilt Warkworth castle, where the singular and very perfect keep is his work.

Another Henry, the third earl, succeeded in his 34th year. Born in the same year with Henry VI and married at the same time, they were intimate from infancy, and when Henry received the accolade of knighthood, the first upon whom he bestowed it was Henry Percy. As warden of the marches and governor of Berwick his first employment was to enforce the observance of the treaties between England and Scotland. He was also justiciary of the forests north of Trent.

Early in his career the Lancastrian nobles formed a party to avenge their losses at Shrewsbury, which was met by a corresponding demonstration by the Yorkists. The king strove to bring about a reconciliation, and summoned the leaders to London. They came, but armed to the teeth, and attended by all the followers they could muster, Percy bringing up 1,500 men, and Warwick, from his house in Warwick lane, crowding the streets with wearers of his badge of the ragged staff. At the king's earnest entreaty they joined their orisons at St. Pauls. But party hatred was too strong for any precepts of peace. They rose in arms, and the Yorkists won the fields of Blore Heath and Northampton, where it was said that Egremont fell by the hand of Warwick. On the capture of the king, the queen, supported by Percy, led the party. In the north, amid a Lancastrian population, they raised an army of 20,000 men and won the battle of Wakefield

at



at which the duke of York was slain, and the subsequent cruelty was such that

Northumberland, then present, wept to see.

But the success was transient. Northumberland indeed gained the second battle of St. Alban's over Warwick, but Pembroke was beaten at Mortimer's Cross, and the earl of March was proclaimed king as Edward IV. The Percies retired to the north, and raised a second army of 60,000 men, but only to meet with a hopeless defeat at Towton, with the loss of Northumberland and his brother Richard on the field, where three centuries later was found the earl's massy signet ring. There remained of the family only Sir Ralph who at first surrendered to King Edward, but a month later fell at Hedgeley Moor, the last of the four brothers, and the fifth of the Percy family who had died for the red rose. It was Sir Ralph who, when dying, in allusion to their fidelity to the house of Lancaster, said, "I have saved the bird in my bosom". Percy's Cross still remains to indicate the place of his death, and the spring whence he drew his last draught still bubbles up at its base. The earl with the rest of the family died under an attainder, which included the baronies of Poynings, Fitz Payn, and Bryan, with considerable southern estates which came with his wife, the heiress of those ancient titles.

The next Henry, the 4th earl, was 15 at his father's death, and, like his grandsire, took refuge in Scotland, while Edward bestowed his earldom upon Sir John Neville, lord Montacute. A little later, when Edward found himself overshadowed by the power of the Nevilles, he brought forward Percy as a countervailing power; restored a part of his estates, and as an arrangement with lord Montacute, prepared the way for a restoration of the titles. In the struggle that followed between queen Margaret and Edward IV, the earl's dislike to  
Warwick,

Warwick, and his natural caution, and cold calculating character, led him to stand neutral, as he continued to be even after Edward's landing at Ravenspur and his reception at York, but such was his personal weight and his hereditary power in the north, that Edward was fain to regard his neutrality as good service, and soon after the battle of Barnet his titles were restored. Nevertheless the support he gave during the remainder of Edward's reign continued to be of a passive character.

On Edward's death his allegiance took a more active form, was transferred to his brother Richard, both as regent and as king. His reward was the complete restoration of the estates.

His conduct at Bosworth has been severely, though perhaps not unjustly, commented upon. He was present with a considerable force but took no part in the combat. It was said that

With thirty thousand fighting men  
Lord Percy——went his way.

and he certainly displayed a degree of prudence not common in the family. He no doubt recognized the abilities of Henry Tudor and the prospect of a strong government, then much needed in the country. He at once gave his support in the north to the king, and was confirmed in the offices he had held under Richard. In return he escorted the king on his visit to the north, and put down the rising of Lovel and Stafford. He was also present at the battle of Stoke by which Simnell the pretender was disposed of.

On the other hand his good understanding with Henry was endangered by the king's avarice and his jealousy of the great nobles. Nevertheless he stood for the maintenance of order, and it was while supporting the king's measures in Yorkshire that he was set upon by a Yorkist mob, and murdered as a supporter of an unpopular taxation, of which indeed he seems to have disapproved. Henry  
accepted

accepted his death as an evidence of his loyalty, and ordered him a magnificent funeral at Beverley, but at the expence of the family. From Jocelyn, his youngest son, descended Thomas Percy a conspirator in the gunpowder plot.

Henry Percy, the fifth earl, succeeded in his 12th year, and was one of the youths knighted with Prince Arthur a few months later.

Young lyon, but tender yet of age.

as he is addressed by Skelton. He won his spurs at Blackheath leading the northern horse, when the Flemish counterfeit was taken, and he received the almost hereditary office of warden of the marches in which capacity he escorted the princess Margaret to her Scottish bridegroom, and by his display on that occasion won for himself his title of "The Magnificent". An early transaction in which the earl was concerned throws light on the perversion of justice by which the king filled his coffers. A certain Sir John Hotham having committed a murder, by the interest of the archbishop of York was allowed for £50 to obtain a pardon, upon which the earl paid £100 to bring the matter to trial. On another occasion the earl was fined £10,000 for having bestowed a lady in marriage whom the king claimed as a ward.

The well known Northumberland household book, framed on the model of that of the royal court, shews the style in which a great noble lived under the Tudor sovereigns, and the order and economy with which the expences were regulated. The establishment was composed of 166 persons, some of them men of high rank, and provision was made for 57 strangers daily, and the earl was by no means, at that time, the richest subject. Nor was his magnificence confined to his housekeeping. His Maunday alms were large, and his progresses through his estates,  
and

and to his several houses, absorbed large sums ; Wressil and Leckinfield were then his principal seats, and Topcliffe was also visited. Alnwick and Warkworth seem to have been rather military barracks than well furnished residences. Lydgate and Skelton were of his intimacy, and his love of letters, rare in that age, seem to have been regarded as almost inconsistent with his military position. He was however kept in countenance by Prince Henry who spoke Latin, French, and Spanish, and was an accomplished musician.

But the earl's love for literature was not inconsistent with the military qualities hereditary in his house. He crossed the seas with Henry VIII in 1513, contributing a large force of retainers to the expedition, and taking with him "Esperance" his own herald, and a staff composed of the leading gentlemen of the north. They prepared the way for the king, and with him laid siege to and took Terouenne, and routed the French army coming to its relief. It was during the earl's absence in France that Flodden was won, and Sir William Percy, the earl's brother, held a command in Surrey's army.

So great a position awoke the jealousy of the king and the rising Wolsey. Upon a trumped up charge of having interfered with the royal wardships he was committed to Fleet prison, and though speedily released was regarded with dangerous suspicion. Attempts were then made to impoverish him by laying upon him expensive duties such as receiving Margaret of Scotland, and attending at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. The want of means led him to resign his wardenship somewhat to the disgust of his dependants. At this conjuncture he died, at Wressil castle, in 1527, in his 50th year, leaving an exhausted treasury, with but twenty marcs in hand.

Henry Percy, styled, with scant justice, "The Unthrifty", succeeded as 6th earl to an embarrassed inheritance, but to a position sure to be regarded with jealousy  
by

by both Henry and his minister. • Wolsey attached the young lord, as was the custom, to his household, and while there he became enamoured of Ann Boleyn, an attachment which lasted through his life and proved the bane of it. The king, who even then had fixed his lustful eyes upon the lady, employed Wolsey to nip the attachment in the bud. Ann was sent to her father and Percy was forced into a childless marriage, with a woman who proved that a man's worst foe is she of his household.

The earl succeeded in his 25th year, but the cardinal continued to treat him as a child, interfering in the management of his household, and thwarting him in his conduct as warden of the marches. His history, beyond that of any other great noble of the reign, shews the injustice of the king and the arrogance of the minister, and the degraded condition to which the wars of the roses, and the policy of the house of Tudor had reduced the great historic families.

The earl's conduct as warden did him much credit. Rigorous in putting down disorder, he was always disposed towards mercy, usually in opposition to the commands of both king and cardinal. When the tide turned and Wolsey fell into disgrace, Northumberland shewed no petty spite. When ordered to arrest him he did so with every mark of respect, private and public, nor did Henry disapprove of his conduct but, on the contrary, rewarded it with the Garter.

In the intrigues against queen Ann Boleyn, and the brutal proceedings of the king, the earl took no part, but denied solemnly that they had ever been engaged, which had been alleged as an argument for the divorce. His attachment survived her death and gave rise to the well known lines,

Life without love is earth without sun,

\* \* \* \* \*

Anna, my first, my last, my only love.

His

His position at the head of the Northern Catholics placed him necessarily in opposition to Henry's ecclesiastical proceedings, and on the breaking out of the "Pilgrimage of Grace" his brothers Thomas and Ingelram with Aske pressed him sore to join them. He refused, though racked with pain and sickness, and ran great risk of being massacred like his father by the brutal populace, for Aske was the leader of 35,000 men.

The crushing of the insurrection and the cruelties that followed are matters of history. Sir Thomas Percy, the heir of the earldom, was hanged and beheaded, and attainted in blood. The earl, foreseeing what would happen, thought by bequeathing his estates to the crown, there was a chance of their future restoration. Upon his brother's attainder he converted his bequest into a deed of gift. Henry, as rapacious as he was cruel, accepted, and left the earl to die in poverty, which took place at Hackney, near London, in his 35th year, in 1537. Though scarcely deserving to be called "Unthrif", the earl was undoubtedly a bad manager, and at one time he was so pressed that he contemplated selling Petworth to the king. His heir was his nephew, Thomas, son of Thomas attainted brother.

Thomas Percy, who broke the long chain of the Henries, and whose stately form and picturesque attire hold a conspicuous place in the dining hall at Alnwick, was next in succession as the seventh earl. Sir Thomas his attainted father, left two sons and a daughter to be cared for by his friends. Thomas, the elder, while a youth was knighted by Edw. VI and appeared as Sir Thomas Percy in 1549, and was soon after so far restored in blood as to be capable of inheriting from his collateral relations, that is excluding the estates of the earldom.

Under Mary he received favour and employment, became governor of Prudhoe castle, and recaptured Scarborough from the French under Sir Thomas Stafford.

His

His father's attainder was held to have extinguished the earldom beyond the powers of a reversal, a somewhat extraordinary doctrine, so the queen created it anew, giving him, it is thought illegally, the precedence of the previous title. He also recovered a portion of the lands conveyed by his uncle to the crown and was admitted to the offices usually held by his family on the border, in which and in divers military operations, he acquitted himself with credit, though his tastes, fostered by a happy marriage, were rather of a domestic than a public character.

The accession of Elizabeth materially altered his position as a catholic leader in a district ill affected to the doctrines of the reformation : he was regarded with suspicion : his officers were displaced, and he was practically superseded on the border by Sir Ralph Sadler. In consequence he retired to Petworth, but was reported as "obstinate in religion". When Mary of Scotland landed at Cocker-mouth, the earl was at Topcliffe, and claimed to have charge of her as within his command. In this he failed but was regarded as a favourer of the queen. About the same time the crown claimed certain of his minerals which led to disputes with Cecil, and he and the earl of Westmorland were summoned to the court, obviously with a view to the securing their persons. They refused to obey. The earl of Sussex was sent to arrest him and he was then forced into the rebellion known as "the rising of the North" supported by "all the flower o' Northumberland".

Now was the north in arms ; they shine  
 In warlike trim from Tweed to Tyne  
 At Percy's voice !

Percy though a good soldier was no general. The insurgents adopted the cause of the queen of Scots, but notwithstanding its local popularity the rebellion was speedily

speedily crushed, and the two earls fled to Scotland, where Northumberland was at first harboured by the Regent Murray, but afterwards by his successor sold to Elizabeth, and after a vain attempt by harsh usage to make him betray his friends, he met his death at York upon the scaffold with great dignity. "I die", said he "in the communion of the Catholic Church, and I am a Percy in life and in death". His faithful wife who had spared no exertions to serve him in Scotland, survived in exile and poverty 30 years. Cecil's resentments pursued her beyond the seas, and even prevailed upon the Spanish government to refuse her a residence at Brussels.

The eighth earl had won a considerable reputation as a diplomatist and a soldier, as Sir Henry Percy, and was in the confidence of Elizabeth and her minister. Though not a better, he was a stronger man than his brother, and far more suited to the dangerous circumstances of the times. He was employed by both Mary and Elizabeth, and not only repressed a Scottish invasion, defeating the French auxiliaries, but retaliated upon the Merse, where he burned 16 villages and standing corn to the value of 2,000 marks. But though Elizabeth's servants might gain honour, they gained little wealth from so parsimonious a mistress, so he was glad to mend his fortunes by a marriage with a Neville heiress whose landed possessions were considerable.

But the queen was slow to recognize him as heir to his brother, and his dissatisfaction ripened into something approaching treason. He became opposed to the imprisonment of the queen of Scots, and promoted her claim to the English succession. He even went so far as to communicate with Mary, which brought him into great disfavour with Elizabeth, and it was only his connection with Cecil that saved him from the scaffold. He was however committed to the Tower, detained there 18 months, heavily fined, and when liberated exiled from the North.

In



In the proceedings he is described as earl of Northumberland, but the formal acknowledgement of the title was not given until 1576, and his restoration to favour was very partial.

His position as head of the northern catholics, and his leaning to the queen of Scots caused him to be suspected and watched. He was a second time sent to the Tower and liberated, but deprived of his government of Tynemouth. This did not increase his loyalty, and being a third time committed to the Tower, he was found in his bed shot through the heart, and opinions were divided as to whether it was suicide or political murder. Those who took the former view supposed that, as a dead man, as it was then held, could not be attainted, he wished to anticipate an attainder and so secure his title and estates to his son. The mystery has not been cleared up.

Henry Percy, the ninth earl, whose intellectual and care-worn face is best known by the portrait by Vandyke of which Mr. de Fonblanque gives an engraving, was born in 1564, and at his father's death was 21 years old; probably from political motives, he had been brought up a protestant, and by the advice of lord Burghley he had travelled on the continent, where however his intimacy with the recusant Sir Charles Paget exposed him to the suspicion of a leaning to Rome. His father had bestowed much care upon his education, but had neglected to admit him to any knowledge of the estates or dependents of the family. His first care was to supply this want, and he set himself to look into his affairs and to see that his tenants, especially the poorer ones, were treated with justice and moderation. He became a purchaser of books, of which the titles may be taken to shew the extent of his reading both in literature and science. He also employed persons to search the records in London, for evidences bearing on the family history, and he laid out money in pictures. But his special tastes were for  
mathematics,

mathematics, chemistry, and the occult sciences, and in the family roll he is designated as "the wizard earl". He learned to smoke tobacco from Raleigh, not being deterred by King James's "counter blast", and though not an habitual gambler, he indulged occasionally in high play, losing to Sir Walter and others in 1586, towards a thousand pounds.

Upon the breaking out, in 1588, of the war with Spain the earl contributed largely towards the fleet, being one of those who equipped ships at their own charges. In consequence he was restored to his father's government of Tynemouth, and received the garter. The queen also remitted the fine of 5,000 marks which had been imposed upon his father. This however was the height and almost the end of his prosperity. He was credited with the idea of a marriage with Arabella Stewart, who stood nigh in succession to the crown, and though the jealous queen put a stop to this, by marrying him to a daughter of the earl of Essex, his wife's intrigues involved him in other troubles, which however were postponed by his departure, on active employment in the Netherlands, serving with Sir Francis Vere, the Sidneys, and Sir John Morris, and being present at the taking of Berghen and the siege of Ostend.

It was not until the close of Elizabeth's reign that the earl began to promote the cause of James as her successor, and thus awoke the jealousy of Burghley whose intrigues were to the same end. His correspondence with James is extant and does credit to his honesty and patriotism and on James' arrival he was well received, and rode upon his right hand on his entry into London. Moreover the king made him a grant of Syon and restored the remainder of his father's possessions. At Raleigh's trial the earl gave his cordial and efficient support, and thereby incurred so much of the king's ill will, that he retired from the court, and occupied himself at Syon with his books and his gardens, nor does he seem to have been at  
pains

pains to conceal his contempt for the king's hungry and rapacious countrymen. The connexion of his kinsman and agent Thomas Percy with the powder plot tended still further to alienate him from the court, and upon the fact that Percy had been employed by him, and had been of his household, an attempt was made to found a charge against him as an accessory. The main charge failed utterly, but out of it the Star Chamber contrived to manufacture certain minor accusations, upon which the earl was committed to the Tower, and fined in the monstrous sum of £30,000. He remained a prisoner from 1605 to 1622, 17 years, during which he occupied the N. East or Martin's Tower, renting an adjacent tower for his attendants. He seems to have lived in considerable state, having the society of Raleigh, and other learned men and occupying himself much in chemistry, and in the personal education of his son. When at last he was liberated the grace was clogged with unworthy conditions. He was confined to Petworth and its neighbourhood, occasionally going to Syon, but being jealously debarred from visiting the north. He died at Petworth in 1632, in his seventieth year.

Algernon, the 10th earl, was so called from the soubriquet of the first of the English Percies. He was the last of his race to take part in the public service of his country, or to leave a name holding a place in its history. The three score and six years that intervened between his cradle and his grave saw many and violent changes. The religious conflict was over, the political conflict was about to begin. It began as a war not of parties but of principles on both sides, in which men of honour, of honesty, and of undoubted patriotism, were found in opposite ranks, and in the course of which some of the best and wisest saw cause to modify their opinions without imputation upon their motives. By degrees, as personal ambition became an influence, and love of country degenerated into party strife,

strife, moderate men were set aside, and the earl, whose birth and abilities placed him in the fore front of the struggle, shewed himself too free from prejudice, and far too just, to become a popular leader, or even to acquire much permanent influence. He earned the respect of all parties but was followed by none.

His childhood and youth were passed within the gloomy precincts of the Tower, but his education there was conducted by his father, and was of a high order, and his instructors were the best that could be obtained. He took knighthood at 15 years of age, was entered at Cambridge, and afterwards visited Paris. On his return he joined his father at Petworth. King James failed to attract him to the court or to impose upon him a wife. The young lord chose for himself, and happily, although the lady was a grandchild of Cecil, his father's most dangerous enemy. On his marriage he visited the north, where he found Topcliffe and Leckinfield dismantled, Alnwick almost in ruin, and only Wressil in a habitable state. On his succession to the earldom he at first attached himself to Charles, received the garter, was made high admiral, and was called upon to regulate the condition of the forces, both by land and sea. He found the navy a nest of abuses, and set himself fearlessly to root them out. Spain and Holland had command of the sea. In his internal reforms he was opposed by strongly existing interests, and on the sea his attempts to restore to England her supremacy, were thwarted by the intrigues of the secretary Windebank, and still more by the conduct of the king, strong in words, but timid and wavering in actions.

When Charles, inclining to the counsels of Strafford and Laud, began to strain the prerogative, the earl's opinion placed him more or less in opposition to the court; at the same time, when his brother Sir Henry a devoted royalist, fell under the displeasure of parliament he aided him

him to escape to France, and became distrusted also by the popular party. Soon afterwards the king revoked his commission as high admiral, upon which the parliament stepped in and appointed his successor, and the king lost the support of the fleet for the formation of which he had incurred so much hatred. When the king raised his standard at Nottingham and declared war, the earl sided openly with the Presbyterian party, but exerted himself to bring about a peace, and took a leading part in the Oxford Commission, but without success. His moderation then was distrusted, especially by the Independants, and an imputation upon his honesty was brought forward by Henry Marten, upon which the Percy temper broke out and the earl administered a caning, or what was called a cudgelling, on the spot.

When the royal children fell into the hands of the parliament they were committed to the care of the earl at Syon, and were treated with due respect. By his second marriage with a daughter of the earl of Suffolk, and on a payment of £15,000, the earl became possessed of Howard House, at Charing Cross, which he rebuilt from the plans of Inigo Jones, and which continued until our times to be the London residence of the family. When the king's trial was proposed he voted against it as "an illegal and unconstitutional measure", and on the king's execution he returned into private life "regarded with respect", says Clarendon, "by all except those violent men who had from the first resented his constant efforts as a peacemaker". Parliament incited by Cromwell caused Wressil castle to be destroyed.

He remained in retirement for 12 years, until the Restoration, building, laying out gardens at Syon, and forming a gallery of pictures at Northumberland House. He actively promoted the Restoration, sitting in the council of state, but attempting, though in vain, to secure certain restraints upon the royal power; and he proposed the impeachment of Clarendon.

But

But though well received by the king he took little part in public affairs, and shortly afterwards, in 1668, he died, at 66 years, a broken and worn out man. His panegyric and a very high one, was pronounced by his friend Sir William Temple.

Jocelyn, the 11th earl and 22nd baron, succeeded, and with a brief and undistinguished career, closed the lines of his ancient and historic family. He was born when his father was of the mature age of 42, also had the great advantage of that father's training and experience during the 25 years that elapsed before he succeeded to the earldom, and to possessions, which though clipped and curtailed, by the vicissitudes of four generations, were still adequate to the maintenance of his name and rank. His early promise was considerable. "When virtue and blood", said his friend Evelyn, "are coincident, they both add lustre and mutual excellences. This is what my lord takes care to secure to his son, and what I foresee and augur of my noble lord Percy".

Though of a weak constitution he entered early into public life, being at 16 a colonel of militia, and at 18 joined with his father in the lieutenancy of Northumberland, and in the same year, 1662, he was married to the half-sister of Lady Rachel Russell. A lover of literature and the friend of Evelyn, Sir William Temple, and Locke, his tastes were domestic. A son was born to him and two daughters, but of them all but one daughter died in infancy, and taking Locke as a physician and companion the earl and his countess left England for the continent. His course however was already run, and he died at Turin at the age of 26. With him the earldom became extinct, as, according to modern doctrine, did also the baronies created by queen Mary, so that, the earlier titles being extinguished by the attainder of the 7th earl, the heiress, notwithstanding the grant of precedence, was legally

legally without any title, save that, of courtesy, of an earl's daughter.

Lady Elizabeth Percy, at her father's death, was but three years old, and when her mother, partly to avoid the licentious attentions of Charles II, married, 1673, lord Montague, the guardianship of the child, under earl Jocelyn's will, fell to the dowager countess, whose passion seem to have been social power, money, and match making, which she was thus enabled to gratify. While much under age the heiress was contracted to the sickly son of Cavendish, duke of Newcastle. They were to be separated for two years; but the bridegroom died in six months. The second venture was with Thomas Thynne of Longleat, "Tom of ten thousand"; but about this marriage, which was also held in abeyance, there was some mystery, and Lady Elizabeth fled to the continent and took refuge with Sir William Temple, her father's friend, then representing England at the Hague. This second marriage came to an end by the assassination of Thynne in 1682, on which a third husband came forward in Charles Seymour, known as the proud duke of Somerset, whom the young lady had previously refused.

The duke is favourably known in history by his refusal to introduce the papal nuncio at Windsor, and on James asserting that the king was above the law, for his answer, "that may be, sire, but I am not", for which he was deprived of his office and of his regiment. His good qualities were however neutralized by excessive family pride; of which many stories are told, and which created many enemies. Stanhope describes him as a well meaning man, but of shy and proud habits and slender understanding, and Swift, "modo suo", is even less complimentary. He took office under William and Anne and strongly supported the Hanover succession.

The duchess possessed excellent abilities, was well educated and accomplished, of high character, of much personal

personal dignity, and greatly respected. Of their thirteen children, Algernon, earl of Hertford, succeeded his mother in 1722, and was summoned as baron Percy with the precedence of the 27 Ed. I. He was no favourite with his father, who alienated from the title much the larger portion of the estates in favour of a daughter who had married Sir William Wyndham. Lord Hertford survived his father two years. He died in 1750, leaving but one surviving child, a daughter. Elizabeth Seymour, who thus became the second Percy heiress, had, during her brother's lifetime, given her hand to Sir Hugh Smithson, a Yorkshire baronet of good family and estate, who, if not equal to his wife in descent, as who indeed could be, proved a husband admirably suited to her very peculiar circumstances. He was a man of great personal attractions, courteous and of distinguished manners of address, of good abilities, ambitious, resolute, and accomplished; bent upon upholding the dignity of his wife, and his own dignity as her husband. He was a good man of business, and most successful in his administration of the residue of the Percy estates, which he raised from £9,000 to £50,000 per annum. He was a great agriculturist, a great planter of trees, very popular with the tenantry, and in all respects a very remarkable man. The position he took is difficult to explain. He inherited the earldom of Northumberland under a limitation on the death of his wife's father. His acceptance of the lord lieutenancy of Ireland seems to have been considered as a favour on his part. He refused a marquisate as a title of comparatively modern date, and finally obtained a dukedom and the garter.

The caprice of the proud duke reduced very materially the wealth and position of the heretrix of the Percy honours. The whole of the Sussex, Cumberland, and Yorkshire estates had passed away to the Wyndhams, with the castle of Cockermouth and what remained of Wressil, Spofforth, and Leckinfield, together with Petworth,



worth, upon which so much had been expended, and which contained the family plate and pictures, having been the chief seat of the later earls. Alnwick, Warkworth, and Prudhoe were in ruin, so much so that the new lord and lady had to consider where to fix their future seat. The decision happily fell upon Alnwick, which they proceeded to render habitable. The times were not favourable to mediæval restorations. St. Paul's, St. Martin's, and the Oxford Radcliffe, monuments of genius of Wren and Gibbs, had made popular the Palladian style; the old mediæval architecture had fallen into disuse, and the canons of Durham were about to sweep away their unrivalled chapter house, and those of Lichfield to restore their beautiful west front with a coating of "compo". It chanced however that the restorations executed at Alnwick were of a less mischiveous because of a less extensive character. The outer walls remained and do still remain very much as they were originally constructed in the 14th century, with their entrance through a stately barbican, almost the only example of such a work remaining in this country. The keep, the central and habitable part of the castle, was not a mere cube like those of London or Hedingham, unfitted for modern life, but was composed of a circle of clustered towers, arranged round an open court, entered beneath a gatehouse which combined the distinguishing features of the 12th and the 14th centuries. Though in great disrepair, and much split and shaken in its masonry, the keep did not absolutely demand reconstruction, and its restoration seems to have been confined to the roofs and interior fittings. These were executed in plaster, in a sort of a Strawberry-hill gothic, shewing what would have taken place had the walls been rebuilt. And thus the whole remained until the accession of duke Algernon in 1847. The duke, better known as lord Prudhoe, was a good man of business, magnificent in his liberalities, and possessed of a highly cultivated taste.

Having

Having expended large sums in putting the estate into order, rebuilding the cottages and farmhouses, restoring the churches and parsonages in his gift, and in establishing life-saving appliances along his iron-bound coast, he determined to restore the castle, and showed his judgment in selecting Salvin as his architect. The encircling walls and towers were left almost untouched, but the masonry of the keep being found to be in a dangerous condition, the greater part was taken down and rebuilt almost on the old lines, and in a very pure taste. To execute the interior fittings the duke founded a school of local carvers in wood and stone, under the direction, for a time, of an Italian master, and the general result was a suite of rooms of noble proportions, though in shapes determined by the outlines of the towers, and the fittings and ornaments of which for richness of design and excellence of execution are probably unrivalled. Exception has been taken to the combination of an English mediæval castle with fittings, such as da Vinci or Michael Angelo might have designed for a Visconti or a Medici. But the combination as actually carried out no one but a pedant could condemn, so congruous is the effect to the eye and to the mind. Could the shade of Hotspur again take possession of his seat upon the wall he would see nothing that had not or that might not have existed in the 14th century, and could the magnificent Lorenzo revisit the glimpses of the moon, and walk through the interior, he would recognize, in wood and in marble, work rivalling that of his own age in delicacy, a library the like of which never enriched his palace, and paintings some of which had been in his own possession.

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ART. XXXVII. *The Hudlestons of Hutton John, the Hudlestons of Kelston, now of Hutton John, and the Hudlestons of Whitehaven.* By the late W. JACKSON, F.S.A., with an introduction by W. HUDLESTON, of Hutton John.

*Communicated at Appleby, July 3rd, 1890.*

THE late Mr. W. Jackson, F.S.A., of Fleatham House, whose death has deprived this Society of a very valued member, left the pedigrees given herewith, with an appendix of extracts from parish registers, memoranda, and wills and inventories ready for publication, but had not drawn up the introductory note which he had contemplated.

At our president's request I briefly supply the omission, and avail myself of the opportunity to record my grateful sense of the great courtesy and consideration that marked Mr. Jackson's communications with me on the subject of this paper, to which he devoted much careful research. In it he has traced the descent to the present time, of that branch of the Hudlestons of Millom Castle, which became the eldest representative in 1745, when the Millom segniory passed from the family which had held it some 600 years, to the Williamsons of Whitburn, Co. Durham, by marriage with the heiress. The only other child of the last Hudleston of Millom Castle died unmarried, and the estate was sold towards the end of the last century to Sir James Lowther of Whitehaven.

The Hutton John branch originated by the marriage, in 1564, of Andrew son of Sir John Hudleston of Millom Castle, by his third wife, Joyce daughter of Sir John Prickley, of Prickley, Co. Worcester, with Marie daughter of Cuthbert Hutton of Hutton John, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Bellingham of Burnishead, Co. Westmorland: Elizabeth Hutton was "mother of the maids"

maids" at the court of her county connection, Queen Katherine Parr, and there Marie was born, the princess (afterwards queen) Mary being her god-mother. Special mention is made in Andrew Hudleston's will, of the princess's "god-barn gift" to his wife, and Sandford, whose direct ancestress was Marie's eldest sister, says he had seen "the peece of gilt plate" at Hutton John. It had disappeared in 1771 when Nicolson and Burn were compiling their history, and not improbably went into the melting pot in the civil war, when the cavaliers were contributing their plate to the king's treasure chest. Jefferson's identification of the old clock here "with a gilt face" as being the "peece of gilt plate" in question, is disproved not only by Andrew's will, but also by the fact that the date in the clockmakers' guild register of the maker "Edwardus East Londini", whose name is on the clock, is 1632. The clock is probably that which was sent in 1684 by father John Hudleston, of Boscobel memory, to his niece Katherine (Lawson) wife of the then Andrew of Hutton John, who was sheriff of Cumberland that year, and to whom the old uncle presented "a sideboard of plate" to grace the occasion.

Marie Hutton's only brother Thomas Hutton, who died unmarried, seems to have sold outright the estates of Middleskeugh and Little Stainton which he inherited on his father's death in 1553, and he burdened with a very long lease the estate of Hutton John, "which was holden in chief of the crown", which lease led to protracted litigation, lasting from 1582 to 1655.

In 1615 he sold the Hutton John estate with its encumbrances, to his nephew Joseph Hudleston of Farington Hall, Co. Lancashire, who held this last estate on a perpetual lease granted to his father by their kinsman Sir Edmond Hudleston of Salston Hall and his wife Dorothy, (born Beconsal). The king's license for the transfer

transfer of Hutton John by a "tenant in chief" is among the family papers.

The Farington estate was seized by the crown in 1617, as security for a heavy fine imposed upon Joseph Hudleston by the Star Chamber, and, although he would seem to have recovered possession, Hutton John appears from this time to have become the family residence, and in the subsequent entries in the Greystoke register the family is so designated.

Joseph (who died in 1646), settled the Hutton John estate on his son Andrew and Dorathie (Fleming) his wife, and their offspring, on their marriage in 1632, which settlement eventually saved the estate for the family, for in the act 23 of 1653 of the long Parliament, Andrew's name was included in the long list of royalists, whose estates were declared forfeited and ordered to be sold for the benefit of the commonwealth on account of "their several treasons against the parliament and people of England."

A provision in the act saved "the rights and titles of dower of their respective wives," and Dorathie's claim on behalf of herself and her children was admitted, to have effect "after the death of the said Andrew", so far as Hutton John was concerned, Andrew's ancestral estate in Worcestershire being finally confiscated and sold.

He was continued in possession of the Hutton John estate as a tenant, paying rent to the government "*de facto*", and at the Restoration he regained the proprietary rights, which, so far as the mansion and demesne land are concerned, are still enjoyed by his descendants.

In 1655 he managed through trustees to effect the redemption of the lease encumbrance from the heirs of Thomas Hutton's lessee, whose claim to possession had been rejected by the parliamentary commissioners in 1652; and on the marriage of "Andrew the sonne" with

Katherine

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the organization's finances and for ensuring compliance with relevant laws and regulations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures that should be followed when recording transactions. This includes details on how to categorize expenses, how to handle receipts, and how to ensure that all entries are properly supported by documentation.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of the accounting department in providing accurate and timely financial information to management. It highlights the importance of regular reporting and the need for transparency in all financial dealings.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the issue of internal controls and how they can be used to prevent fraud and other types of financial misstatements. It provides examples of effective internal control systems and discusses how they can be tailored to the needs of a specific organization.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all assets and liabilities. It emphasizes that this is essential for determining the organization's net worth and for ensuring that all assets are properly protected and maintained.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all income and expenses. It emphasizes that this is essential for determining the organization's profitability and for ensuring that all income is properly reported to the relevant tax authorities.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all investments and other financial activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for determining the organization's overall financial performance and for ensuring that all activities are properly documented and reported.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all financial transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring the integrity of the organization's financial statements and for providing a clear and accurate picture of the organization's financial position.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all financial data. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the organization's financial information and for providing a solid foundation for all financial decision-making.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all financial information. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring the transparency and accountability of the organization's financial operations and for providing a clear and accurate picture of the organization's financial performance.

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1629. November 29th, Md that Joseph Hudlestone Esquire Eliener his wief Andrew hydlestone his sonne Mrs. Wenefryd Musgrave Wydow Marie her daughter Johan Mounsey Wydowe Barnard Wharton Grace his wief Dorothe Harrison Wydowe were all denounced and declared publicly in the church to stand and are excommunicat for their contumacie in not answering according as they are cited.
1632. June, "decimo die Junii 1632, Md that Joseph Hudleston of Hutton John and Elinor his wief Mrs. Wenefrid Musgrave and Marie her daughter were denounced (?) excommunicat in ye church for their contumacie."
1632. November 25, Married Mr. Andrew Huddleston of Hutton Jone of this pish and Dorothy fleminge of Scirwath.
1633. September 20, Baptized Mary ye daughter of Mr. Andrew Hudleston of Hutton John borne at Skirwath.
1635. January 1, Baptised Jane the daughter of Mr. Andrew Hudleston of Hutton John which childe was xtened at home by Mr. William Morlande curate here.
1636. June 23, Baptised Dorotheie the daughter of Mr. Andrew Hudleston of Hutton Jone.
1637. November, being All Saints Day was baptised Andrew ye sonne of Mr. Andrew Hudleston of Hutton Jone.
1639. July 22, was baptized Magdalen ye Daughter of Mr. Andrew Hudlestone of Hutton Jone.  
Buryls in the church Mrs. Hudlestone.
1640. September 24, was baptized Joseph ye Sonne of Mr. Andrew Hudlestone of Hutton Jone.
1646. November 19, Buried Mr. Joseph Hudleston Esq. of Hutton John in the church.  
(Memorandum. The entries in this Register are most confused and irregular during the Civil War and manifestly very imperfect).
1639. "Ye 22d day of July 1639, was Baptized Magdalen ye daughter of Mr. Andrew Hudlestone of Hutton Jone."
1645. September, "the 1st day of Nov. being all Sts day 1637 was Baptized Andrew ye sonne of Mr. Andrew Hudleston of Hutton Jone."
1662. October 9, "Married Christopher Richmond of Catterlen in the p'ish of Newton Esq. and Mrs. Magdalen Hudlestone of Hutton John in this parish haucing a Lycense directed unto Will. Morland Rector of this place."
1664. April 4th, "Baptized Dudley the sonne of Mr. John Senhouse of Nether Hall."  
The same day Baptized Dorothy the daughter of Andrew Huddlestone junr. of Hutton John Esq."
1665. June 9th, "Baptized Jane the daughter of Andrew Hudlestone junior of Hutton John Esq."
1666. September 5, "Baptized Catherine the Daughter of Andrew Hudlestone junior of Hutton John, Esq."
- " November 8, "Married Mr. George Siason of the Parish of Dacre, and Mrs. Dorothy Hudlestone of Hutton John within this Parrish."
1667. September 24, "Baptized Elizabeth the Daughter of Andrew Hudlestone of Hutton John junr. Esq."

1667. December 22 "Buried Elizabeth the Daughter of Andrew Huddleston junr. Esq. of Hutton John."
1668. february 3, "Baptized ffrances the Daughter of Andrew Huddlestone junior of Hutton John Esquire."
1668. february 3, "Baptized Andrew the Sonne of Andrew Hudleston junior of Hutton John Esq."
1670. March 2d, The same day Baptized ffrandinando Hudlestone ye sonne of Mr. Joseph Hudlestone late of Millam now of Hutton John.
1670. March 23, "Baptized Marye ye Daughter of Andrew Hudlestone junr of Hutton John Esq."
1672. May 24th, "The same day Buried Andrew Hudlestone Senior Esq. of Hutton John."  
 ,, June 6th, "Baptized Anne—the Daughter of Andrew Hudlestone of Hutton John Esq."
1673. August 5th, "The same day alsoe was Baptized Wilfrid the sonne of Andrew Huddlestone of Hutton John Esq."
1674. October 26th, "Baptized William the son of Andrew Hudleston of Hutton John Esq."
1676. April 14th, "Borne and the 18th day Baptized Judeth the Daughter of Andrew Hudlestone of Hutton John Esq."  
 ,, July 6th "The same day alsoe was Buried Judeth the Daughter of Andrew Huddlestone of Hutton John Esq."
1677. *July, Baptized Richard the sonne of Andrew Hudlestone of Hutton John Esq.\**
1678. October 11th, "Baptized Lawson the sonne of Andrew Hudlestone of Hutton John Esq."
1681. May 31st, Baptized Bridgett the Daughter of Andrew Hudlestone of Hutton John Esq.
1683. March 25th, Buried Dorothy the Widow and Relict of Andrew Huddlestone Senior of Hutton John Esq.
1684. May 15th, Baptized John the Sonne of Andrew Hudlestone of Hutton John Esq. now high-Sherriff of this county of Cumberland.
1685. Sept. 15th, Buried John the sonne of Andrew Hudleston of Hutton John Esq.
1688. Nov. 1, Married Mr. John Parcke of Whitbeck-Hall in the Parrish of Whitbeck And Mrs. Dorothy Hudlestone of Hutton John in this Parrish.
1700. March 2nd, Married Mr. William Davis of Winder in ye Parish of Barton and Mrs. Jane Huddleston of Hutton John in this Parish.
1706. May 8, Buryed Andrew Huddleston of Hutton John Esq.
1709. December 31st, Buryed Mrs. Katherine Huddleston of Hutton John Vid.
1716. *March 4, Married per Ordinarys License Mr. Ambrose Nicolson of Penrith and Mrs. Catherine Hudleston of Hutton John.*
1723. February 23, Buried Mr. Wilfrid Huddlestone of Hutton John Esq.
1731. *Augt. (or Sept.) 28th, Married Mr. Edmund Gibson in ye parish of Workington and Mrs. Isable Hudleston of Hutton John in this parish per ordinarys License.*
1733. August 2, Baptized Joice ye Daughter of Andrew Huddlestone of Hutton John Esq.

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\* Entries in italics are furnished by Mr. W. Hudleston.

1734. July 25, Baptized Andrew the son of Andrew Huddleston of Hutton John Esquire.
1735. September 1st, Baptized Mary ye Daughter of Andrew Huddleston of Hutton John Esq. Privat.
- " " 3, Buryed " " Dr. " " " " " aforesd.
1736. Decr. 23, Baptised William the son of Andrew Huddleston of Hutton John Esqr.
1737. March 2, Baptized Mary ye Daughter of Andrew Huddleston of Hutton John Esq.
1739. May 20, Baptized Julian Margaret the Daughter of Andrew Huddleston of Hutton John Esq. Priv.
1739. June 15 Recd. &c Julian Margaret ye Daughter of . . . . . Esq.
1741. May 14, Baptized Isabel the Daughter of Andrew Huddleston of Hutton John Esq.
1743. August 15th, Interr'd Mr. John Huddleston of Penrith a Roman Catholic.
1748. August 29th, Baptized Catherine the Daughter of Andrew Huddleston of Hutton John Esq.
1757. January 25, Buryed Catherine ye Daughter of Andrew Huddleston of Hutton John Esq.
1757. March 6th, Buried Julia ye Daughter of Andrew Huddleston of Hutton John Esq.
1766. July 2d, Buried William ye son of Andrew Huddleston of Hutton John Esq.
1780. August 23rd, Buried Andrew Huddleston Esq. of Hutton John in this Parish: One of his Maje-tys Justices of the Peace Recorder of the City of Carlisle &c. Aged LXXVI S.P.T. His remains were interred in the Church under the blue stone that now lays contiguous to the Stone Step which leads to the East Window in the south Isle.
1788. Oct. 26, Buried Miss Mary Huddleston of Hutton John in the parish of Greystoke aged 50 years.
1796. July 4th, Born and Baptized Andrew Fleming Son of Andrew Huddleston Esq. and Elizabeth his wife of Hutton John.
1821. Febry. 7th, At Greystoke Andrew Huddleston Esq. of Hutton John Buried aged 87.
1830. Augst. 23d, Elizabeth Huddleston Widow of Andrew Huddleston of Hutton John Died at Temple Sowerby Buried Augst. 23d 1830 inside Greystoke Church near vestry door aged 77.
1861. September 9th, Andrew Fleming Huddleston of Hutton John buried aged 65.
1865. November 12, Baptized Edmund son of William and Laura Henrietta Huddleston of Hutton John.
1869. September 30, Baptized Sybel daughter of William and Laura Henrietta Huddleston of Hutton John.
1871. March 11, Baptized William son of William and Laura Henrietta Huddleston of Hutton John.
1875. Jany. 28, Baptized Gilbert son of William and Laura Henrietta Huddleston of Hutton John.

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*Extract from Kirkland Register.*

1633. October 7, Maria Huddleston filia Andrew Huddleston and uxoris Dorathie.

*Extracts*

*Extracts from Kirkby Thore Register.*

1692. January 20, Elioner Huddleston D. of Mr. John Huddleston and Elizabeth his wife was bapt. at K.C. on Sun.  
 1694. January 29, Elione Huddleston of Hale was buried in K.C. in woolen only being private bap. the last day by me T. M. in Mr. John Huddlestons house.

*Extracts from Millom Register.*

1670. March 2, Ferdinando ye son of Joseph Huddleston Esq. baptized the second day of March 1670.  
 1700. Septembr. 13, Joseph Huddleston of Millom Castle Esq. C. burd.  
 1714. March 21, Mad<sup>m</sup>. Bridget Hudleston ye Widow of Joseph of Millom Castle C. burd.  
 1708. May 27, Mr. Roger Askew a Dockter of Physick in the Parish of Kirkby Kendall and Mrs. Bridett Hudleston of Millom Castle in this Parish she was Daught<sup>r</sup> to Andrew Hudleston of Hutton John married.

*Extracts from Barton Register.*

1703. May 12, Mr. William Davis buried.  
 1718. August 20, Mr. Ffrances Huddleston late of Penrith buried.  
 1739. Feby. 28, Mrs. Jane Davis of Winder Hall, Widdow was buried

*Extract from Scaleby Register.*

1742. August 5, The Revd. Mr. Currant (wen) Hudleston and Mrs. Ellinor Dove married.

*Extracts from Kelston Register.*

1681. February 11, Helena d. of John Harington Esq. and Helena his wife born Feb. 10th.  
 1710. July 31, Lawson Huddleston Master of Arts and Fellow of Queen's College Oxford was inducted into the Rectory of Kelston by Mr. John Chapman Rector of Weston.  
 1711. February 19, Lawson Hudleston and Helena Harrington mar.  
 1713. August 16, Lawson the son of Lawson Hudleston born July 12. bap.  
 1714. November 24, John the son of Lawson Hudleston born Nov. 22 bap.  
 1716. November 30, William the son of Lawson Huddleston Rector was baptized.  
 1718. February 28, Harington the son of Lawson Hudleston Rector bap.  
 1742. August 12, Helena daughter of Mr. John Huddleston bap.  
 1743. April 21, The Revd. Mr. Archdeacon Hudleston burd.  
 1744. June 3, Betty dr. of Mr. John and Elizabeth Huddleston bap.

1745. May 24, John son of Mr. John and Elizabeth Huddleston bap.  
 1746. October 3, Richard son of Mr. John and Elizabeth Huddleston bap.  
 1747. October 6, Dioness daur. of Mr John and Elizabeth Huddleston bap.  
 1748. December 22, Mrs. Huddleston Widdow of Mr. Archdeacon Huddleston burd.  
 „ January 9, Mr. John Hudleston burd.  
 1759. January 4, Rev. Thomas Green and Elizab Hudleston mard. by Lic.  
 1765. February 9, Elizabeth daughter of Wm. and Mary Nash bap.  
 1766. March 5, The Rev. Mr. Wm. Hudleston of Wells burd.  
 1770. December 10, The Rev. Charles Dix of Walcot Batchelor and Helena Hudleston of Kelston Spinster marr. by Lic.  
 1772. December 3, Elizabeth widow of the Rev. Thomas Green burd.  
 1779. August 16, John son of John and Susan Hudleston bap.  
 1782. October 14, John son of John and Susan Hudleston burd.  
 „ February 13, Frances daur. of John and Susanna Hudleston bap.  
 1783. November 4, George Hulbert of Walcot Widower and Diones Hudleston of Kelston Spinster Mar. by Lic.  
 1784. June 9, Lawson son of John and Susanna Hudleston bap.  
 1787. June 27, Mary daur. of John and Susanna Hudleston born June 9 baptiz.  
 1793. February 26, Richard Hudlestone of Kelston Batchelor and Elizabeth Nash of Kelston Spinster married by Lic.  
 1795. November 17, Mary Hudleston late of Shaftsbury, Dorset, Widow of the late Rev. William Hudleston of Wells was buried.  
 1806. November 13, Richard Hudleston Esq. aged 60 burd.  
 1810. February 15, Elizabeth Brewer was buried at Kelston aged 64.  
 1820. March 3, Charlotte Hudleston, Clifton, aged 13 buried at Kelston.  
 „ April 28, Helena Hudleston, Clifton, aged 19 buried at Kelston.  
 1835. March 13, John Huddlestone Esq. Laura Place, Bath, buried aged 86 years.  
 1844. May 23, Dionis Elizabeth Hudleston died at Shaftsbury aged 93 buried at Kelston as of Norfolk Crescent, Bath.  
 1855. July 6, William Hudleston, Bath, buried.  
 1888. October 12, Annette Clara Hudleston, Guildford, Surrey, aged 85 buried.

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*Extracts from Kendal Register.*

1682. November 6, Edward son of Mr. William Huddlestone of Stricklandgate chrisd.  
 1704. January 23, Mr. William Hudlestone of Selside buried.  
 1728. January 7, Catherine Huddlestone of Strickland Widow buried.  
 1741. February 24, Eliza Hudlestone of Kirkland Spinster buried.

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*Extracts from Register of St. Nicholas Church, Whitehaven.*

1699. July 26, Mr. John Parke Gentelman of Whitbeck in ye County of Cumberland . . . . . buried.  
 1700. Dec. 26, Wilferid Hudleston and Joyce Curwen by Lic. . . . . mar.  
 1705.

1705.	May 11, Joyce ye Daugr. of Wilfarid Hudleston . . .	burd.
"	June 14, Andrew ye son of Wilfarid Hudleston . . .	chris.
1706.	Aug. 30, Jane the daugr. of Wilf. and Joyce Hudleston . . .	bap.
1707.	Apr. 14, Jane the daugr. of Mr. Wilfa. and Mrs. Joyce Hudleston . . .	burd.
"	Dec. 2, Isabel the daugr. of Mr. Wilford and Mrs. Joyce Hudleston . . .	bap.
"	Dec. 27, Katherine the daugr. of Mr. Wilfad. and Mrs. Joyce Hdleston . . .	burd.
1708.	Jan. 19, Curwen the son of Mr. Wilfd. and Mrs. Joyce Hudleston . . .	bap.
1738.	Nov. 30, Joyce Daugr. of the Revd. Mr. Curwen Hudleston . . .	chris.
"	Decr. 7, Elizabeth wife of the Revd. Mr. Curwen Hudleston minr. of this chapel was . . .	bur.
1745.	Decr. 19, Wilfred son of the Reverend Curwen Hudleston . . .	born.
1749.	Feb. 2, Ellioner ye wife of ye Revd. Curwen Hudleston . . .	bur.
1747.	Aug 30, Isable ye Daughter of ye Rev. Curwen Hudleston . . .	bur.
1752.	Nov. 6, Isabel ye Wife of Mr. Edmund Gibson . . .	bur.
1771.	March 27, The Reverend Curwen Hudleston minister . . .	bur.
"	June 17, The Rev. Wilfred Hudleston &c. and Elizabeth Airey &c . . .	mar.
"	Aug 19, William Shammon of the Parish of Alderstoke in the County of Southampton Lieut. in the Navy and Joyce Hudleston &c. . .	mar.
1772.	April 19, Curwen son of the Rev. Wilfred Hudleston . . .	bur.
1773.	July 25 or 27, Wilfrid the son of the Revd. Wilfred Hudleston . . .	chris.
1774.	Oct 6, Sarah of the Rev. Wilfrid and Eliz. Hudleston Mr.* . . .	chris.
1775.	Dec. 25, Eleanor of the Revd. Wilfrid and Eliz. Hudleston Mr. . . .	chris.
1776.	Aug. 19, Wilfred of the Revd. Wilfred Hudleston Mr. . . .	bur.
1777.	Oct. 8, Mary of the Revd. Wilfred and Eliz. Hudleston Mr. . . .	chris.
1779.	Jany. 3, Andrew son of ye Revd. Wilfrid Hudleston and Eliz. his wife. . . . .	chris.
1780.	Decr. 2, Elizabeth of the Revd. Wilfrid and Elizabeth Hudleston. . .	chris.
1782.	Mar. 16, Joyce of the Revd. Wilfrid and Eliz. Hudleston Mr. . . .	chris.
1783.	Sept. 28, Margaret of the Revd. Wilfred and Eliz. Hudleston Mr. . . .	chris.
1784.	Decr. 10, Isabella of the Revd. Wilfred and Eliz. Hudleston Mr. . . .	chris.
1786.	Nov. 15, Ann of the Revd. Wilfrid and Eliz. Hudleston. . . . .	chris.
1787.	Jany. 31, Margaret daughter of the Revd. Wilfrid Hudleston. . . .	bur.
"	Mar. 22, Ann of the Revd. Wilfrid Hudleston . . . . .	bur.
1790.	Oct. 30, Margaret of the Revd. Wilfrid and Elizabeth Hudleston . . .	chris.
1795.	Aug. 14, Miss Joyce Hudleston of Hutton John . . . . .	bur.
"	Dec. 1, William Shammon . . . . .	bur.
1796.	July 5, Mrs. Mary Hudleston Hutton John . . . . .	bur.
1803.	April 27, John Hudleston Gent. Died the 24th aged 55. Church Str. . . . .	bur.
1822.	Oct. 6, Isabella Huddleston, Duke Street aged 81 . . . . .	bur.
1851.	Nov. 28, Andrew Hudleston, Lowther Street aged 78. . . . .	bur.

*Extracts from Workington Register.*

1701. March 10, Katherine Hudleston daughter of Mr. Wilfrid Huddleston of Workington bap.

\* For "minister."

1702. March 19, Margrett daughter of Wilfrid Hudleston of Workington bap.  
 1703. Novr. 8, Margrett daughter of Mr. Wilfrid Hudleston of Workington  
 bap. (?)  
 1719. June 24, Tho. Curwen of Workington Gent. burd.  
 1739. February 10, Mrs. Joyce Huddleston of Workington burd.

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*Extract from Camerton Register.*

1706. October 14, Mr. Curwen Hudleston Clerk and Mrs. Elizabeth Cook of  
 Workington marryd ye fourteenth day of October 1736.

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MEMORANDA.

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*Copy of old Memoranda among the papers at Hutton John.*

The severall ages of all ye children of Andrew Hudleston Esq. second son of  
 Sir John Hudleston of Millum Castle Knt. and Mary his wife daughter and one  
 of ye coheirs of Cuthbert Hutton of Hutton John Esq. married about St. Andrews  
 day 1564 with their severall places of their birch.

1565. Joseph eldest son and heir borne Nov. ye 21 at Seaton in Millum in Cum-  
 berland.  
 1566. Dorothy borne abt Michlas in Millum, Cumbd.  
 1567. Joyce born abt Trinity Sunday at Whitcham in Millum, Cumberland.  
 1568. John born abt Lady Day at Whitcham in Millum, Cumberland.  
 1571. Edmond born at Whitcham in Millum, Cumbd.  
 1575. Bridget born abt St. Pancras Day at Askham in Westmorland.  
 1576. Byham born abt Holyrood Day at Muncaster in Cumbd.  
 1578. William born ye 27 May at Seaton in Millum, Cumbd.  
 1581. Andrew born abt Michlas at Muncaster in Cumbd.  
 1583. Richard born abt a month after Michlas at Ffarrington Hall in Lanc.

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The severall ages of ye Children of Joseph Hudleston (son and heir of Andrew)  
 and Ellinor his Wife daughter of Cuthbert Sisson of Dacre Gent. married ye

1601. Mary eldest daughter (who dyed an infant) was born on ye 16th of Oct  
 being Tuesday about 11 of ye clock.  
 1602. Mary ye second daughter born Dec. ye 10th being Fryday.  
 1603. Andrew born ye 27th Nov. betwixt 11 and 12 in ye forenoon being Advent  
 Sunday.  
 1605. Dorothy born Oct. 19th betwixt 8 and 9 at night being a Monday.

1607. Jane born March ye 14th betwixt 4 and 5 in ye afternoone being a Monday.  
 1608. John born ye 15th Apr. betwixt 3 and 4 in the mornng being Friday.  
 1610. Richard born March ye 22nd being Wednesday.  
 1611. Cuthbert born Dec. 30th, betwixt 3 and 4 in ye afternoone being Monday.  
 1612. Margaret born Oct. 19th betwixt 2 and 3 in ye mornng being Sunday.  
 1613. Joyce born Jany. 1st betwixt 2 and 3 in the mornng being Saturday.  
 1616. Bridget born ye 15th July 9 and 10 at night being Monday.  
 1617. William born Nov. 28th betwixt 3 and 4 in ye afternoone being Tuesday.  
 1619. Ellzabeth (ye eldest dyed) was born May 29th betwixt 2 and 3 in ye morning.  
 1620. Fardinando borne October ye 4th betwixt 7 and 8 at night being Wednesday.  
 1622. Hellen borne Dec. 23rd betwixt 2 and 3 in ye morg being Monday.  
 1625. Elizabeth borne March ye 16th betwixt 11 and 12 at night being Wednesday.

Andrew Hudleston and Dorothy his Wife Second Daughter of Daniel Fleming of Skirwath Esquier Married November ye 25, 1632.

Their Children.

1633. Mary borne at Skirwath Sept. 26.  
 1634. Jane borne on New Years Daie.  
 1636. Dorothy on Midsummer Day.  
 1637. Andrew on All Saints Day.  
 1639. Magdalen on ye 22 July.  
 1640. Joseph on ye 2nd September.  
 1642. Agnass in ye latter end of Summer.  
 1643. Bridget November 18.  
 1644. John August ye 7th.  
 1647. Richard April ye 16th.

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The severall Ages of the Children of Andrew Hudleston (sonn and heire of Andrew) and Katherine his wife daughter of Sir Wilfred Lawson of Isell Knight Married Sept. ye 22nd Anno Domini 1662.

1664. Dorothy born April ye 4th.  
 1665. Jane born June ye 15th.  
 1666. Katherine August 31st  
 1667. Elizabeth dyed an infant.  
 1668. Frances was born Jany. 23rd.  
 1669. Andrew Jany. 25th abt. 10 o'Clock at night.  
 1670. Mary born March 28 or thereabouts.  
 1672. Ann born May 26th abt 9 o'clock at night being Sunday.  
 1673. Wilfred and a child still born was born July 28th abt. 7 o'Clock at night.  
 1674. William borne Oct 18th abt. 1 o'Clock at night.  
 1676. Judith dyed an Infant.  
 1677. Richard borne June 30th abt. 8 o'Clock being Saturday.  
 1678. Lawson borne Oct. 26th.  
 1681. Bridget borne on Whitson Tuesday.



1682. One still born Oct. 27th.

1684. John Born May ye 11th abt. 6 oclock in ye afternoon being Sunday.

Herein are inserted ye Ages of all ye Children of Andrew Hudleston and Mary his Wife. Of Joseph Hudleston and Ellinor his Wife. Of Andrew Hudleston and Dorothy his Wife. And of Andrew Hudleston and Katherine his Wife being ffour generations litterally taken out of a book writt by my Fathers owne hands.

A. HUDLESTON JUNR.,

May ye 1st 1703.

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## WILLS AND INVENTORIES.

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### *Will of Andrew Huddleston 1601.*

In the name of God Amen this Fourthe daye of Maye in the yeare of or Lord God 1601 and in the three and fouretythe yeare of the Raigne of or Souveraigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God of Englande France & Irelande Quene Defender of the faythe &c. I Andrew Huddleston of Farrington in the Countye of Lanc. Esquyer beinge p'fect and of good and sound remembrance I thanke God consideringe the uncertentye of this transytorye lyffe and mindinge as well the quyetinge of my conscyence as alsoe the dysposinge of my worldye goodes soe as I may be in readyness when yt shall please God to call me to his m'cye doe constitute ordeyn and make this my last Will and Testam. in manner & forme followinge And hereby I doe utterlye renounce and make frustrate all former Wylls & Testaments wch I have made or caused to be made before this daye And firste & pryncypallye I give and bequeathe my soule unto Almightye God my Maker & Redemer and unto all the blessed & holye companye of Heaven and my body to be buried in Xyan buryall where yt shall please God to take me owt of this worlde And as concernynge my worldye goods my will and minde is that the charges of my buryall shall be taken out of the same wch buryall to be made in such semelye sorte as shall be thoughte moste fytt & convenyent for my degree at the dyscrecon of my Executors and Marye my Wyffe And out of the reste of my sayd goodes I do give and bequeathe unto the said Marye my Wyffe one silver cupp wth a cover beinge gwylte wch was given her by Quene Marye Item I doe give unto my Godson Mr. Harrye Huddleston one olde angell To John Towne xs. To Henry Bybye xs. Itm to evrye one wch shall be my svante at the tyme of my decease one halfe yeare waige Itm I doe give to Hary Leece & Thoms Waters xs. other in money Itm. I do give to to Katyn Dandye xs. in money Itm I doe give to little Andrew Charnocke my grandchild viib xiiis iiid in money and to lytle Mary Throoghadd my grandchylde iiilb vis viiid in money I ordeyne constitute & make my verey good cozen Edwarde Standyshe of Standyshe Esquyer Andrew Huddleston my Sonne and William Cheetam my s'vante man Executrs of this my last Will and Testam<sup>t</sup> trustinge they will execute & pforme the same in all thinges

things as I have appoynted & sett downe And unto the sayd Edward Standyshe I doe give five mrkes and to the sayd William Cheetam xls. in money in regard of the paynes they are like to take abowte the execution thereof And I desier the Right Worshipful my verey good cosin Sir Edmond Huddleston Knight and my Nephewe Willm Huddleston Esquyer to be Supvysors hereof & to see that my sayd Executors doe pforme & execute this my sayd laste Will & Testament in all things as my specyall truste is they will doe.

Wytness hereof :—

Richard Farrington.

Arthur Dawson.

Willm Dandye.

Willm Gradell.

Proved in the Consistory Court of Chester the 11<sup>th</sup> day of June 1601 by Andrewe Huddleston the Son and Willm Cheetam two of the Executors.

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*Will of Cuthbert Hudleston 1637.*

Memorand. that Cuthbert Hudleston of the Cittie of Dublin Gent. the seaventh and twentie of July Anno Dm. 1637 departed this life and made his Will nuncupative in manner and forme followinge Inprimis he did give and bequeath one box of Writings securitie for One Hundred poundes remaininge att Chester to be equally devided amongst his Brothers and Sisters deductinge onely six poundes for Signetts to his Father and his two Uncles every Signett Forty Shillings and all ye rest of his estate whatsoever he did give unto Ellinor Hudleston his wife yere being yen and there p'sent Rowland Greene and Marie Dermott and ye said Ellinor his said Wife.

Rowland Greene Marie Dermott md her Mcke. On the 16th day of August 1637 Admon with the Will annexed was granted to Ellinor Hudleston Widow the Relict at Chester.

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*Will of Andrew Huddleston 1672.*

In the name of God Amen I Andrew Huddleston of Hutton Jon in the County of Cumberland Esq. being sicke and weake in body but of perfecte Memory and Understandinge blessed be God for the same Doe consideringe the Mortality of all mankind ordaine and make this my last Will and Testam in maner and forme followinge (that is to say) Ffirst I give and bequeath my Soule into the hands of God my Almighty Creator and Continuall protector trustinge in his mercy for the Salvacon thereof thorow the merritts of Jesus Christ my most blessed Redeemer And my fraile body I comend itt to the Earth from whence itt was att first taken to bee buried in the Parrish Church of Graistocke in the County aforesaid in such decent and Christian maner as to my Executrix hereafter named shall thinke fitt And as for that Outward and temporal Estate wherewith God in his greate mercy hath blessed me I doe dispose thereof in this wise (viz) whereas I have Already given to my daughter Annas Huddleston and to her heires for Ever in part of her Child's porcon an Annuity or yearly Rent Charge of Eight punds to be issuing and

and going out of one demesne Messuage or tenemt called Milne Rigg in the County aforesaid I doe further give and bequeath unto my said daughter Annas Huddleston in full for her Child's porcon the sum of One hundred and fifty pounds Lawfull Money of England Item whereas I have already given to my daughter Bridgett Huddleston the sum of fifty pounds in part of her Child's porcon I doe farther give and bequeath to my said daughter Bridget Huddleston in full for her Child's porcon the sum of One hundred and fifty pounds Lawfull Money of England provided that Joseph Huddleston her Husband shall settle and secure upon and to my said daughter Bridgett Huddleston the sum of thirty pounds p'annm on Jointure during the life of my said daughter Bridgett Huddleston within one yeare next after my decease Item whereas I have already given unto my Sonn Richard Huddleston the sum of One hundred and Ninety pounds in part of his Child's porcon I doe further give and bequeath unto my said sonn Richard Huddleston in full for his Child's porcon the sum of Tenn pounds Lawfull Money of England Item I give and bequeath unto my Brother William Huddleston the sum of Twenty pounds Lawfull Money of England Item I give and bequeath unto my daughter Jane Crackenthorpe the sum of fifty pounds Lawfull Money of England Item I give and bequeath unto my Brother John Huddleston the sum of Tenn Shillings to bye a ringe Item I give and bequeath to my Brother William Huddleston the sum of tenn Shillings Lawfull Money of England Item I give and bequeath unto my Sister Ellenor Skelton tenn shillings Lawfull Money of England to bye a ringe Item I give and bequeath unto my grandchild Andrew Huddleston of Hutton Jon the sum of tenn shillings to bye a ringe Item I give and bequeath unto my grandchild Dorothy Huddleston the sum of tenn shillings to bye a ringe Item I give and bequeath unto every of my Sonns and Daughters and to every of my Sonns in Law and daughters in Law to each of them tenn Shillings to bye a ringe Item I give and bequeath unto my servts Lancelot Harrison and Tamar Smith to each of them five shillings Lawfull Money of England All wch said Sums to be raised and paid out of my personel Estate by my Executrix hereafter named within tow yeares next after my decease Item I give and bequeath unto my said grandchild Andrew Huddleston my Leads (*sic*) in the Seller Item I give and bequeath unto my said grandchild Andrew Huddleston tow of my best Arkes Item whereas my Sonn Andrew Huddleston became bound to me by bonds for the paymt of tow hundred pounds to me or my assigns att a certain day by past My Will is that my Executrix hereafter named shall deliver in the said bonds Uncancelled to my said Sonn Andrew Huddleston within one month after my decease Item whereas my said Sonn Andrew Huddleston became bound by my appointemt in one bond of tow hundred pounds for the paymt of fifty pounds to my Sonn Joseph Huddleston and fifty pounds to my Sonn John Huddleston within a short time after my decease which said bonds doth now remain in my Custody My Will is that my Executrix hereinafter named shall within one month next after my decease deliver in uncanceled the said bonds to my said Sonn Andrew Huddleston provided that att the delivery thereof my said Sonn Andrew Huddleston shall seale and deliver to my said Sonn Richard Huddleston one bond of one hundred pounds for the paymt of fifty pounds to my said Sonn Richard Huddleston his Executors or Assignes within tow months more after my said Sonn Andrew Huddleston hath received one Hundred pounds of his generall fine dew to be paid from my Rents upon my decease Item my Will is that my Executrix hereafter named shall deliver in uncanceled one bond of one hundred pounds to my said Sonn John Huddleston which said bond my said Sonn John Huddleston became bound in for the paymt thereof to my

my said Sonn Richard Huddleston Item I give and bequeath unto my deare and Lovinge Wife Dorothy Huddleston all the rest of my goods and Chattells whatsoever Item I doe hereby make nominate constitute and appoint my said deare and Lovinge Wife Dorothy Huddleston the sole Executrix of this my Last Will and Testam. appointing and desiring my Sonn in Law John Senhouse of Netherhall in the County of Cumberland Esq. my Sonn in Law Christopher Richmond of Highead Castle in the County aforesaid Esq. my Sonn in Law George Sisson of Penrith in the County of Cumberland Gent and my Sonn John Huddleston of Hundhow in the County of Westmerland to bee the Supervisors and Overseers of the same In Witness whereof I the said Andrew Huddleston have to these presents put my hand and seale the Thirteenth day of May 1672.

ANDREW HUDDLESTON

L.S.

Sealed signed and delivered  
in ye psens of

George Sisson jur.

William Huddleston. •

And. Huddlesston jur.

Seal in red wax very fresh, Arms of Huddleston fretty with crest, two hands grasping hattrel.

Endorsed Testam. and Inventar. bonor. Andrew Huddleston de Hutton Jon Esq. Pro. 30 die Julii 1672.

### *Will of John Huddleston 1693.*

In the Name of God Amen.

I John Huddleston\* of the Parish of St. Mary Le Strand als: the Savoy in the County of Middlesex Gentleman being of perfect sense and of sound and disposing mind and Memory doe revoke all Will and Wills by me made And doe make this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following,

First I bequeath my soul into the hands of God my Creator and to Jesus Christ my Saviour and Redeemer trusting in the merrits of his death and passion to gaine Salvacon My body to the Earth of which it was framed to be decently buryed according to the good Will of my Executor hereafter named willing and requiring that my said Executor shall be first paid and allowed as well for his owne paines and troubles as for what Charges and Expenses he shall or may be at in Executing this my Will and Alsoe indemnified and kept harmlesse for the same.

As for my worldly goods which I dye possessed of I give and bequeath them in manner and forme following.

First I give and bequeath unto my well beloved brother Wiliam Huddleston one guinea to buy a mourning Ring Item I give unto my deare Sister Hellen Skelton five pounds as a token of my brotherly affeccion Item I give unto my nephew Andrew Huddlestone of Hutton John in the County of Cumberland one guinea for a mourning ring and alsoe to his Eldest Son one guinea for a mourning ring As for all the rest of my reall and personal Estate which God hath blessed me withall or

\* Father Huddleston of "Boscobel" memory, chaplain at Somerset House to Queen Dowager Katherine. He confessed Charles II on his death bed.

shall

shall dye possessed of I give and bequeath it all to my Well-beloved friends Edward Burdet of Grayes Inne A. Esq<sup>r</sup> in the County of Middlesex and Francis Canning of the Inner Temple London Gentleman And now I doe hereby make constitute and appoint Martin Pinkard of the Parish of St Clement Deanes in the countye of Middlesex Gentleman my sole Exerutor of this My last Will and Testament And further I doe give and bequeath unto the said Martin Pinkard the summe of five guineas In witsesse whereof I the said John Huddleston to this my last Will and Testament have set my hand and seale this thirtieth day of January one thousand six hundred ninety three four. John Huddleston.

Signed sealed published and declared by the Testator in the presence of Benjamine Moore William Rumley Jordan Metham The marke of Ellen Rigby The Marke of Anne Arters.

Proved at London in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury by Martin Pinkard September 12th 1698.

Copied from a copy at Hutton John, endorsed "Copy of Mr. John Hudleston's Will," addressed "Mr. Andrew Huddleston at the Unicorne in St. Martin's Court in St. Martin's Lane in the feildes."

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*Will of Joseph Hudleston 1698.*

In the name of the ffather Son and Huly Ghost to whome be all Glory Amen I Joseph Hudleston of Millom Castle in the County of Cumberland Esqr being weak of body but of sound & pfect mind and memory trusting in the mercye of God and relying upon the meritts of Christ my dear Saviour doe make this my last Will and Testam<sup>t</sup> in manner and forme following ffirst I recommend my soule to the mercyes of Almighty God my most mercifull ffather through the meritts of Jesus Christ my Redeem<sup>r</sup> by the satisfacon of Jesus Christ my Comforter my body I Recommend to my dear Executrix hereinafter named to be buried with Xtian buryall in hopes of its Resurrecon to imortal life And as for that Temporall Estate whereof God hath made me his Stewd I dispose in manner and forme following ffirst I give and bequeath unto Joyce Holtby my Sister the sume of Twenty Shillings for a Legacy and in full discharge and barr of her Tytle to any pte of my psonall Estate. Item I give and bequeath unto my Nephew Coll. Richd Kirkby the sume of Twenty Shillings for a Legacy and in full discharge and barr of his Tytle to any pte of my p'sonall Estate Item I give and bequeath unto my neece Elizabeth the sum of One Hundred pounds for a Legacy and in full discharge and barr of her Tytle to any pte of my psonall Estate. Item I give unto my Godson Mr. Wm. Kirkby of Beck two Hundred pounds for a Legacy the Interest whereof onely to be p<sup>d</sup> to Sr Wm Pennington of Muncaster Hall Barr<sup>t</sup> and Richard Patrickson of Calder Abbey Esqr att the End and Expiracon of two yeares next after my decease desiring them to take care that the Interest be yearly payd and Employ'd for and towds his Maintenance and Educacon untill he attaine the age of Twenty one yeares And in Case the s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Wm. Kirkby dye before he attaine the Age of Twenty one yeares Then my will & mind is that the s<sup>d</sup> Two Hundred pounds shall remaine in the Hands of my Executx here after named by her to be disposed of as she shall think fitt. Item I give unto Cozen John Parke of Whitbeck the Sume of ffifty pounds for a Legacy And unto Cozen Dorothy Parke the Sume of Thirty pounds and to my Godson Hudleston Parke the Sume of Ten pounds and unto my three Cozens Katherine Park Bridgett Park & Lawrence Park the Sume of Ten Pounds

Pounds for Legacyes to be equally devided amongst them Itm I give and bequeath unto Cozen Humphrey Senhouse the Sume of Thirty pounds and unto Eleanor his wife the Sume of Twenty pounds for Legacyes Item I give and bequeath the Sume of one Hundred pounds for and towards the Maintenance of a School within the pish of Millom for Ever To be pd att the End of Two yeares next after my decease by my Executrix here after named to the Twelve Men or Church Jury then Elected for the sd pish the Interrest whereof by ym and their Successors to be paid yearly on Good fryday to such Schoolemaster as they or the major part of ym shall Elect and and make choice of Itm I give and bequeath unto all my Brothrs and Sistrs the Sume of Twenty Shillings Apeice for buying each A Mourning Ring Itm I give and bequeath unto my Cozen Henry Blencow and Dorothy his wife Richd Hudleston and Bridgett his wife and Andrewe Hudleston the sume of Twenty Shillings to buy each A Mourning Ring Itm I give and bequeath unto my three Cozens Jane Katherine and Anne Hudleston the Sume of Ten Shillings each of ym to buy Mourning Rings Itm I give and bequeath unto Cozen Mary Senhouse Ambrose Nicholson Richd Crackenthroppe and his wife the Sume of Twenty Shillings each of ym to buy Mourning Rings Itm I give unto my Godson Christopher Crackenthroppe the sume of forty shillings for A Legacy Itm I give & bequeath unto Mr. William Wells the Sume of Twenty Shillings and to his wife Ten Shillings for Legacyes Itm I give unto Cozen Peter Senhouse Twenty Shillings and to his son John the Sume of five pounds And to his three other Children each of them Twenty Shillings for Legacyes Itm I give and bequeath unto William of Hodgshon my Servt the Sume of Twenty pounds for A Legacy Itm I give unto Thomas Mickleton my Servt the Sume of Twenty Shillings for a Legacy Itm I give unto John Dixon and John Nickolson my Servts each ten shillings for Legacyes. Item my Will and mind is that none of ye Legacyes herein above bequeathed shall be pd to any Legatee untill two yeares be expired next after my decease unlesse it be the pleasure of my Executrix here after named to pay the same Itm all the rest of my psonall Estate Goods & Chattels of wt kind nature and quality soever (paying my debts Legacyes and funerall Expences thereof) I give and bequeath unto my loving wife Bridgett Hudleston whome by these presents I doe nominate constitute and appointe Sole Execrx of this my last Will & Testament and doe hereby nominate and appoint Andrew Hudleston Esq George Sisson Gen. my Brothrs Cozen Humphrey Senhouse and William Hodgson to be supravisors of this my Will desiring them to assist my Executrix above mentioned if she Entreat them or any of ym In Witnesse whereof I the sd Joseph Hudleston hereunto sett my hand and Seale the Twenty ninth day of July in the Tenth year of the Reign of our Sovereigne Ld Wm the third over Engld &c. and in the year of our Ld God one Thousand Six Hundred and ninety & eight (Joseph Hudleston) Signed Sealed and published in the presence of us—Ro. Law John Fox Wm Hodgshon.

Callacoe fca fideli concordat hac  
Copia cum Testam<sup>to</sup> Or<sup>li</sup> debite exminat.

*Will of Bridget Hudleston 1714.*

In the name of God Amen. I Bridget Hudleston of Millom Castle in the County of Cumberland Widlow being of perfect and disposing mind and Memory (praised be God) do make this my last will and Testament of for and concerning my

my Goods and Chattells and personal Estate in maner following—That is to say my mind and will is that my Just Debts and ffuneral expenses shall first be paid and Discharged Item it is my will and mind and I do hereby give and bequeath vnto my Sister Jane Crackenthorp Widdow to be paid her yearly and Every Year Dureing her natural life by my Executor hereafter named the sume of five pounds for a Legacy in full discharge and barr of her title to any part of my personal Estate Item I give and bequeath vnto my Sister Dorothy Sisson Widdow the sume of twenty shillings for a Legacy in fuil discharge and barr of her title to any part of my personal Estate Item I give and bequeath vnto my Sister Agnes Latus Widdow the sume of Twenty Shillings for a Legacy in full discharge and barr of her title to any part of my personal Estate Item I give and bequeath vnto my Nephew Andrew Hudleston Eldest son of my brother Andrew Hudleston late of Hutton-john in the said County of Cumberland Esq. Deceased the sume of Twenty Shillings for a Legacy in full discharge and Barr of his title to any part of my Estate whatsoever Item I give and bequeath vnto my Neice Eleanor Senhouse wife of my Nephew Humphrey Senhouse the sume of One Hundred pounds for a Legacy Item I give and bequeath vnto my God Daughter Bridget Senhouse Daughter of my said Nephew Humphrey Senhouse my large silver posset Cupp and Cover and the sume of One Hundred pounds for a Legacy Item I give and bequeath vnto Joseph Richard Senhouse Eldest Son of my Nephew Humphrey Senhouse my large Silver Tankard the two large Silver Salvers all with my Coat of Arms on and also my set of Silver Castors for a Legacy reserving to his ffather my Nephew Humphrey Senhouse the full vse and benefit of them during his life Item I give and bequeath vnto Johanna Senhouse the Younger Daughter of my Nephew Humphrey Senhouse my little silver posset cupp and the sume of One Hundred pounds for a Legacy Item I give and bequeath vnto Humphrey Senhouse Second Son of my Nephew Humphrey Senhouse the sume of One Hundred pounds for a Legacy Item I give and bequeath vnto William John Senhouse third son of my Nephew Humphrey Senhouse the sume of One Hundred pounds for a Legacy Item I give and bequeath vnto my God Daughter Bridget Blencow Daughter of Henry Blencow Esq the sume of ffive pounds for a Legacy Item I give and bequeath vnto my God Daughter Bridget Pennington Daughter of my Neice Bridget Pennington of Kendall the sume of five pounds for a legacy Item I give and bequeath vnto my God Daughter Bridget Parke Daughter of my Neice Dorothy Warburton of Whitbeck the sume of five pounds for a Legacy Item I give and bequeath vnto Eleanor Elletson my Servant (provided she continue in my service untill the time of my Death) the sume of ffive pounds for a Legacy Item I give and bequeath vnto all other my Household Servants that happens also to be my Servants at the time of my Death the sume of Tenn Shillings each for a Legacy Item I give and bequeath vnto the poor people of the Lordshipp of Millom to be distributed amongst them at the discretion of my Executor here after named the sume of Tenn pounds Item my further will and mind is that none of the Legacys herein before bequeathed shall be paid unto any Legatee vntill flourteen months be expired next after my decease All the rest and residue of my personall Estate Goods and Chattells of what kind Nature or quality soever I give and bequeath vnto my Trusty and well beloved Nephew Humphrey Senhouse And I do hereby Nominate and Appointe the said Humphrey Senhouse full and Sole Executr of this my Last will and Testamr In Witnesse whereof I the said Bridget Hudleston of Millom Castle aforesaid to this my Last Will and Testament of my Personal Estate Have hereunto Sett my hand and

and Seale this Twenty Third day of December in the Year of our Lord God One Thousand Seven Hundred and fourteen.

BRIDGET HUDDLESTON.

Signd Seald published and  
Declared by the Testatrix in  
our presence and also attested  
by vs in the Testatrix presence  
at the time of Execucon hereof

Daniel Steele jur.

John Cragge.

William Stable.

ffrancis Irwin jur.

[There is a splendid seal on this will]

*Will of Andrew Huddleston 1705.*

In the name of God Amen ye 26th day of Janry in ye year of our Lord God 1705 I And. Huddleston of Hutton John in ye County of Cumberland Esqr being pfect in health & of sound remembrance I thank God Almighty for ye same nevertheless concerning ye uncertainty of this transitory life & minding as well ye of my conscience as alsoe ye disposall of my personal as reall estate so yt I may be in greater reddiness when t shall please God to call me to his mercy doe make & ordaine this my last Will & testament in manner and forme following & 1st & principlly I give and hequeath mine immortal soul into ye mercye of Almighty God my maker hopinge yt thorrow ye meritorious death and passion of Jesus Christ mine only Saviour and redeemer to rec. pardon for all my Sins & as for my body I give it to be buried in ye parish church where I shall happen to dye without any funerall pomp or state: Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter Kath: ye sume of 150l to my Daughter ffran. 100l to my daughter Ann 100l to my daughter Bidget 100l to my Sonn Richd 50l to my Sonn Andr one guiney to my Sonn Wilfrid 20/- to my Sonn Wm 1l to my Sonn Lawson 1l to my Daughter Gibson 1l to my Daughter Davis 1l to my bro. Ri. 10s. to my sister Hudleston one guiney (to my Sister Sisson 1 guiney) to my Sistr Crackenthop 10s. to Sist. Latus 10s. all wch severall legacyes & part portions are to be raised out of my psonall Estate & ye lands & houses by me bought in Newbicken Graystock & Penruddock all wch portions & legacyes are to be paid within 14 month after my decease wch said severall lands & houses I bequeath to my wife to be by her sold & disposed on for ye purpose & my will is yt ye yearly paymt of 10s. be secured to be payd to such five poor inhabitants within Hutton Soyle as ye Lord & owner of ye ye sd Lordship of Hutton John for ye time being shall yearly direct forth of Tenement lately belonging to John Dawson situate in Penruddock & by me lately purchased Item I give and bequeath unto my said Wife Kath. all yt my mann'r or Lordship of Hutton John als. Hutton Soyle in ye sd County of Cumberland & parish of Graystock wth ye appurtenances and all & every ye messuages lands Tenements closes ffields meadows pastures waists moores mosses woods & underwoods milln & watercoarces suite & Sucken common of pasture & herbarry rents fines reversions dutyes services profitts commodities emolumts & Hereditamts whatsoever situate & being in Hutton John als.

Hutton



Hutton Soyle Penruddock Whitbarrow Hutton Stoddon Todrigge Goate Gill Motherby and Graystock all lyeing and being wthin ye parish of Graystock & County of Cumberland & alsoe all that third part & share of ye ffishing of Powley in ye County of Westmerland for and dureing her naturall life or untill she shall marry Item after the determination of my said Wife Kath<sup>s</sup> estate by death or otherwise I give and bequeath ye said manner with all every ye premises limited to my said Wife unto my Sonn Wilfrid Hudleston for & dureing his naturall life provided yt he ye said Wilfrid pay or cause to be payd within 13 months after ye death of Kath my <sup>sd</sup> wife or other determination of her estate as aforesaid ye Severall sumes hereafter named viz. to my daughter Kath 150l to my daughter ffran 100l to my daughter Ann 100l to my daughter Bridgett 100l & to my Sonn Ri 100l Item after the determination of ye respective estates before limited I give and bequeath ye said mann<sup>r</sup> wth all and every of ye premises herein before mentioned to be limited as aforesaid to Andr Hudleston Sonn of ye <sup>sd</sup> Wilfrid for & dureing his naturall life and after his decease to ye first second and every other Sonn lawfully begotten by ye said Andr according to ye Seneority of Age & to his and their heirs respectively as they shall become owner of ye said manner premises & for want of such issue to ye heirs of mine owne body provided always & it is mine intent & meaning yt Andr Hudleston my Sonn shall dureing his naturall life have and enjoy yt pcell of ground called ye Deer Close being part of ye <sup>sd</sup> mann<sup>r</sup> and alsoe yt 10l yearly be payd to him by ye severall persons successively to whome ye said mann<sup>r</sup> & premisses are hereinbefore limited for & dureing his naturall life provided yt he ye said Andr my Sonn forbear to oppose or give any disturbance to ye Execution of this my Will but if it shall otherwise happen and yt ye <sup>sd</sup> Andrew my son doe sett himselfe to oppose and give disturbance to the execution of this my Will that then such part of this my Will as doth in any way relate to him my <sup>sd</sup> Sonn Andr shall be voyd excepting what relates to ye Guiney herein before by me given Item my Will is yt if any of my Legatees herein named shall happen to dye or be by me in my life time provided for before their respective Legacies become due yt then such Legacy or Legacies herein directed to be given to such persons shall cease & remaine unpayd Lastly I doe give and bequeath all my goods & chattels & personall estate (my debts & funerall expenses being first deducted) to my faithfull and Loveing wife Kath. whom I make Executrix of this my last Will And I doe hereby revoke all former Wills & Settlements whatsoever by me heretofore made & Executed.

ANDR HUDLESTON

I.S.

Signed & Sealed in ye psence  
of us

Layton Mounsey.  
Jno. Rukin.  
Tho. Robinson.  
Jno. Hodgson, jurat.  
Jos. Greenhow, jurat.

Apud Peareth 29<sup>d</sup> die Mensis Octobris Anno Dm 1706 Probat fuit &c. et Adco bonor com fuit Katherine Huddleston vid Extric, &c., &c.

*Will*

*Will of Kathrain Hudleston, 1709.*

September the 19 in the year of our Lord God seventeen Hundred & nine I Kathrain Hudleston of Hutton John in the County of Cumberland widdo doe make & ordain this my Last Will and testament in manner and form following & first & principally I give and bequeath mine imortall soull into the Mercy of Allmighty God my maker and hoping yt through the meritorious Death & Passion of Jesus Christ my onely Saviour and Redeemer to receive pardon for all my Sinns & as for my Body I give it to be buryed in Graistock church as near my Dear Husband as conveniently may be the manner of my buriall I leave to my Executers as they shall think fitt I give to the poor 5 pounds to be given to them as my Executers shall think fitt I give to my Son Andrew Hudleston all ye Furnetur in the parlor & parler chamber I give to my Daughter Davis my Lockett I give to Mr. John Patteson 2 ginnes Disiring him to be Helpfull & assisting to my Executers Lastly I give and bequeath all my goods Chattles & parsonall estait my Debts & funerall expenses being first Deducted to my Daughter Kathrain Hudleston Daughter francis Hudleston & Daughter Anne Hudleston whom I make Executers of this my Will I alsoe give to my three Executers & to ther Heirs all my houses and Lands in Penrudick & Grastock to be sold & disposed on by them as they shall think fitt & ye money a Rissing by such saill to be equally divided amongst them in witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand & seall ye Day & year above written.

KATHARINE HUDLESTON.

L.S.

Signed &amp; sealed in ye presence of us

John Hodgson jurat.  
 Thomas Todhunter † mark.  
 John Jack.  
 Francis Browne jurat.

Seal in black wax an animal rampant scarcely perhaps a lion the head being so small.

Apud Penreth 20 die Mensis Februarii Anno Dom 1709 Probatum fuit &c., &c.

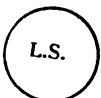
*Will of Frances Hudleston, 1716.*

October the 15th in the year of our Lord God seventeen hundred and sixteen I ffrances Hudleston of Penrith in ye County of Cumberland Spinster doe make this my last Will and Testement in manner and form following and first & principally I give and bequeath mine immortal Soule unto the mercy of allmighty God my Maker and Redeemer as for my body I give it to be buried in the parish church where I dye the manner of my buriall I leave to my Executor as she shall think fitt I give to the poor in the parish where I die two pounds I give to my Bro Andrew Hudleston one guiney and my part of ye hundred pound bond which he is owing to me and my two Sisters I give to my brother Wilfrid Hudleston out of the money he is to pay me by my father's Will tenn poundes to my Bro Richard twenty poundes to my Brother Lawson two guineys to my sister Warbuton two guineys to my Sister Davise Tenn poundes to my Sister Ann thirty poundes to my sister Bridget two Guineys to my sister Joyce one Guiney to my sister Mary one  
 guiney

guiney all the Legases here above mentioned that is above two guineys a pease half is to be payd 12 months after my death by my Excecutor and the other half when my Brother Wilfrid payes my Excecutor the money which was left me by my fath Will Lastly I give and bequeath all my houses lands and personall Estate to my sister Katherine whome I make Excecutor of this my last Will In Witnesse whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale the day and year above written.

Sign and sealed in the presence of us

FRANCES HUDLESTON.



Jno Hunt jurat.  
Geo. Hutchinson.  
John Carmalt jurat.

Seal in red wax. A fleur de lis.

Apud Penreth 28 die Mensis Octobris A.D. 1718 Probat fuit &c.

An Inventory of all the goods & chattels of Mrs. Frances Hudleston late of Penreth in the County of Cumberland Spinster deceased Appraised this fourth day of September, A.D. 1718.

Goods in her owne Room as followeth viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Her purse and Apparell . . . .	20	00	00
A gold Ring and Plate . . . .	04	04	00
A Chest of Drawers and China & Glasses upon it	01	05	00
Bedd and furniter . . . . .	03	10	00
Linning . . . . .	01	10	00
Linning Yarns and Flax . . . . .	01	08	00
A Table Chairs & other odd Goods . . . .	01	10	00
Goods in the Little Roome . . . . .	01	04	00
Goods in the Brew House . . . . .	01	00	00
Goods in the Hands of Mrs. Jane Sledman Vid	01	00	00
Debts owing to the deceased viz.			
By Mr. Wilfrid Huddleston . . . . .	145	00	00
By a Mortgage from John Wilson . . . .	075	00	30
By Bonds Bills and Notes . . . . .	045	00	00
	£301 11 00		

*Will of Agnes Latus, 1725.*

In the name of God the sixth day of April in the year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and twenty five I Agnes Latus of Penreth in the County of Cumberland Widow being in perfect Health and of sound Mind and Memory I thank God Almighty for the same Nevertheless considering the uncertainty of this Life and the Certainty of Death and being desirous to settle and dispose as well my Personall as real Estate doe make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in Manner and Form following and First and principally I give and bequeath my immortal Soul unto the mercy of Almighty God and Maker hoping through the merits of Jesus Christ my only Saviour and Redeemer to receive remission of my sins

sins and Eternal Salvation And as for my Body I give it to be buried in the parish church or churchyard of Penreth aforesaid at the discretion of my Executrix here. after named Item I give to Wilfrid Hudleston Esq one Guinea and to his son Andrew one Guinea to Christopher Blencow Esq. three Pounds to Mrs. Dorothy Blencow three Pounds to Mrs. Bridget Blencow three Pounds to Mrs. Mary Blencow three Pounds to my cousin Andrew Richmond of London two Guineas to my Godson Humphrey Senhouse two Guineas to my God-daughter Katherine Huddleston Daughter of Richard Huddleston the sum of ten Pounds to my God-daughter Katherine Latus Daughter of my late Son in law John Latus the sum of ten Pounds to Henrietta Latus and Elizabeth Latus daughters of my Son in law Ferdinando Latus Esq. each of them Five Pounds to my Niece Jane Davis Widow two Guineas to my Niece Katherine Nicholson two Guineas to my God-daughter & Niece Anne Huddleston three Pounds to my Niece Bridget Askew five Pounds to Jane Adderton of Lowther Widow five Pounds to Mary Wilkinson Wife to Mr. Wm Wilkinson of Lowther two Guineas to Bridget Pennington five Pounds to Mrs. Dorothy Senhouse a Guinea and a Gold Ring to Jane Veazy five Pounds to Dorothy Bell of new Castle five Pounds to my Servant Maid Anne Goodburn four Pounds Item I give three Pounds to be distributed by my Executrix hereafter named among the poor of the Parish of Penreth at her Discretion Item I give to my Cousin Richard Huddleston of Penreth Gent one Guinea And my Will and Mind is that all the said Legacies shall respectively be paid wthin fifteen months next after my Decease Item I do give devise and bequeath All that my Messuage and Tenement Houses and Out Houses Barnes Byers Stables Orchards Gardens and the Close and inclosed Parcel of Ground situate and laying on the Backside thereof wth their and every of their Appurtenances situate standing and being at Townhead in Penreth aforesaid unto my Dear and Loving sister Mrs. Jane Morland alias Crackanthorp Widow Her Heirs and Assigns for ever And I doe nominate constitute make and appoint my said Sister Jane Morland alias Crackanthorpe Sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament And to Her my said Executrix I give and bequeath all my Moneys Bonds Bills Notes Mortgages Goods Chattells and all my personal Estate whatsoever or wheresoever the same are or be or of what kind soever And I do hereby revoke and frustrate and make void all Wills and Testaments by me at any Time or Times heretofore made Published or declared in any Wise In Witness whereof I have to this my last Will and Testament sett my Hand and Seal the Day and year first above written.

Signed Sealed Published and declared  
by the above named Agnes Latus the  
Testatrix to be her last Will and Testament  
in the presence of us who at her Request  
and in her Sight and Presence did  
subscribe our names as Witnesses  
To the Same.

Agnes Latus her mark  
and Seal X

John Rumney jurat  
Saml Shepherd

John Kendale his mark X jurat.

Apud Penreth 20 die Mensis Aprilis Anno Dm. 1725 Probat fuit &c.  
Bond given by Janam Morland als Crackanthorpe de Penreth townhead Richa.  
Hudleston de Penreth Gent & Willm Wilkinson Ludi magr de Lowther & signed  
by Jane Morland with a Mark, the other two in very good hands. Seals not de-  
cipherable.

A true & perfect Invry of all the Goods & Chattels Rights & Credits of Agnes Latus late of Penreth in the County of Cumberland Widow Deceased made Approwed and Apprazed the twelfth day of April Anno Dni 1725 By Mr. Richd Hudleston & William Simondson.

	l	s	d
Imps Purse and Apparel . . . . .	89	3	3
Plate . . . . .	7	0	0
Goods in the Kitchin . . . . .	4	10	0
Goods in the Brewhouse . . . . .	0	15	0
Goods in the Barn . . . . .	3	0	0
A Cow and Hay . . . . .	4	0	0
Goods in the Buttery . . . . .	0	15	0
Goods in the Hall . . . . .	1	10	0
Goods in the best Room . . . . .	7	0	0
Goods in the Chamber over the Kitchin . . . . .	4	0	0
Goods in the Middle room . . . . .	4	0	0
Linnen . . . . .	6	0	0
Bees . . . . .	1	0	0
Bonds and other Securityes . . . . .	103	0	0
	<u>£235</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>

Apps

Richd Hudleston jurat  
Will Simondson jurat

*Will of Wilfrid Hudleston 1728-9.*

In the name of God. Amen.

I Wilfrid Hudleston of Hutton John in the County of Cumberland Esqr being sick and weak of body but of perfect and disposing mind (praised be God for the same) do make this my last Will and Testament in maner following

First I give and bequeath my Soul into the hand of Almighty God and my body to the ground to be buried in decent and Christian maner by my Executor hereafter named hoping for a free pardon of all my sins thro' the merits of my Savr Jesus Christ and a joyful reunion of my Soul and body at the General Resurrection.

And as for those worldly goods which God (far above my deserts) has blest me with I give and bequeath thus.

Imprimis. I give and bequeath unto Joyce Hudleston my Dear and well beloved Wife the best Bed and all things thereunto belonging four chairs and the best looking Glass to have and hold during her natural life.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Isabel Hudleston One Hundred pounds of lawful British money to be paid to Her by my Executor hereafter mentioned out of my personal estate at the end of Twelve months after my decease as also I give unto my said Daughter all the furniture of her Chamber and particularly two beds and bedding to them a chest of Drawers a Table a Glass Her Mothers picture and Six Chairs in full of her child's portion.

Item.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my Son Curwen Hudleston One Guinea out of personal Estate to be paid to him by my Exeutor hereafter named at the end of twelve months after my decease in full of his child's Portion.

Item. I give and bequeath unto Joshua Borrow Rector of Asby in Westmorland and to Catherine his wife each One Guinea out of my personal Estate to be paid by my Exeutor in Twelve months time after my decease.

Lastly. All the residue and remainder of my Goods moveable and immoveable (after my just debts Legacies and Funeral Expences discharged and defrayed) I give unto my son Andrew Hudleston to whom I do make constitute and appoint Sole Exeutor of this my last Will and Testament revoking nulling and making void all former Wills Bequests and Legacies by me at any time heretofore made and ratifying confirming and declaring this to be my last Will.

In witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and seal this nineteenth day February one thousand seven hundred and twenty eight or nine.

(Signed) WILF. HUDLESTON,

(seal) A Cypher.

Signed sealed published  
and declared to be the Last  
Will and Testament of Wilfrid  
Hudleston of Hutton John  
in the County of Cumberland  
Esqr in the presence of us  
Edw. Longworth  
Thomas Todhunter

Copy from the original at Hutton John.

A true full and pfect Inventory of all the Goods and Chattels that Wilfrid Hudleston late of Hutton John in the County of Cumberland Esqr dyed possessed of together with the value of them as they were appraised on the 5th day of March 1728 by the persons whose names are hereunto subscribed.

	£	s.	d.
Imprs Horse Purse apparl and riding gear . . . . .	50	00	00
Item Plate . . . . .	22	00	00
Item Goods in the Parlour Closet . . . . .	05	15	00
Item Goods in the Parlour . . . . .	07	05	00
Item Goods in the Chamber adjoining to the Parlour . . . . .	02	05	00
Item Goods in the room over the Parlour . . . . .	21	00	00
Item Goods in the White Chamber . . . . .	02	00	00
Item Goods in the Blew Chamber . . . . .	20	00	00
Item Goods in the Servants room . . . . .	01	00	00
Item Goods in the Hall and Wool in the closet near it . . . . .	08	15	00
Item Goods in the Dining Room. . . . .	02	10	00
Item Goods in the Chambr over the Dining Room . . . . .	07	00	00
Item Goods in the Gallery and Gallery closet . . . . .	02	05	00
Item Goods in the Red Room . . . . .	06	05	00
Item Goods in the Kitchins . . . . .	07	17	00
Item Goods in the Cellar. . . . .	04	00	00
Item Goods in the Buttery . . . . .	00	18	00

Item

Item Goods in the Garrets . . . . .	03	05	00
Item husbandry gear . . . . .	09	10	00
Item horses mares and foals . . . . .	37	05	00
Item fat cattel . . . . .	22	00	06
Item Cows and Oxen . . . . .	43	10	00
Item Swine . . . . .	01	10	00
Item Arke and Corne in it . . . . .	06	05	00
Item Hay . . . . .	04	10	00
Item Sheas and Harness . . . . .	18	10	00
Henry Winder			
Thomas Todhunter			

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*Will and Codicils of Jane Davis 1739.*

In the name of God. Amen.

I Jane Davis of Winder in the County of Westmerland Widow being in perfect health and memory praised be God for it Do make this my last Will and Testament in maner and form following First I comitt my Soul into ye hands of Almighty God my Creator hoping through his mercies and Meritts of His Blessed Son Jesus Christ my Saviour and Redeemer to have Eternal Life after this Mortal Life ended And I desire that my body may be buried in the Parish Church of Barton as neare where my late dear husband laid buried as conveniently can be And under the same stone if it be thought fit if it please God I die within Ten miles of him If not I leave it to my Two dear Exors. hereinafter named to be buried with Christian burial where they shall think fit And as for my temporal Estate I do order give and dispose of the same in forme and manner following That is to say First my Will is that all my just Debts and Funeral Expences shall be well and truly contented and paid within twelve months after my Decease by my Extors. herein named And further by this my Will and Testament and by virtue of and in pursuant to the power given me by the Deed or Marriage Settlement of William Davis of Winder in the said County Gentleman my said dear Husband deceased bearing date on or about the Twenty Sixth day of February wh was in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred And by virtue of my sd Power and Authority there or thereby Given me or otherwise I do hereby dispose give and bequeath the sum of Five hundred pounds lawful money of Great Britain nominated in ye said Deed of Settlement to my loving Brother Richard Hudleston of Penrith and my dear Nephew Andrew Hudleston of Hutton John both in ye county of Cumberland Gentn who I make sole Exetrs of this my last Will and Testament. And the better to move them to perform this my Will and to discharge my Debts and Legacies herein given by me I do hereby declare charge and desire that Sir Wilfrid Lawson of Isell in the County of Cumberland Barrt George Sisson of Penrith of ye aforesaid County Gent. Andrew Hudleston of Hutton John Junr in ye said County Gent. Charles Smithson of Carlisle in ye said County Gent. or their Heirs or the Survivors of them to hold enjoy & possess the said Manor Lordshipp Lands Tenements Premises with yr appurtt in ye said Deed Settlement menciond from and after my decease and receive and take ye Rents Issue and Profitts thereof or to suffer my aforesaid Exors Richd Hudleston

ston of Penrith Gent. and Andrew Hudleston of Hutton John Gent. or their Assigns to take hold & enjoy ye same untill ye sum of Five Hundred Pounds be raised & paid pursuant to ye said Deed of Settl & Trust reposed in them I do hereby give and dispose first of ye Five Hundred Pounds as followeth to my Brother William Hudleston Twenty Pounds to my Brother Lawson Hudleston Twenty Pounds To my Brother Richard Hudleston Twenty Pounds my Chariot and two Horses belonging it and all Trapings & Wood belonging ye Chariot To my sister Anne Donkin ye sum of Twenty Pounds my Velvet Mantel & Velvet Hood short Scarlet Cloak Gold Laced Apron and Goold Laced Handkerchief All to be delivered to Sister Donkin own Hand and her receipt shall be your full Discharge To my Nephew Andrew Hudleston of Hutton John the sum of Twenty Pounds & ye Six Pictures with Gilded Frames in my parlour Mary his Wife ye sum of Ten Pounds Andrew Hudleston junior Ten Pounds Joyce Hudleston Five Pounds Lawson Hudleston wife Ten Pounds Mary ye Wife of Richard Hudleston Ten Pounds Her son Richard Two Guineas her Daughter Mary Two Guineas To my Goddaughter Jane Hudleston Five Pounds Twelve Napkins and a Table Cloath of My maid Bette's spinning my Comon Prayer Book in Barton Church A Book called the Devout Christian Instruction and my little Black Dressing box with ye Looking Glass in it To my nepl.w Curwen Hudleston I give the Sum of Ten Pounds To M. John Hudleston of Kirkby Thore Ten Pounds To my Brother Lawson's Three sons Twenty Pounds amongst them To my Goddaughter of Millom Castle Five Pounds To my Goddaughter Jane Steel Five Pounds To my Godson Blennerhasset Two guineas To my trusty and kind friend John Robinson of Powley Ten Pounds To his son John Robinson Ten Pounds To my Katherine Dobson Five pounds To my Neece Dorothy Walker Five pounds if they give no trouble to my Two Extrs. if they do or any for them not one Farthing To my Goddaughter Jane Walker ye sum of Five pounds To my Goddaughter and servant Jane Tyson ye sum of Twenty pounds and all my wearing Apparell I have given her a note under my Hand for and Boxes and Trunk Green Bed Stocks Bedding Bedd and Bolster and all things in it and ye Bookes named in ye said writing if she be with me at my Death To my Godson William Myres Two Pounds Two Shillings To my Godson Richard Grave Two Guineas To my Goddaughter Basey Two guineas To my neece & Goddaughter Jane Askew the summe of Fifty pounds My Will and Mind is that all ye aforesaid Legacies in Money shall be paid out of ye Five Hundred Pounds as fast as it can be raised and if any of ye Legatees shd dye before it can be raised then my Will is that their shares go to my aforesaid Extrs. Andrew Hudleston of Hutton John Gent. and Richard Hudleston of Penrith Gent. who I hope to ye utmost of their power will fulfill this my last Will The rest of my personal Estate I dispose of as followeth First I give to ye Poor of Barton Parish ye Sum of six pounds to be divided ye first Good Friday after my Decease by John Robinson of Powley if living if not by ye Parson of Barton And whoever my funeral sermon preaches I leave one Guinea To my Goddaughter and Neece Jane Askew of Winder Hall I give ye Sum of One Hundred Pounds in Mortgage Deeds and Bonds as they become due over and above ye Fifty pounds beforenamed All my wearing Apparell Silk Wuollen and Linnen I have not already disposed of My Rings my Best Dressing Boxes of my own making writing Box and one Chest of Drawers she shall choose The wainscoat Chest in ye Gallery Three pair of Bed Sheets and Three pair of Pillowes Three Table cloaths Two Dozen Napkins 6 Towels I give her all my Puther Brass and Iron and all the Furniture



Furniture belonging my Kitchen But my Will and Mind is that my Two Dear Extors. have ye use of all in ye Kitchen as long as they have any Business in Winder Hall relating to them as Extors. And of all ye House Linnen I alsoe leave my neece Askew all Furniture belonging me now in Mr. Robert Jackson's House in Penrith or wherever it be removed to My Comon Prayer Book my Brother Lawson sent me My Great Bible 4 Books she shall choose in my Closet Receipt Booke 4 large Silver spoons and Silver Salver I give to my Godaughter Thurlow Two Pounds and ye Damask Table Cloath and ye fine Damask Napkins I had of her Mother I give to my old Servant William Whitelock ye sum of Six Pounds if with me at my death and ye fether Bedd Bolster Bedstocks Curtains & all bedding his Bed here All the rest of my Personal Estate whatsoever I die possessed of I give to my aforesaid Executors Andrew Hudleston of Hutton John Gent. and Richard Hudleston of Penrith Gent. who I desire will be assisting & advising with my said neece Jane Askew if she be dutiful and ask your advice Especially in her marriage I alsoe give to my sister Joyce Hudleston of Workington ye sum of Ten pounds To my Nephew & Neece Gibson of Workington each Five pounds To my Nephew Anthony Askew I leave ye sum of Five pounds Revoking all other Wills made by me whatsoever As Witness my Hand & Seal ye 15 Day of October 1736 Jane Davis Signed Sealed Published & Declared to be the last Will in ye presence of us Robert Jackson George Wilson sworn William Castlehow sworn.

Whereas I Jane Davis of Winder Hall in the County of Westmrland Widow having already made and published my last Will & Testament in writing hereunto annexed bearing date on or about ye fifteenth day of October 1736 I hereby by this present Codicil to be annexed to ye said Will & to be deemed & taken as part thereof satisfy & confirme ye said last Will & Testament in all and every part thereof save & except what is hereinafter particularly expressed & declared to ye contrary thereof in maner and forme following First I give to my dear Brother Richard his Extors. Admrs and Assigns for ever the two Bonds executed to me the one from Hugh Stephenson John Stephenson the younger and John Stephenson all in ye Parish of Mellerby and County of Cumbid Yeomen bearing date ye 17 Novr 1730 in ye penalty of Twenty Pounds for ye paymt of Tenn Pounds with Int. for ye same and alsoe ye other Bond Executed by John Hill ye Elder John Lawson and Thos. Kirkbride all of Colby in the Parish of Appleby and County of Westmid yeom<sup>n</sup> bearing date ye 17th October 1733 in ye penalty of Forty Pounds ye payt of Twenty Pounds with all interest and costs on both ye said Bonds and for ye Judgement at Law entered of Record at Westminster upon y<sup>t</sup> same I alsoe devise to my said Brother Richard Hudleston and to his Heirs and Assigns for ever all my Estate Right Title and Interest of and in all that my Shop with ye loft over ye same with all and singular yr appurts thereunto beionging scituate at the North West end of the Moot Hall in Penrith and County of Cumberland holden under the Duke of Portland Lord of the Manor of Penrith by the yearly payment of One shilling and Eightpence Free Rent He the said Richard Hudleston paying thereout within Twelve months next after my decease the several and respective sums following that is to say to my Godson William Hudleston the son of Andrew Hudleston of Hutton John Esq. ye sum of Ten Pounds and to Mary and Julia Margaretta Hudleston his two Daughters each of them Two Guineas To my neece Jane Askew Ten pounds To my Brother Donken Five pounds To Jane ye Widow of Ralph Vaizie Two guineas To Isabella and Joyce daughters of my Dear Nephew Mr. Curwen Hudleston each Two guineas To Joyce Robert and Isabella Gibson the children of my Nephew Mr. Edward Gibson each of them Two Guineas And  
whereas

Whereas by my last Will and Testament I have besides a Legacy of Twenty Pounds left to my Sister Donken several Things of my Wearing Apparell therein particularly mencioned Now my Will and Mind is and I hereby leave to my said sister Donkin for and in lieu of my said wearing apparell the severall Things hereinafter mencioned That is to say My purple Tabby Gown My New London Head Ruffles Handkerchief belonging them Loan Sleeves Gold and White Ribbon and Gold Girdel New Russel Shoos and Clogs belonging them Cambrick Apron Holland Apron and Holland Shift to be severally given into her own Hands if she be living at the time of my Death but if not then I give all and singular the Things aforesaid to my dear neece Mary the Wife of ye said Andrew Hudleston And I give to ye said Mary Hudleston my neece my new Purple Gold Laced Short Cloak and my new Short Velvet Hood And my further Will and Mind is and I hereby give and bequeath to my said Nephew Andrew Hudleston my Best Bed Bedding & Bed Cloaths in ye Parlour and my Six best Cain Chairs with Black Gilt Frames In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand & Seal This Twelfth day of December 1739 Jane Davis Signed Sealed Published & Declared by ye said Jane Davis as the further part of her last Will & Testament in our presence who have severally set & subscribed our names as Witnesses thereto in the presence of ye said Testatrix Stephen Lanon Sworn Chris Mobson Mark John Mounsey sworn.

A second and further Codicil to be annexed unto and deemed and taken as part of the last Will and Testament of Jane Davis of Winder Hall in the County of Westmerland Widow This First day of February 1739 Whereas by my last Will & Testament hereunto annexed I have given and bequeathed unto my neece Jane Askew several Legacies therein & in the other Codicil thereunto annexed particularly mentioned And whereas since the making and publishing of my said last Will and ye Codicil She the said Jane Askew has been very undutiful in her Behaviour to me And hath intermarried with one John Bewsher I do hereby revoke all and singular the said Legacies Gifts and Devises & Everything Thereby intended for her use & benefit And in lieu & instead thereof do hereby order & appoint and my Will and Mind is that my Exectrs Andrew Hudleston & Richard Hudleston their Exectrs Admts or Assigns shall out of the Five Hundred Pounds charged and chargeable out of ye Estate of Winder Hall aforesaid as in my said Will mentioned when and so soon after my Death as the said Five Hundred Pounds shall be had and received by them lay out at Interest the full and just sum of One Hundred Pounds by Way of Mortgage of Lands in ye Counties of Cumberland & Westmerland or upon the best other security that can or conveniently may be had or gotten And the Interest or produce thereof pay or cause to be paid to ye said Jane Bewsher to her sole and separate use & benefit during ye life of ye said John Bewsher her Husband and that her Receipt shall be their proper and sufficient Discharge And that in case she the said Jane Bewsher shall hapen to survive her said Husband that then the said One Hundred Pounds shall be paid to the said Jane Bewsher her Exectrs Admts or Assigns Provided always that if the said Jane Bewsher shall dye in the lifetime of her said Husband leaving any Child or Children yt y<sup>n</sup> & in such case ye Interest and Produce of the said One Hundred Pounds during and until such Time as such Child or ye youngest of such Children shall attain ye age of Twenty One ycars shall be paid to such Child or Children to their own use share and share alike & from & after such Child or Children shall attain the age of Twenty one as aforesaid that then the said sum

of

of One Hundred Pounds shall be paid (to the said child or children ?) of ye said Jane Bewsher share & share alike Provided always and my Will and mind is that the said Andrew Hudleston & Richard Hudleston after the said One Hundred Pounds shall be so disposed of or laid out at Interest as aforesaid shall not be charged or chargeable with the said One Hundred Pounds & Interest or any part thereof save & except what shall from Time to Time be actually received by them respectively And lastly I hereby ratify and confirm my said last Will & Testament & the other Codicil thereunto annexed & all and every part thereof save & except what is herein and hereby particularly Expressed & declared to the contrary Revoking all other Wills by me heretofore made In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand & Seale this First day of February 1739 Jane Davis Signed sealed published and declared by the said Jane Davis as the farther part of her last Will & Testament in our presence who have set our names as Witnesses thereto at the request & in the presence of the said Testatrix John Wallace sworn Jonathan Richardson John Mounsey sworn.

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*Will of William Hudleston, 1740.*

In the Name of God Amen. I William Hudleston late of Jamaica but now of London Gent. being at this time thank God of sound understanding and memory do make this my last Will and Testament. Imprimis I will and bequeath to my servant maid Jane Wilkins for her great and tender care of me in my sickness the sum of Six Hundred Pounds as likewise all moveables that shall be found at my Lodgings whether Plate wearing apparell or furniture or any Household Goods whatsoever that shall then be there at my decease and to be for her use for ever excepting my Gould Watch and a Two quart Silver Tankerd. Item I give to Lawrence Parke my Nephew and of London Vintner the sum of One Hundred & fifty Pounds And whereas he the said Lawrence Parke hath given me a Bond for fifty Pounds I do Will that that Bond be of no effect or force against him and that he is to have the above said Sum of One Hundred and fifty Pounds besides. Item I give and bequeath to my Brother Richard Hudleston of Penrith in Cumberland the sum of Eight Hundred Pounds and I also give to my said Brother Richard my Gould Watch and Silver Tankard above-named. Item I give to my Godson William Hudleston Son of Andrew Hudleston of Hutton John in the County of Cumberland Esq. the Sum of Three Hundred Pounds. Item I give to my two Nieces Katherine Stevens and Bridget Parke each the sum of One Hundred Pounds. Item I give to my Nephew Andr Hudleston of Hutton John Esqr the Sum of One Hundred Pounds and the like Sum to Curwen Hudleston his Brother Minister of the Gospell. Item I give to my Sister Mrs Ann Duncan of Penrith the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds. I also give to my Loving Brother the Revvd Mr. Lawson Hudleston of Somerseshire the Sum of One Hundred Pounds and also One Hundred Pounds to my Sister Wife of my said Bror Lawson and to his two sons John and William each of them the Sum of fifty Pounds It is my Will and desire that these Legacys be paid in cours as they stand in my Will and as Moneys can be raised from my estate in Jamaica I give and bequeath all the rest and residue of my Estate whether personall or Reall scituate in England or Jamaica to my two Brothers Richard and Lawson Hudleston

leston aforesaid to be equally divided between them share and share alike to them and their Heirs for ever and I do hereby appoint my friend Mr. John Serecold of London Mercht and my loveing Brother Richard of Penrith to be Executors of this my last Will and Testament. Item I give and bequeath to my said two Executors each of them the Sum of Twenty Pounds to buy them mourning. In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this 20th day of Janry 1740.

Wm. HUDLESTON.

Seal'd Signed and delivered in the presence of us who were Eye witnesses to the same and hee the said Mr. Hudleston saw us sign our names

Wm. Heyrick

Robt Adames

Hen Rice

This Will was proved at London the sixth day of february 1740 before the Worshipful Robert Chapman Doctor of Laws etc lawfully constituted by the Oath of John Serecold one of the Executors named in the said Will to whom Administration was granted of all and Singular the Goods etc. of the deceased reserving power to make the like grant to Richard Hudleston the other Executor when he prayed the same.

This Will was proved at London the Second day of March 1740 before Robert Chapman lawfully constituted by the Oath of Richard Hudleston the Brother of he deceased and Executor named in the said Will.

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*Will of Richard Hudleston, 1753.*

In the name of God Amen I Richard Hudleston of Penrith in the County of Cumberland Gent. being of sound mind praised be God for the same doe make and ordaine this my last Will in manner and form following and first and principally I give mine immortal Soul into the mercy of Almighty God hoping that through the meritorious death and passion of my only Saviour and Redamour to receive pardon for all my sins And as for my worldly goods I give and bequeath them in manner following I give to my sone Richard Hudleston and to Heres and Assignes for ever All my reall and personal Estate yt I have in Jamaica which was given to me by the last Will of my Brother William Hudleston bering date ye sixth day of February 1740 wch I proved att ye Doctors Comon he my said sone Richard Paying the Legaties yt are unpaid according to the direction of the said Will referrance thereto being had it will appear My Will is and I doe hereby order that my sone Richard pay unto my two Executrickes herein after mention'd One Hundred Pound which I lett my brother Lawson Hudleston have of my owne money in lew of his Legacie of One Hundred Pounds And my Will is and I doe hereby order yt my said Sone Richard Hudleston pay or cause to be payd unto Mrs. Jane Adderton of Penrith One Hundred and Tenn Pounds with Intrest due thereon for the payment of which I am bound to the said Mrs. Adderton And as to my Reall and Personall Estate that I have in Penrith or elsewhere I give and bequeath the same to my loveing Wife Mary Hudleston and my Doughter Jane Hudleston theire Heires and Assignes for ever to be disposed on as they or the Survivor of them shall think fit they paying all my just Debts and funerall Expences and I will

will that my two Executrixes Give to my Coasen Jane Adderton Cosen Mary Wilkinson my Sone Richard Grave and Doughter Mary Grave each one Guinea to buy a Morning Ring And I doe hereby Make and Appoint my said loving Wife Mary Hudleston and Jane Hudleston Sole Executrixes of this my last Will and Testament revoking all other and former Wills In Witnesse whereof I have here unto sett my hand and seal this 20 Day of September 1753.

RICHD. HUDLESTON.

L.S.

Signed sealed published and declared to be the last Will and Testament of the above Richard Hudleston the Testator in the preascince of hus.

Jonathan Stagg sworn

Joseph Henderson

John Stagg sworn.

Proved by Comon June 19 1765.

This Will was proved by Mary Hudleston the Widow, power being reserved to Jane Hudleston, Spinster, the other Executrix.

## In Memoriam.

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**B**Y the death of the late William Jackson, F.S.A., J.P., of Fleatham House, St. Bees, the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society has not only been deprived of one of its most esteemed Vice-Presidents, but has also lost the services of one of the most valued contributors to the pages of its Transactions.

William Jackson was born in the year 1823, at Barkstone in Lincolnshire, where his family had been settled for many years. His mother was a Cumbrian, and his father, Mr. Samuel Jackson, settled in Whitehaven, and died there in 1829: a monument to his memory covers his grave in the N.E. part of St. Nicholas churchyard, Whitehaven. The son received his early education at Archbishop Grindal's Grammar School of St. Bees, an institution in which he always retained a keen interest, and whose historian he afterwards became. His education was completed at Bernard Gilpin's Grammar School at Houghton-le-Spring. Though not a Cumbrian by birth, he dearly loved that county, its people, and its history: in addition to Whitehaven, at various times he resided at Aspatria, at Newton Reigny, and at St. Bees, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the district, which he traversed on foot in every direction, frequently in company with his old friend the Rev. T. Lees of Wreay. His wanderings extended into the neighbouring county of Westmorland and the district of Lancashire North of the Sands. Mr. Jackson was one of the founders of this

Society, and for long was one of the most constant attendants at its meetings. To the pages of its journal he was a valued contributor, from its earliest days down to his death. The following is a list of his papers:—Extracts from the Parish Registers of St. Bees; The Richmonds of Highhead Castle; The Laws of Buck Cragg, Cartmel; Agricola's Line of March from Chester to the Solway: The Camp at Muncaster; Walls Castle, Ravenglas, (conjointly with Canon Knowles); On a Roman camp on Caermot, the probable Arbeia; Whitehaven, its Streets, its principal Houses, and their Inhabitants; The Orfeurs of High Close; An Historical and Descriptive Account of Cockermouth Castle; Gerard Lowther's House in Penrith; The Curwens of Workington Hall; The Mesne Manor of Thornflat; Egremont Castle (two papers, one conjointly with Canon Knowles); Excavations at Walls Castle in 1881; The Threlkelds of Threlkeld, Yanwath, and Crosby Ravensworth: the Dudleys of Yanwath; Some Account of Sir John Lowther; The Threlkelds of Melmerby, and the Hudlestons of Hutton John. A melancholy interest attaches to the last, as Mr. Jackson died while it was passing through the press. He edited for the Society's extra series "The Memoirs of Dr. Richard Gilpin and his posterity," with a folding pedigree sheet of enormous size. He was also the author of "Whitehaven and its old Church," and of "Archbishop Grindal and his Grammar School of St. Bees". Much good work by Mr. Jackson is buried in newspaper articles, of which no record exists. At the time of his death he was engaged upon a volume of local wills between 1650 and 1750: it is hoped this may yet see the light, but his promised pedigree papers on the Lowthers, the Fletchers, and the Vauxs had not been commenced, though he had accumulated great store of material.

Mr. Jackson was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in January, 1878, and was joint local secretary for Cumberland for some years: he was elected a vice-president of this society in 1882, when he left Cumberland to reside on the Continent. He became a magistrate for the county of Cumberland in 1875, and, until he went abroad, was a regular attendant at both petty and quarter sessions.

For many years Mr. Jackson was a diligent and successful collector of books, prints, autographs, etc., relating to Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire-north-of-the-Sands. By his will he directed his executors to give the valuable library thus formed to some institution in Cumberland, Westmorland, or Lancashire. On his death-bed he directed that it should be given to the free library about to be established at Carlisle, in Tullie House, which he visited in company with his friends the Rev. T. Lees and Chancellor Ferguson only some five weeks before. He died at the Euston Hotel, on Tuesday, 28th October, 1890, after a brief but happily not painful illness. Long will the members of this Society regret that no more will their meetings be enlivened by his genial presence, and instructed by his archæological lore: his colleagues will miss that fund of local information on which he was so willing to let them freely draw: they cannot but regret that his conscientious straining after accuracy, and his love of truth have hindered him from producing a work really commensurate with his knowledge and power, a book of Cumberland and Westmorland pedigrees such as he alone could have done. No time was too long for him to spend in verifying a reference, and no reference ever went unverified,—a prodigious task in pedigree making on the scale on which he loved to work, tracing out the collateral branches to the most remote descendant.



Mr. Jackson was thrice married. He is survived by his wife, a daughter and two sons. To her, the partner of his work, and his family, the Society desire their heartiest sympathy in their irreparable loss. Mr. Jackson's portrait is given with the present issue of Transactions and will form the frontispiece to this volume.



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LIST OF MEMBERS  
OF THE  
CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

---

HONORARY MEMBERS.

- Bruce, Rev. J. Collingwood, LL.D., F.S. A., Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
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Stephens, Professor George, F.S.A., Copenhagen.  
Evans, J., Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead.  
Freeman, Edward A., Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., Somerleaze, Wells.
- 

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- 1 Addison, John, Castle Hill, Maryport  
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The Abbey, Carlisle  
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Braithwaite, Charles Lloyd, jun., Kendal  
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10 Browne, William, Tallentire Hall, Cockermouth  
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Ferguson, The Worshipful Chancellor, F.S.A., (Lon. and Scot.) Lowther Street, Carlisle  
15 Ferguson, Robert, F.S.A., (Lon. and Scot.) Morton, Carlisle

Ferguson,

- Ferguson, Charles J., F.S.A., 50, English Street, Carlisle  
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 Court Road, South Kensington  
 25 Wakefield, William, Birklands, Kendal  
 Wheatley, J. A., Portland Square, Carlisle

1870.

Carlyle, Dr., The Crescent, Carlisle  
 Mason, Thomas, Redmaine House, Kirkby Stephen

1872.

- I'Anson, Dr., Whitehaven  
 30 Carlisle, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, Rose Castle  
 Carlisle  
 Knowles, Rev. Canon, The Priory, Saint Bees

1873.

Harvey, Rev. George T., F.S.A., Vicar's Close, Lincoln,  
 Brunskill, Rev. J., Threlkeld, Keswick

1874.

- Allison, R. A., M.P., Scaleby Hall, Carlisle  
 35 Bower, Rev. R., St. Cuthbert's Vicarage, Carlisle  
 Chapelhow, Rev. James, Kirkbampton, Carlisle  
 Crowder, W. I. R., Stanwix, Carlisle  
 Dalzell, Thomas H., Clifton Hall, Workington  
 Dobinson, H., Stanwix, Carlisle  
 40 Hoskins, Rev. Canon, Higham, Cockermouth  
 Lowther, Hon. W., M.P., Lowther Lodge, Kensington  
 Gore, London  
 Maclaren, R., M.D., Portland Square, Carlisle  
 Muncaster, Lord, M.P., Muncaster Hall, Ravenglass  
 Nanson,

- Nanson, William, Singapore
- 45 Nicholson, J. Holme, Whitfield, Wilmslow, Cheshire  
 Steele, James, Wetheral, Carlisle  
 Steele, William, Chatsworth Square, Carlisle  
 Thomlinson, John, Ingletwaite Hall, Carlisle  
 Whitehead, Rev. Henry, Lanercost, Carlisle
- 1875.
- 50 Atkinson, Rev. G. W., Culgaith, Vicarage, Penrith  
 Barnes, H., M.D., Portland Square, Carlisle  
 Bellais, Edward, Lancaster Herald, Coll. of Arms,  
 London  
 Cooper, Rev. Canon, Grange-over-Sands  
 Cartmell, Rev. J. W., Christ's College, Cambridge
- 55 Cartmell, Studholme, 81, Castle Street, Carlisle  
 Cartmell, Joseph, C.E., Maryport  
 Clark, G. T., F.S.A., Taly Garn, Pontyclown, Glamor-  
 ganshire, R.S.O.  
 Fell, John, Dane Ghyll, Furness Abbey  
 The Earl of Carlisle, 1, Palace Green, Kensington
- 60 Loftie, Rev. A. G., Calder Bridge, Carnforth,  
 Prescott, Ven. Archdeacon, The Abbey, Carlisle  
 Robertson, George Hunter, Gateacre, Liverpool  
 Strickland, Rev. W. E., St. Paul's Vicarage, Carlisle  
 Senhouse, Humphrey, Netherhall, Maryport
- 65 Watson, Rev. S. W., Bootle, Carnforth  
 Webster, John, Barony House, St. Bees
- 1876.
- Bell, Rev. John, Matteredale, Penrith  
 Dickson, Arthur Benson, Abbots Reading, Ulverstone  
 Fisher, John, Bank Street, Carlisle
- 70 Hetherington, J. Crosby, Burlington Place, Carlisle  
 MacInnes, Miles, M.P., Rickerby, Carlisle  
 Simpson, Joseph, Romanway, Penrith  
 Smith, Charles, F.G.S., c/o Dr. Gilbert, Harpenden,  
 Barrow-in-Furness  
 Vaughan, Cedric, C.E., Leyfield House, Millom
- 75 Wilson, Frank, Castle Lodge, Kendal

Wilson,

Wilson, John F., Southfield Villa, Middlesborough

1877.

Beardsley, Amos, F.L.S., F.G.S., Grange-over-Sands  
Blanc, Hippolyte J., F.S.A., (Scot.), 78, George Street,  
Edinburgh

Calverley, Rev. W. S., F.S.A., Aspatria, Carlisle

80 Douglas, T. S., Allonby House, Workington

Dowding, Rev. C., Aspatria Vicarage, Carlisle

Fletcher, William, Brigham Hill, Cockermouth

Greenwood, R. H., Bankfield, Kendal

Helder, A., Whitehaven

85 Massicks, Thomas Barlow, The Oaks, Millom

Martin, Rear-Admiral Thomas M. Hutchinson, Bitterne

Russell, Robert, F.G.S., Saint Bees

Sewell, Colonel, Brandling Ghyll, Cockermouth

Troutbeck, Rev. Dr., Deans Yard, Westminster

90 Varty, Major, Stagstones, Penrith

Wood, Sir Albert, Garter King at Arms, College of  
Arms, London

1878.

Ainsworth, J. S., Harecroft, Holmrook, Carnforth,

Browne, George, Troutbeck, Windermere

Bell, John, jun., Appleby

95 Burnyeat, William, junr., Corkickle, Whitehaven

Carey, Thomas, John Street, Maryport

Clutton, William J., Cockermouth Castle, Cockermouth

Curwen, H. F., Workington Hall, Workington

Harrison, Rev. James, Barbon Vicarage, Kirkby Lons-  
dale

100 Hargeaves, J. E., Beezon House, Kendal

Hannah, Joseph, Castle View, Carlisle

Heelis, William Hopes, Hawkshead,

Harris, Jonathan James, Lindenside, Cockermouth

Ransome, Rev. Canon, Kirkoswald

105 Robinson, R. A., South Lodge, Cockermouth

Tyson, E. T. Maryport

Wilson, Robert, Broughton Grange, Cockermouth

Waugh, E. L., The Burroughs, Cockermouth

1879.

1879.

- Argles, Thomas Atkinson, Eversley, Milnthorpe  
 110 Ainsworth, David, The Floss, Cleator, Carnforth  
 Blair, Robert, F.S.A., South Shields  
 Bracken, T. H., Hilham Hall, South Milford  
 Calvert, Rev. Thomas, 15, Albany Villas, Hove, Brighton  
 Deakin, Joseph, Ellerhow, Grange-over-Sands  
 115 Grenside, Rev. W. Brent, Melling Vicarage, Lancaster  
 Harry, J. H., High Law House, Abbey Town  
 Hills, William Henry, The Knolls, Ambleside  
 Jenkinson, Henry I., Keswick  
 Martindale, Joseph Anthony, Staveley, Kendal  
 120 Machell, Thomas, Joint Stock Bank, Whitehaven  
 Nanson, John, Ambleside  
 Pollitt, Charles, Thorny Hills, Kendal  
 Peile, George, Shotley Bridge, Durham  
 Steele, Major-General J. A. 9, Eastbourne Terrace,  
 Hyde Park, London  
 125 Tosh, E. G., Flan How, Ulverston

1880.

- Bone, Rev. John, West Newton, Apatria  
 Burrow, Rev. J. J. Ireby, Carlisle  
 Bardsley, Rev. C. W., St. Mary's, Ulverstone  
 Carrick, Thomas, Keswick  
 130 Hepworth, J., 18, Chatworth Square, Carlisle  
 Hine, Wilfrid, Camp Hill, Maryport  
 Hine, Alfred, Camp Hill, Maryport  
 Maddison, Rev. A. R., F.S.A., Vicar's Court, Lincoln  
 Mawson, John Sanderson, The Larches, Keswick  
 135 Paisley, William, Workington  
 Rushforth, George, Kirkland, Kendal,

1881.

- Atkinson, J. Otley, Stramongate, Kendal  
 Bulkeley, Rev. H. I., The Vicarage, Morpeth  
 Beardsley, Richard Henry, Grange-over-Sands  
 140 Calderwood, Dr., Egremont  
 Dover, W. Kinsey, F.G.S., Keswick

Goodchild,

- Goodchild, J. G., Art and Science Museum, Edinburgh  
 Greenwood, Rev. J., Ulgate, Mealsgate, Carlisle  
 Harrison, James, Newby Bridge House, Ulverstone  
 145 Howson, Thomas, Whitehaven  
 Hayton, Joseph, Cockermouth  
 Hetherington, J. Newby, F.R.G.S., 62, Harley Street,  
 London  
 Iredale, Thomas, Workington  
 Moor, Henry, Ullcoats, Egremont  
 150 Richardson, J. M., Bank Street, Carlisle  
 Seymour, J. S., Bank Street, Carlisle  
 Smith, John, Egremont,  
 Thompson, Rev. W., Guldrey Lodge, Sedbergh  
 Valentine, Charles, Bankfield, Workington  
 155 Wiper, Joseph, Stricklandgate, Kendal  
 Wilkinson, Rev. W. H., Hensingham, Whitehaven

- 
- Argles, Mrs., Eversley, Milnthorpe  
 Arnison, Mrs., Beaumont, Penrith  
 Braithwaite, Mrs., Hawes Mead, Kendal  
 160 Braithwaite, Mrs. C. Ll., junr., Kendal  
 Weston, Mrs., Ashbank, Penrith  
 Bland, Miss, 27, Ervington Terrace, Morecambe  
 Colvill, Mrs., Handyside, Grange-over-Sands  
 Ferguson, Mrs. C. J., Cardew Lodge, Carlisle  
 165 Gillings, Mrs., St. Nicholas Vicarage, Whitehaven  
 Fletcher, Mrs., Wollescote Hall, Stourbridge  
 Gibson, Miss, M., Whelprigg, Kirkby Lonsdale  
 Hill, Miss, Asby Lodge, Carlton Road, Putney Hill,  
 London  
 Jackson, Mrs., Roe Lane, Southport  
 170 Lees, Miss, Wreay Vicarage, Carlisle  
 Gillbanks, Mrs., Lowther, Penrith  
 Parker, Mrs. T. H., Belle Vue, Tilehurst Road, Reading  
 Preston, Miss, Undercliffe, Settle  
 Taylor, Mrs., 202, Earls Court Road, South Kensington  
 Wilson,

- 175 Wilson, Mrs. I. W., Thorney Hills, Kendal  
Wilson, Miss, Corkickle, Whitehaven

1878.

- Fletcher, Mrs. William, Brigham, Cockermouth  
Miller, Miss Sarah, Undermount, Rydal, Ambleside  
Platt, Miss, Burrow Cottage, Kirkby Lonsdale  
180 Sewell, Mrs., Brandling Ghyll, Cockermouth

1879.

- Brougham, Lady, Brougham Hall, Penrith  
Drysdale, Mrs. D. W., Silvermere, Prince's Park, Liver  
pool  
Nicholson, Miss, Carlton House, Clifton, Penrith  
Thomlinson, Mrs., Inglethwaite Hall, Carlisle  
185 Thomlinson, Miss, Inglethwaite Hall, Carlisle  
Boyd, Miss Julia, Gainford, Darlington  
Harvey, Miss, Wordsworth Street, Penrith  
Kuper, Miss, The Laurels, Thames Ditton

1881.

- Harrison, Mrs., Newby Bidge, Ulverstone  
190 Williams, Mrs., Holme Island, Grange-over-Sands  
Thompson, Miss, Croft House, Askam, Penrith  
Wilson, Mrs. T., Aynam Lodge, Kendal

1882.\*

- Barnett, Rev. B., Preston Patrick, Milnthorpe  
Constable, W., Holm Head, Carlisle  
195 Danson, J. T., F.S.A., Grasmere  
Harrison, John, 16, Hartington Terrace, Barrow  
Hothfield, The Right Hon. Lord, Appleby Castle  
Lazonby, J., Wigton  
Lonsdale, Rev. H., Thornthwaite, Keswick  
200 Newbold, Rev. W. T., The Grammar School, Saint  
Bees  
Porter, W. H., Heads Nook, Carlisle

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\* Ladies elected after this date, pay an annual Subscription of 10/6 *per annum*, a separate list is not therefore kept.



- Parkin, John S., 11, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London  
 Paley, E. G., Castle Park, Lancaster  
 Robson, Arnold, The Esplanade, Sunderland  
 205 Rea, Miss Alice, Holm Rook, Carnforth  
 Richmond, Rev. Canon, The Abbey, Carlisle  
 Rumney, Oswald George, Watermillock, Penrith  
 Senhouse, Miss, Galeholme, Gosforth  
 Smith, Charles William, Fisherbeck House, Ambleside  
 210 Ware, Mrs., The Abbey, Carlisle  
 Waterton, Rev. Canon St. Mary's Catholic Vicarage,  
 Carlisle  
 Wilson, John Jowitt, Fayrestowe, Kendal  
 Wood, Joseph Huddleston, Hayborough House, Mary-  
 port  
 Walker, Robert, Windermere  
 215 Weston, J. W., Enyeat, Milnthorpe

1883.

- Collin, P. de E., Brooklands, Maryport  
 Conder, Edward, jun., Terry Bank, Old Town, Kirkby  
 Lonsdale  
 Deakin, George, Blawith, Grange-over-Sands  
 Dixon, T. Parker, 9, Gray's Inn Square, London  
 220 Dykes, Mrs., The Red House, Keswick  
 Harris, Alfred, Lunefield, Kirkby Lonsdale  
 Hodgson, Isaac, Brampton  
 Hodgson, T. Hesketh, Newby Grange, Carlisle  
 Irving, W. J., Buckabank House, Dalston  
 225 Lonsdale, Horace B., Moorhouse, Carlisle  
 Micklethwaite, J. T., F.S.A., 15, Dean's Yard, West-  
 minster  
 Liverpool Free Public Library  
 Peile, John, Litt. D., The Lodge, Christ's College, Cam-  
 bridge  
 Rawnsley, Rev. H. D., Crosthwaite, Keswick  
 230 Stamper, Mrs., Mountain View, Caldbeck, Carlisle  
 White, Rev. J., Dacre Vicarage, Penrith  
 Wilson, Rev. James, The Vicarage, Carlisle  
 Whitwell, Robert Jowitt, 69, Highgate, Kendal

1884.

1884.

- Adair, Joseph, Egremont
- 235 Bagot, Josceline, Levens Hall, Milnthorpe
- Baker, Rev. John, Nether Wastdale
- Coward, John, Fountain Street, Ulverston
- Dickinson, Joseph, jun., The Raise, Alston
- Douglas, Mrs., Lairthwaite, Keswick
- 240 Ford, John Walker, Chase Park, Enfield
- Ford, John Rawlinson, Headingley, Leeds
- Henderson, The Very Rev. W. G., D.D., The Deanery,  
Carlisle
- Hodgkin, Thomas, D.C.L., Benwell, Newcastle
- Horrocks, T., Eden Brow, Carlisle
- 245 Irwin, T. A., Lynehow, Carlisle
- Leitch, Mrs., Derwent Bank, Keswick
- Lindow, Jonas, Ehen Hall, Cleator
- Lindow, Miss, Ehen Hall, Cleator
- Miller, W. P., Merlewood, Grange-over-Sands
- 250 Pitt-Rivers, Major-Gen., F.R.S., F S A., Rushmore,  
Salisbury
- Pughe, Rev. K. M., Irton, Carnforth
- Riley, Hamlet, Ennim, Penrith
- Robinson, Mrs., Green Lane, Carlisle
- Spence, C. J., South Preston Lodge, North Shields
- 255 Watson, John, Parr Street, Kendal
- Whitehead, Sir James, Bart., Highfield House, Catford  
Bridge, London
- Wood, Miss, 35, Lismore Terrace, Stanwix, Carlisle

1885.

- Banks, Edwin H., Highmoor House, Wigton
- Barrow-in-Furness Free Library
- 260 Creighton, Miss, Warwick Square, Carlisle
- Ecroyd, Edmund, Low House, Carlisle
- Elliott, G. B., Wordsworth Street, Penrith
- Gillbanks, Rev. W. F., Great Orton, Carlisle
- Gillings, Rev. C. B., St. Nicholas, Whitehaven
- 265 Hoare, Rev. J. N., F.R.Hist.S., St. John's Vicarage,  
Keswick

Heelis.

- Heelis, Rev. J., Kirkby Thore Rectory, Penrith  
 Hodgson, James, Britain Place, Ulverston  
 Hibbert, Percy, Plumtree Hall, Milnthorpe  
 Jackson, Edwin, Hawthorns, Keswick  
 270 Kendal Literary and Scientific Society  
 Lowthian, Rev. W., The Villa, Soulby, Kirkby Stephen  
 Machell, Rev. Canon, St. Martin's, York  
 Norman, Rev. J. B., Whitchurch Rectory, Edgeware  
 Pearson, A. G. B., Kirkby Lonsdale  
 275 Penrith Free Library  
 Roper, W. O., Edenbreck, Lancaster  
 Robinson, John, Elterwater Hall, Ambleside  
 Wagner, Henry, F.S.A., 13, Halfmoon Street, Piccadilly  
 London  
 Watson, George, Penrith  
 280 Wilson, William, Keswick Hotel, Keswick

1886.

- Cole, Rev. G. W., Beetham Vicarage, Milnthorpe  
 Cowper, H. Swainson, F.S.A., Yewfield Castle, Outgate,  
 Ambleside  
 Crewdson, F. W., Greenside, Kendal  
 Crewdson, W. D., Helme Lodge, Kendal  
 285 Dixon, T., Rheda, Whitehaven  
 Fletcher, W. L., Stoneleigh, Workington  
 Foljambe, Cecil G. S., M.P., Cockglode, Ollerton,  
 Newark  
 Hogg, J. Henry, Stricklandgate, Kendal  
 Mathews, Rev. Canon, Appleby  
 290 Parez, Rev. C. H., Stanwix, Carlisle  
 Richmond, Rev. H. A., Sherburn Vicarage, Durham  
 Robinson, John M. Inst. C.E., East Barry House, Cardiff  
 Rymer, Thomas, Calder Abbey, Carnforth  
 Swainson, Joseph, Stonecross, Kendal  
 295 Wilson, Christopher M., Bampton, Shap

1887.

- Addison, Percy L., C.E., Cleator  
 Atkinson, John, Croftlands, Ulverstone

Ayre,

- Ayre, Rev. L. R., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Ulverstone  
 Bell, John, Haws Bank, Coniston
- 300 Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass. U.S.A.  
 Collingwood, W. G., M.A., Gill Head, Windermere  
 Crewdson, Wilfrid Howard, Abbot Hall, Kendal  
 Curwen, Miss Julia, Roewath, Dalston  
 Curwen, John F., Horncop Hall, Kendal
- 305 Ecroyd, William, Lomeshaye, Burnley  
 Farish, Edward Garthwaite, Pall Mall Club, London  
 Fielden, Rev. H. A., The Vicarage, Kirkby Stephen  
 Fletcher, Miss, Stoneleigh, Workington  
 Garnett, Fred. B., C.B., 4, Argyll Road, Camden Hill,  
 London
- 310 Hodgson, Rev. W. G. C., Distington Rectory, White-  
 haven  
 Hoggarth, Arthur, Kirkland House, Kendal  
 Holmes, W., 161, Chatsworth Terrace, Abbey Road,  
 Barrow  
 Kitchen, Hume, Ulverstone  
 Lester, T., Firbank, Penrith
- 315 March, Rev. W. J., Penrith  
 Marshall, John, The Island, Keswick  
 Mitchell, Rev. J., Coney House, Penrith  
 Nelson, George H., Kent Terrace, Kendal  
 Philadelphia Library Company, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
- 320 Price, John Spencer, F.R.G.S., 41, Gloucester Place,  
 Hyde Park, London  
 Rawlinson, Joseph, Cavendish Street, Ulverston  
 Stordy, T., English Street, Carlisle  
 Walker, Edward, Linthorpe, Ulverston  
 Whiteside, Rev. Joseph, Epsom College, Surrey
- 325 Witham, Joseph Shaw, National School, Ulverston  
 Yeates, Joseph Simpson, 7, Devonshire Street, Penrith

1888.

Brecks, Miss, Helbeck House, Brough, Kirkby Stephen  
 Brougham, Right Hon. Lord, Brougham Hall, Penrith  
 Bland,

- Bland, Henry Hewitson, Measand Beck Hall, Shap  
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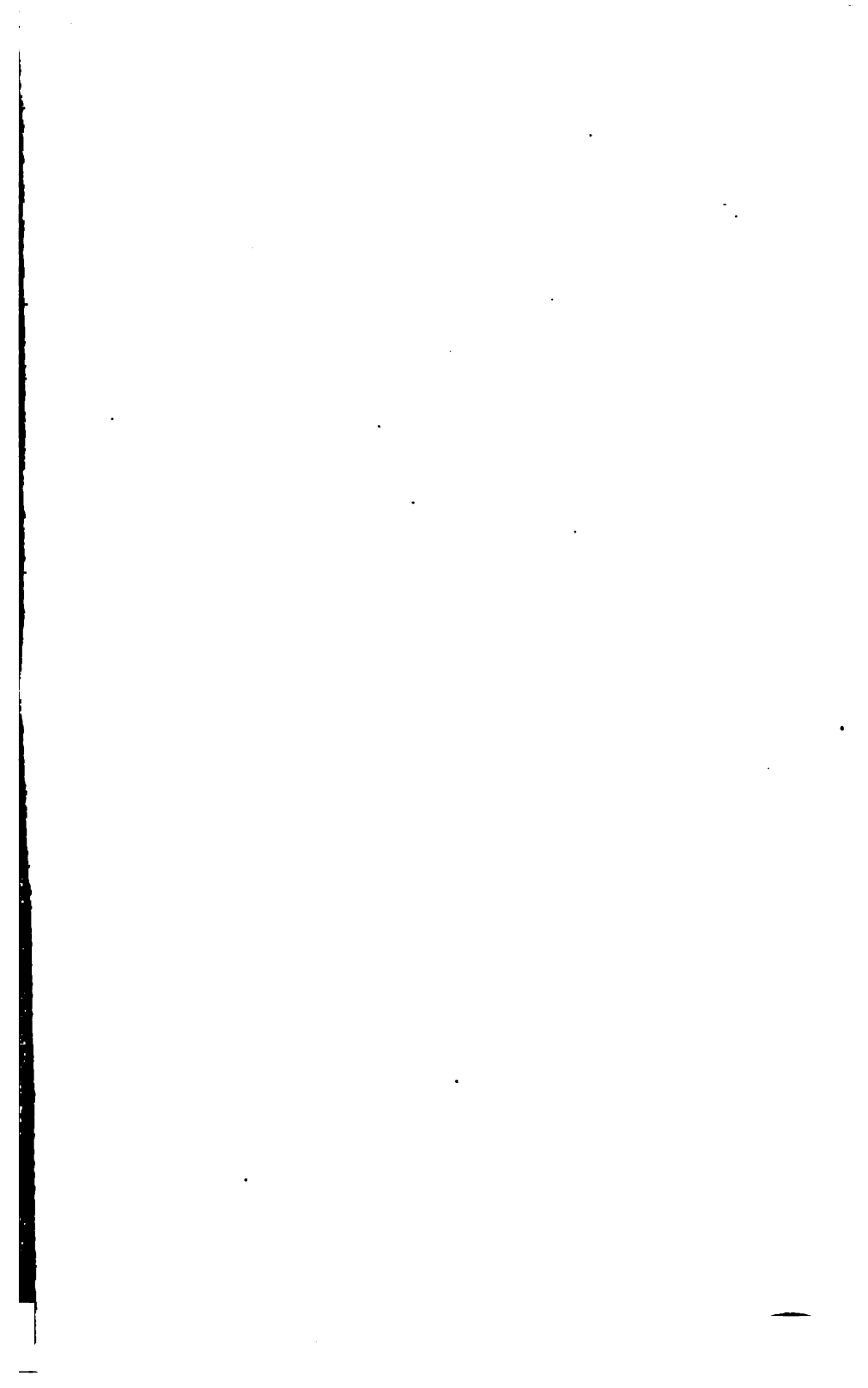
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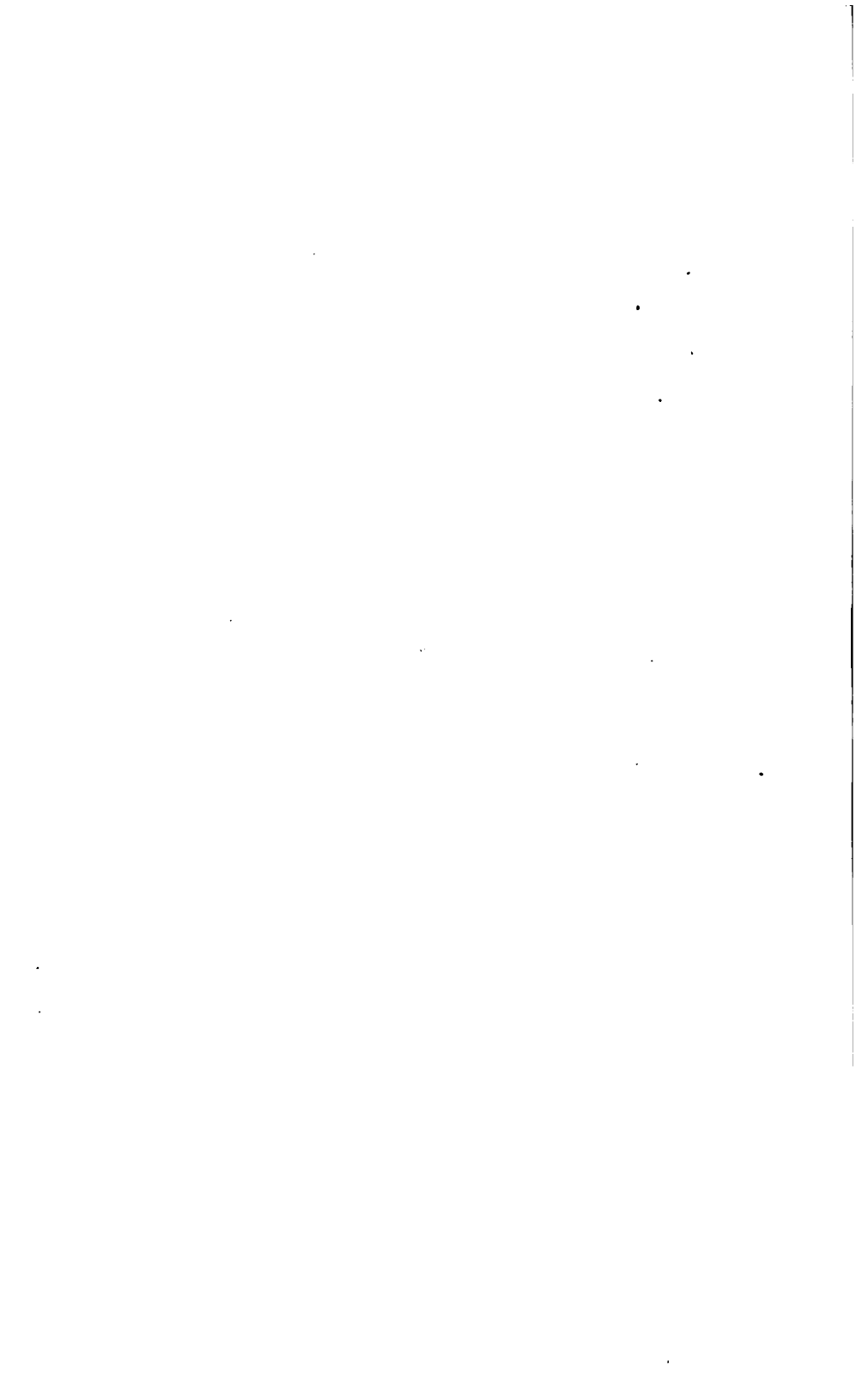
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